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ISSUED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF ARCHITECTS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS
AND THE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT TRADES

Vol. XXVIII., No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

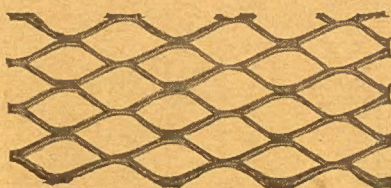
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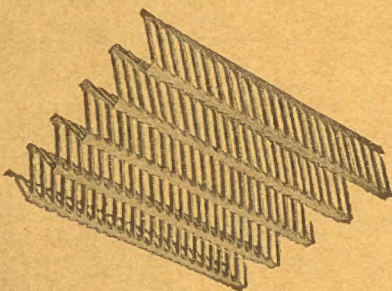
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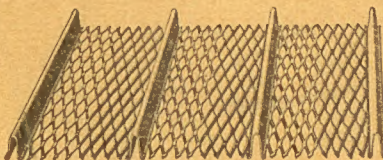


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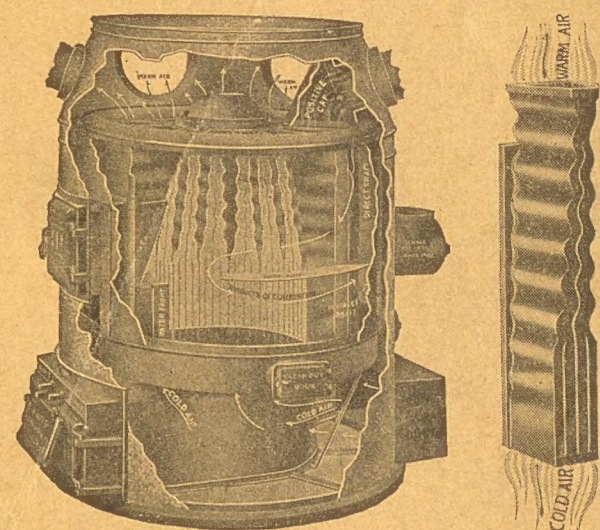
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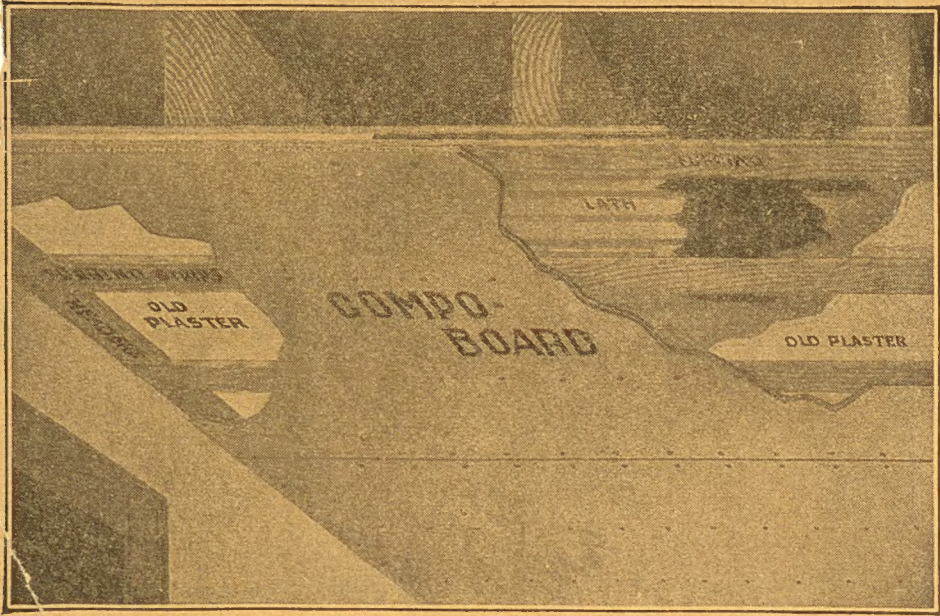
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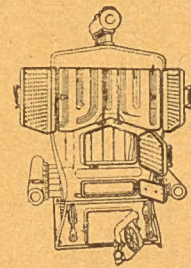
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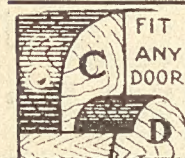
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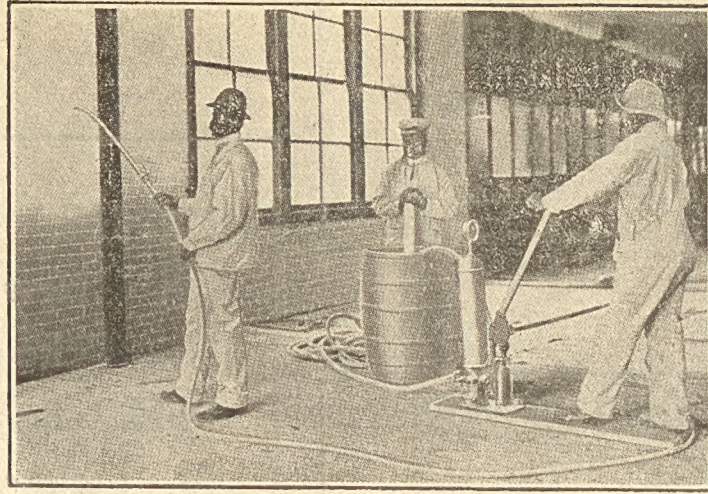
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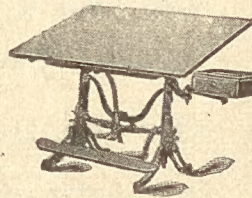
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

Less than One Year
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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Store Building (alt. and add.), 329 Market street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Estate of W. R. Wister, on premises. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids.

Residences (200), Twenty-fifth and Cambria streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1210 Chestnut street. Owner, George H. McCracken, 2528 West Lehigh avenue. Brick, two stories, 15x35 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

School (add.), Bridgeton, N. J. Architects, Harris & Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Board of Education, Bridgeton, N. J. Brick, two stories, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residences (21), Fifty-eighth and Washington avenue. Architect's private plans. Owner and builder, J. N. Mitchell, 4 South Farragut street. Brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, slag roof. Owner taking sub-bids on all lines.

Farm House and Stable, Riverside, N. J. \$20,000. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Campbell Soup Company, Camden, N. J. Hollow tile and frame, two stories, 60x200 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Willow Grove, Pa. \$10,000. Architect's private plans. Owners, Mineral Springs Hotel, Willow Grove, Pa. Stone, four stories, 100x100 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heating. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in one month.

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), 26 West Cheltenham avenue, Germantown. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and marble, three stories, slag and galvanized iron

roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Church and Parish House (alt. and add.), Tamaqua, Pa. Architects, Henon & Boyle, 14 South Broad street. Owners, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, Tamaqua, Pa. Brick and plaster, two stories, 60x140 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

School, Livingston, N. J. Architect, Ernest E. Twist, Passaic, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 37x72 feet, electric lighting, slate roof, limestone trimming. Architect has received bids.

School, Twenty-second and Ritner streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and stone, three stories, 29 divisions. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Office and Stable, Thirty-second and Thompson streets. Architects, Otto Wolf & Son, Denckla Building. Owner, Penn Grain and Feed Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, fireproof, two, three and four stories. Plans in progress.

Stable and Warehouse, Lester, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Lester Piano Company, Lester, Pa. Brick, one story, two buildings, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due January 2. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; W. R. Brown, 2145 East Fifth street.

Coaling Station, Port Reading, N. J. Architect's private plans. Owner, Port Reading Railroad Company, care of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Steel and wood, 66x473x38 feet, composition roof. Owners have received bids.

Residence, Garage and Greenhouse, Wissahickon and Hortter streets. Architects, Duh-ring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. \$35,000. Owner, R. W. Scoot, 615 West Upsal street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 48x130 feet, electric lighting, shingle roof, hardwood floors (heat reserved). Garage and greenhouse, 25x100 feet. Architects taking bids due January 6. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; George S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers Lane, Germantown.

Subway Entrance (alt. and add.), Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Architect, H. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owner, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Galvanized iron, wood and steel, slate and tin roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Station and Shed, Wilmington, Del. Architect, H. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owner, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Plaster, one story, 15x40 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, and F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, are figuring.

Factory Building, Devereaux and Tacony streets. \$150,000. Architect, Albert D. Kahn, Detroit, Mich. Owners, Richmond Radiator Company, Longacker Building, New York City. Brick and concrete, one and two stories. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Philadelphia. \$100,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Thomas W. Barlow, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick, fireproof, ten stories, 40x130 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

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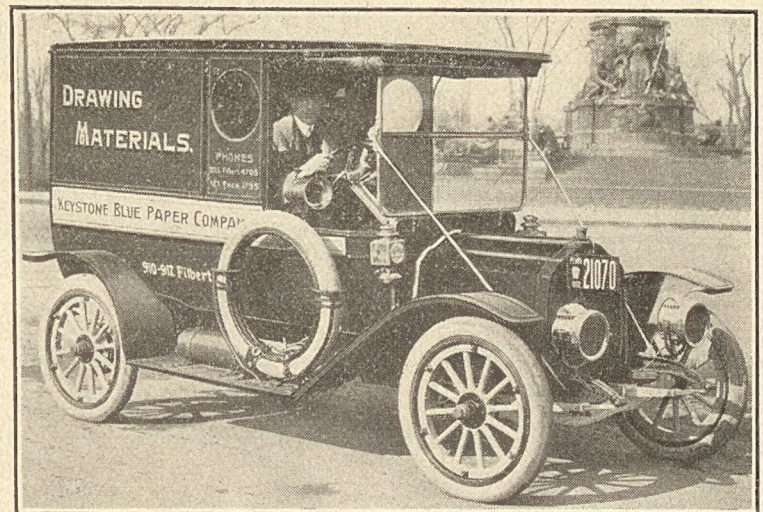
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Hotel, Greenwood, South Carolina. Architect, A. Ten Eyck Brown, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, New Oregon Hotel, on premises. Brick, granite, terra cotta, six stories, 70x142 feet, electric light, steam heat, slag roof, marble interior and exterior, elevators, hollow tile, concrete and expanded metal fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due January 20th, 1913. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Office and Coal Yard, Ridge avenue and Noble street. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, two stories, 17x108 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, red face brick. Owners taking bids, due January 7th. The following

ing are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Brown-King Construction Company, Harrison Building; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. L. Hoover, Builders' Exchange; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Enos L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1921 Walnut street. Architects, Stewartson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owner, Alfred F. Moore, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories, electric lighting, tin roof, elevators. Architects taking bids, due January 6th. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street, only bidder.

Fence Post and Pergola, Rosemont, Pa. Architect, Alex. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Alba B. Johnson, on premises. Stone, frame, iron, copper roof. Architect taking bids, due January 2nd. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street, and Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa., are figuring.

Office Building (add.), 1727 Sansom street. Architects, Steunkert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, United Electric Construction Company, 1708 Sansom street. Brick and plaster, four stories, slag roof (electric light reserved), hot water heat, limestone and marble. Owners taking bids, due January 2nd. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, only bidder.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Louis H. Sickles, 726 Chestnut street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 30x56 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Factory, Clearfield, Pa. Architects, Balingier & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Andre Martin, Clearfield, Pa. Brick, one story, 810x201 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, asbestos shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Residence, Upper Providence Township, Pa., \$40,000. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, Walter Roberts Furness, Wallingford, Pa. Stone, three stories, tile roof, five bath rooms. Plans in progress.

Residence, Baltimore, Md., \$25,000. Architect, Louis Carter Baker, 34 South Seven-

teenth street. Owner's name withheld. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories, tile roof, vapor heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, McCallum street and Lincoln Drive, \$10,000. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 40x45 feet, slate roof, hot air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in two or three weeks.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J., \$10,000. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Frame, two and one-half stories, 38x44 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in two or three weeks.

Flat House (alts.), 5443 Walnut street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Mark E. Rush, on premises. Brick, two stories, hot water heating, electric lighting. Owner ready for bids.

Stores (9), New Jersey avenue and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owners, St. Charles Hotel, Newlin & Haines Co., Atlantic City, N. J. Terra cotta and limestone, one story, 56x184 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof, hardwood floors, hollow tile, fireproofing, marble and granite, red brick. Architects taking approximate bids. Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Johnstown, Pa., \$300,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, seven stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due January 10th, 1913. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, of Philadelphia; William H. Smith & Bro., Lincoln Overdorff, Thiele Construction Company, W. W. Campbell, of Johnstown, Pa.; Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.; L. T. Riffe, Thompson-Starrett Company and Thos. Reilly, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Fissell & Co., of New York City, and John Grant & Son, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Library, Cambridge Mass. \$1,500,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Build-

ing. Owner, Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library of the Harvard University, on prem-

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ises. Harvard brick, granite, limestone, steel, fireproof, Portland and Tennessee marble, three stories, 149x253 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street.

Residence, Haverford, Pa. \$20,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeighler, Land Title Building. Owners, Charles R. Wentz, Land Title Building. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories 45x50 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Bakery, Eleventh avenue and Fiftieth st., New York City. \$116,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Reinforced concrete, six stories, 88x175 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., 23 East Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

Stores (alt. and add.), 242 and 44 North Fifth street. \$8,500. Architect's private plans. Owner, George D. Feidt & Co., on premises. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Sunday School Building, Twenty-second and Snyder avenue. \$7,000. Architect's private plans. Owners, St. Andrew's Reformed Church, on premises. Brick and stone, one story, 53x62 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Factory, Broad and Arch streets. Architect, Valentine B. Lee, Tenth and Spruce sts. Owner, Berger Bros., 237 Arch street. Brick, five stories, 31x65 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Play Grounds, Wayne avenue and Logan street. \$16,000. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Recreation, City Hall. Consists of walls and fences, etc. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building.

Offices, Stock Exchange Building. \$3,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, C. Clothier Jones & Co., Real Estate Trust Building. Consists of mahogany partitions, hardwood floors, indirect lighting system, etc. Contract awarded to F. D. Kramer Company, Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets.

Residence, Ashbourne, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, W. Griepengerl, Ashbourne, Pa. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 20x53 feet, hardwood floors, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to A. J. Heckman, Glenside, Pa.

Banking Offices (alt.), Southeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. \$5,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Penington, Colket & Co., 608 Chestnut street. Consists of interior alterations to

first floor for brokers' offices. Contract awarded to F. D. Kramer, Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets.

Residences (2), Clearfield, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Andre Martin, Clearfield, Pa. Brick, limestone trimmings, three stories, 16x49 feet, electric lighting, steam heat, slate roof. Contract awarded to P. W. Finn, Altoona, Pa.

School, Fifty-sixth and Christian streets, \$209,400. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and stone, fireproof, three stories and basement, 113x160 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof, red face, enamel and salt glazed brick, granite, limestone, interior marble, hollow tile, concrete and metal lath. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denekla Building.

School, Twenty-seventh and Clearfield streets, \$217,500. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and steel, fireproof, three stories and basement, 112x160 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating, limestone and granite, fireproofing, hollow tile, metal lath, metal lath and cinder concrete, marble interior. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denekla Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2127 DeLancey street. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner, Mrs. Samuel A. Mutchmore, care of architects. Brick, three stories, hot air heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to North Philadelphia Construction Company, 137 North Eleventh street.

Church and Rectory, Bridgeton, N. J. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Church of the Immaculate Conception, on premises. Stone, one story, 48x100 feet; rectory, stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 41x41 feet, slate roof, electric light and steam heat reserved. Contract awarded to John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

Factory and Boiler House, Clearfield, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Andre Martin, Clearfield, Pa. Brick, one story, 180x201 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, asbestos shingle roof; boiler house, one story, 44x54 feet. Contract awarded to P. W. Finn, Altoona, Pa.

Theatre, Franklin and Clearfield streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Philadelphia Film Exchange, 121 North Ninth street. Brick and plaster, one story, 54x66 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue, who is taking sub-bids.

You can't hire loyalty; you have got to deserve it.—Ex.

Permits for New Buildings

Curtis Publishing Company (O), Independence Square. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,400,000. Office building, brick, ten stories, 72x180 feet.

Frank Cherkas (O), 711 Jackson street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings and stores, brick, three stories, 16x26 feet, 1809-11 South Twentieth street.

J. N. Mitchell (O), 4 South Farragut street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, two stories, 16x44 feet. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings. Cost, \$7,500. Three dwellings. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling. Cost, \$17,500. Seven dwellings. Cost, \$15,000. Six dwellings, Fifty-eighth and Washington avenue.

George W. Bourne (O), 5025 Hazel avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 20x54 feet, Fifty-sixth and Lansdowne avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Five stores and dwellings. Cost, \$4,000. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$32,000. Eight stores and dwellings.

American Rubber Company (O), 406 East Rittenhouse street. Stewart Brothers (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$5,000. Factory, brick, two stories, 24x72 feet.

Alterations and Additions

H. Fleigelman (O), 26 North Second street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$1,300. Manufactory, 61 North Second street.

J. D. Reno (O), 1731 Mt. Vernon street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$600. Dwelling, 1621 Green street.

Joseph Dobson (O), Manayunk, Pa. C. E. Farrington (C), 4725 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$500. Laboratory.

Ed. Biskup (O), 992 North Second street. D. Wittenberg (C), Eighth and Poplar streets. Cost, \$3,200. Store and dwelling.

George D. Feidt (O), 29 North Seventh street. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$6,000. Store and dwelling, 242-244 North Fifth street.

F. A. Poth Estate (O), 4204 Parkside avenue. Peterson Brothers (C), 1368 Haddon avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Apartments, 3305 Powelton avenue.

John Schmink (O), 612 West Cambria street. Cost, \$1,000. Stable, Sedgley avenue and Marshall street.

W. H. Llewellyn (O), 1514 Chestnut street. Hennibique Construction Company (C), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$900. Store, 1326 Walnut street.

Board of Education (O), Land Title Building. Mitchell Brothers (C), 2125 Race street. Cost, \$35,900. School, Fifty-eighth and Wilows avenue.

Lorraine Company (O), Broad and Fairmount avenue. George F. Payne Company (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, \$4,000. Hotel.

C. C. Harrison (O), 400 Chestnut street. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, \$800. Store and factory, 716 Chestnut street.

FLOORS

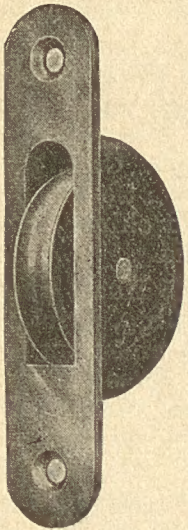
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EMPLOYING AN ARCHITECT

Many Advantages From Good Common Sense in Favor of Doing So

The question of whether it pays to employ an architect on residence work, large or small, has been discussed many times by many people about to build.

I have heard it said that if the party wishing to build would merely give the matter into the hands of a contractor, his problems would be solved with dispatch, even to an amount involving from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Then again a few look upon the fee of an architect as a needless cost, and being unable to get a permit, or proceed with the work without some kind of a drawing, they in desperation—thinking that they will save a few dollars—immediately proceed to engage a would-be draughtsman or an irresponsible contractor to prepare the crudest kind of a drawing, in fact anything that will just squeeze through the inspection office.

There are several good reasons why an architect should be employed, and several good reasons why one should not employ one of these so-called architects, or "archeetee" as it has been so well expressed by one of the profession.

It is needless to go into detail as to the why, etcetra, that an architect should be retained. We well know that by employing an architect of known ability that the results obtained through his superior knowledge of all parts of the work, which he has acquired through years of study and experience, that we get superior constructed buildings, not only get buildings that are better constructed, but he will give it a touch of individuality, perhaps not entirely his own, but following the ideas of the owner, co-operating with him in an earnest desire to reach a satisfactory solution of all problems.

These are the fundamental reasons why an architect should be employed, on large and small work alike. Of course, we must assume that the architect is one of good standing, and one who thoroughly understands the practical as well as the theoretical parts of architecture. He should be capable of intelligently interpreting to the contractors under his supervision all problems that present themselves from time to time.

I believe also that where the architect confers, and works in harmony, with the contractors employed upon the building, that all parties gain thereby, assuming, of course, that the contractor is a man of broad experience and unbiased opinions. We often come in contact with a contractor whose thorough

knowledge of his particular vocation fits him for a reliable advisor when we meet with problems hard to solve.

I believe in looking at this question in a broad way, because the architect and contractor cannot exist without true co-operation. So it is that we, as an organization being employed by the owner should work in harmony for his good.

There is in existence a certain class of contractors, however, and also some real estate dealers, who are not loyal to the architect. They are the ones who profess to furnish plans and specifications free, plans which are drawn up cheaply and the building constructed likewise. They are in reality an enemy to the profession, to the owners, to themselves and to the public at large, because they erect many makeshift buildings without the least touch of handcraft, or any lines of beauty. Small inexpensive houses can be made attractive without extra cost, just as well as to make them ugly and unattractive both in appearance and arrangement.

It has been well said that a house well built is half sold should a person ever wish to sell.

It is penny wise and pound foolish to erect cheap buildings. By the word cheap, I mean cheap materials and cheap labor, cheap everything that goes into it, it is made out of cheap material. Inexpensive houses do not necessarily have to be built of cheap material, and thereby hangs the tale, why an architect should be employed. If he is a conscientious man he will more than save the owner the fee he receives, by the very fact that he can eliminate to a great degree any possibilities of the building deteriorating and causing additional expenses for repairs in after years, also giving to the owner that feeling of satisfaction and some sense of security, knowing full well that he has received in return, dollar for dollar all money he has expended.

If those who employ an architect will be convinced that he is a careful, honest, painstaking man, and not hesitate to place their full confidence and faith in the ability of the man whom they employ, turn a deaf ear to the advice of neighbors and friends, or at least not be greatly influenced by any advice contrary to the advice of the architect, how much better results will be obtained.

Just because we all live in houses we are quite apt to assume that we know all of the important points about architecture, and the

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intricacies of the construction of houses not yet erected.

Some people have very good ideas, some of them practical, but more often it is otherwise.

The question of proportion, and the proper way of constructing, materials to be most successfully used and the method of using them, should be left entirely to the architect.

In designing a home I believe there is a greater field for beauty in simplicity. It is the key-note of good design, and it has the advantage over other designs in that it does not become monotonous. It is invariably in the freak design that we can see the handiwork of the non-professional.

In building a house or a home, one should bear in mind always, to put your individuality into every room, in fact the whole building. In entering into any home or house designed by an unbiased architect, the individuality of the owner should be paramount. If it is a stranger he could feel that he knew him well, while on the other hand, a home designed by the non-professional is very apt to be the reverse, because it lacks character, individuality and originality. That is one reason why one cannot buy a house ready built that always proves satisfactory. It was studied out to suit a different individual with perhaps totally different tastes and ideas. In my past fifteen years' experience, I have found that the opinions of women differ widely as to the essential points in the arrangement of one's home. So it is that the architect is called upon to fashion and mold out of his own mind new features and new devices for the convenience and comfort of the home builder, and if he is wise he will give a great deal of attention to small details. He is as a rule a very conservative man, and must of necessity deliberate long and earnestly on questions that arise, such as the adoption of new materials or new ways of construction or any radical method of doing things, before he makes his final decision, because he fully realizes that mistakes are costly, not only in dollars and cents, but to his reputation, providing he has a good one he wishes to keep.

People building houses for homes should exercise patience and give the architect sufficient time to carry out the different parts of his work so that he may do so in the best possible manner. I have found it almost invariably true that the owner insists upon the work being rushed, sometimes to the detriment of the whole structure.

The architect should advise against this destructive manner of building. It cannot possibly be a detriment to the building, if the erection proceeds slowly, so I would say

to those who are about to build select your architect early, giving into his hands the preliminary ideas, then proceed carefully, slowly and thoroughly, giving your architect plenty of time to prepare plans and receive bids, and after the bids are let give the contractor plenty of time to erect the building. If this is done you will find that it will give the greatest return on time invested, and not only in dollars and cents, but in the satisfaction of knowing that the work is done properly.

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the happiest moments of our lives. Therefore it should be built to look attractive and be endowed with pleasant surroundings so that the father and the mother and the children can feel that there is truly no place like home.

TOWN PLANNING FROM AN ENGINEERING ASPECT

Both in Europe and in America great attention has been given in the last few years to the intelligent development of cities and towns. In both the planning and discussion the architects have taken a very prominent part, so prominent that fears have been expressed that the engineering features of such developments are in danger of being neglected. For this reason the engineering side of the subject was recently brought out by Mr. Ernest R. Matthews in a paper, abstracted below, presented before a recent meeting of the Society of Engineers, England.

Planning a Residential District.

The town planning scheme prepared by Mr. Matthews for the Bridlington Corporation is one affecting a purely residential area. In preparing such a scheme the first matter to be dealt with is to fix the area to be planned. The next point to receive consideration should be the direction, width and method of construction of the various roads.

At the outset the direction of the through-traffic roads should be fixed, and these should be in such a position that direct means of communication will be provided between one busy part of the town and another, or they should connect up important existing roads. The position of most roads will be determined by the best direction for main and intercepting sewers, and this is a matter for the decision of the engineer. Mr. Matthews strongly urges that none of such roads should be less than 75 feet in width, and that they should be constructed of tar macadam in order to ensure a minimum of dust and noise. The footpaths should be of asphalt, the road should be provided with grass margins and trees, and the houses should be set back 25 feet, making a total distance between

the buildings of 125 feet. A brief description of such a road is as follows: Width of carriageway, 35 feet; width of footways, 10 feet; width of grass margins between carriageway and footway, 10 feet. Such a road is of sufficient width to take a single line of street railway cars in crowded parts and a double line on the outskirts.

Secondary Roads.

The secondary roads which are important roads, not carrying through traffic, might be 50 feet in width, constructed in the same manner as the arterial roads, namely, of tar macadam. The set back of the houses in these roads might also be 25 feet and the distance between buildings would be 90 feet. The following widths would be used: Carriageway, 24 feet; footways, 7 feet; grass margins, 6 feet. A road of this width will allow three lines of vehicles passing.

These are roads which carry practically no traffic except vehicles coming to the houses in such roads. Under these circumstances they need only be very narrow, say 28 or 30 feet, with the houses set back 20 feet. These also, in Mr. Matthews' opinion, should be of tar macadam. While a large amount of heavy traffic will not come upon them as upon the roads already referred to, a certain amount of such traffic will do so in the way of loaded furniture vans and other occasional heavy vehicles, and the road should be capable of carrying such loads. The dimensions would be as follows: Width of road, 16 feet; width of footways, 4 feet; width of grass margins, 3 feet.

It may be argued that a width of 16 feet is insufficient, and it must be admitted that it is very debatable whether the cost of maintenance of such a road is much less than that of a road double this width, for the traffic

upon a road is nearly always along the center half of such road, and therefore this concentrated traffic would cause the narrower road to require almost as much repair in proportion to the traffic passing over it as a wider road. Mr. Matthews, however, urges that as most subsidiary roads are connected to no important roads, and ordinary vehicular traffic on these roads will consist chiefly of light tradesmen's vehicles, a width of 16 feet is sufficient.

First Cost and Cost of Changes.

The cost of road construction is a vital point with the landowner, for it determines to a large extent the class of buildings which he must erect if he is to be recouped for his outlay. The by-laws of English towns and cities are unreasonable in their requirements both as regards width and method of construction of roads. How, for example, can one build workmen's cottages when the roads on which these are to abut must be 40 feet in width, with flagged footways and a heavy type of curbing, as is the case in many towns? In Mr. Matthews' opinion it is a waste of money to lay flags and an equal waste to make such a road 40 feet wide. It has already been suggested in this paper that 30 feet is an ample width for a street of this class, and the footways should be of asphalt with grass margins, the latter being protected by stone edging, say 10x4 inches. Not only will this effect a great saving in cost, but roads constructed in this manner will present a more rural and pleasing appearance.

The by-laws requiring roads to be 40 feet wide, oblige the man who is intent on building small houses to erect these with narrow frontages and deep backs, a class of house which is objectionable in many respects, a wider frontage with a shallow back being far preferable. Mr. Matthews deprecates the terrace type of cottages, which have been designated "colliers' rows;" this class of house would in many cases not have been erected if it had not been for the cost of road-making, required by the by-laws, making it necessary for the landowner to crowd as many houses as possible on to his land.

It sometimes happens that a residential area in time becomes one through which heavy traffic passes to an industrial area which has sprung up beyond. Who is to pay for the reconstruction of the through traffic roads in the residential area should such conditions arise? A proposal has been made that in laying out land for residential purposes the developers should be called upon only to lay out and construct such roads as are needful to deal with the traffic of such area, and in the event of existing industrial conditions or future developments causing a need for heavier traffic-bearing roads through these residential areas, the extra cost of such roads, over the cost of roads constructed for domestic traffic, should be borne by the community.

In designing a town planning scheme it will probably be necessary to allow for the widening of some of the existing roads. This has been the case at Bridlington, where

Cardigan Road, which now averages 36 feet in width, is to be widened to 70 feet. In this instance the east side of the road is built up with large residences, but on the west side no buildings have been erected up to the present. The owner of this vacant land, however, is now desirous of erecting houses on that side of the road, and the city is asking him to give up a 35-foot strip of land for the purpose of increasing the width of the road. Experience has shown that owners of land in various parts of the country have, generally speaking, been quite willing to give up a portion of their land for road widening purposes, for the reason that if their remaining land abuts upon a wider road it will be of more value to them, and the same argument applies to any houses which the landowner may erect facing the wider road. The city would, of course, construct the road. This matter of the improvement of existing roads is an important one, and must have full consideration when preparing a town planning scheme.

Parks and Public Buildings.

In planning a residential area it is necessary to determine the best positions for parks, tennis courts, bowling green, children's playground, garden enclosures, sites for future public buildings, such as public library, town hall, municipal offices, etc., unless the town is already well provided in that way, and land should be reserved for these purposes. In these matters the engineer will confer with the architect, and of course consult the various landowners and others who have interests in the scheme.

Having dealt with the roads in the proposed area, the next matter for consideration is that of sewerage. The engineer must ascertain (a) if the existing sewers and disposal works are capable of taking the drainage from the proposed area, and, if not, whether it is proposed to enlarge them, or to construct new sewage disposal works for the area to be laid out; (b) whether the levels permit of the area being drained into existing sewers; (c) how the storm water is to be dealt with. The land developer should be expected to pay only for sewers of sufficient size to drain the area, and if he is required by the local authority to put in larger sewers, such as may be required eventually if the area is very considerably extended, the authority should pay the difference in cost.

The lighting of the area by means of gas or electric light is a matter of great importance, and the cost of the laying down of mains and cables from the nearest supply will have to be ascertained; if the corporation own these undertakings they may have to seek powers to extend their lighting area in order to include the town planned area. The same remarks apply to the supply of water in the area.

Planning a Manufacturing Town.

The planning of an industrial town or city is a far more complicated matter than that of a residential town. From an engineering and economic standpoint a number of important

matters have to be considered; some of these are as follows:

(1) The first point to be decided is the position of the industrial area; to arrive at this one must have local knowledge; that is to say, information regarding existing trades and manufactures, and which of them is likely to develop considerably; the scheme should also be arranged for the inclusion if necessary of any new industries, for it must be borne in mind that the industries of today in some of our towns were not thought of a few years ago, and that every month fresh industries are being started, some of them doubtless having come to stay. The automobile industry might be cited as an example.

(2) The proximity of this area, with its works and factories, to railway sidings and to main lines for the supply of the raw material and coal, and for the disposal of the finished materials, is a very important matter. Land adjoining railways, rivers and canals will, generally speaking, be admirable for inclusion in a manufacturing area. In certain trades, of course, it is important that the works shall be situated where there is much water. Bleach and dye works, for example, are generally found on the banks of a river, stream or canal. These points will have to be considered fully by the engineer when planning the industrial area.

(3) The facilities for vehicular traffic to and from this area. The position of main arterial roads, relative to the proposed area. While in a residential area it adds to the picturesqueness of the district if the roads are radial in plan (and the author would strongly recommend this), in an industrial center direct communication between the area and the railway, wharf and principal parts of the city is of the proposed arterial roads with existing roads is also an important matter.

Roads for Heavy Traffic.

(4) The necessity for constructing any new roads leading to this area in such a substantial manner that they will carry the heavy traffic likely to come upon them. All streets of this class should be paved with stone setts laid on a good concrete foundation, and they should be wide enough to take a double tramway track.

(4a) The provision of roads for rapid and slow traffic. On an arterial road leading to an industrial area Mr. Matthews recommends the provision of two distinct streets, side by side, but intended one for rapid, the other for slow and heavy traffic. Such a provision is necessary owing to the increasing number of motor cars and other speedy vehicles using the roads. The footpaths are flagged, 10 feet in width, and the rapid-traffic road is constructed of tar macadam, 30 feet wide, while the slow-traffic road is paved with setts and is 34 feet wide, a 6-foot refuge or footway dividing these two roads. The total width of the street would be 90 feet. It is not suggested that trees should be planted in such a street. Some have recommended that the width of the main arterial streets should not be less than 100 feet or even 120 feet, but

Mr. Matthews sees no reason why they should be of this great width.

(5) The area to be occupied by workmen's dwellings, and the proximity of this to the industrial area. There is a difference of opinion regarding the best position for the houses of the workpeople. Some maintain that these houses should be away from the industrial area, but situated in an adjoining housing area, while others consider the houses should be built in the same locality as the works and factories, so that the factory hands will be close to their work and will not have to walk some distance to their homes. The author favors the first suggestion, chiefly on the grounds of health. Easy communication can be provided between the two areas, and if they adjoin there need be no reason why the workmen cannot get home to dinner each day. Larger gardens can be better arranged for if the houses are in a separate area, and the fact of the dwellings being away from the works has a tendency to enable the factory hands to forget their daily avocation after working hours.

Power Supply.

(6) The supply of electrical energy to the manufacturing area for power and lighting purposes. If the electricity supply is in the hands of the city the electrical engineer should be asked to advise his committee to obtain, if necessary, powers to extend their area of supply so as to include this proposed industrial area. Cheap rates for power and lighting purposes should be offered to the factory proprietors to induce them to take the current.

(7) Whether water carriage is available, and if so, the position for wharfage upon rivers or canals must be selected, and the estimated cost ascertained.

(8) Provision of water and gas. It is necessary to consider the advisability of supplying water power in an industrial area.

(9) Efficient sewerage and sewage disposal system.

(10) The disposal of storm water.

(11) That the area is sufficiently large to allow of ample provision being made for the future development of the various industries.

(12) In deciding the position of the proposed industrial area the prevailing winds should be taken into account, and the area selected should be one so situated that the prevailing winds will carry the smoke away from the residential area.

Subways for Pipes and Cables.

(13) The advisability of constructing subways under the main arterial roads to accommodate gas and water pipes, telephone, telegraph and electric cables, hydraulic mains, compressed air and sewer pipes. This, in the author's opinion, is a matter which in this country has not received sufficient consideration. The present method of laying sewers, water mains, gas mains, etc., under streets is altogether unsatisfactory. These streets are continually being opened for the purpose of connecting to one or the other of these, and this constant opening of the prin-

cipal roads is an intolerable nuisance, while the reinstatement is not always satisfactory, and leads to a great deal of correspondence with the departments concerned relative to the unsatisfactory reinstatement of trenches. The construction of a subway is the remedy, and Mr. Matthews recommends this, but owing to the cost he would build the subway in the main arterial streets only.

(14) In the industrial area might be included refuse destructor works, tramway depot, car sheds, abattoirs, ice factory and cold stores; it is always best to group these together, and to place them as far away from the residential area as possible.

(15) The construction of tramways or light railways in the area is also a matter of consideration.

(16) Folly of limiting the height of buildings. If the maximum height of the buildings which will abut on the new street is specified in a town planning scheme the owner of the land will be almost sure to build to that height, considering it more economical to do so. If it be four-story buildings that are allowed and not higher, then there is a danger of a monotonous row of four-story buildings being erected, whereas a variation in the height of the buildings will be preferable.

(17) Having decided the industrial area, the residential area must then be chosen, and the developments of this will proceed on the lines already indicated in the first part of this paper.

EVOLUTION OF SHEET METAL.

In the early sixties, sheet metal as a building material, except as a roof covering, was comparatively little used, although its actual beginning was probably twenty years previous to that. It seems now to be impossible to obtain any authentic account of its origin, although several stories concerning it are told. The progress of the cornice business seems to have been more rapid for some unaccountable reason through the Middle West than in the Eastern States, notwithstanding that the experts in the handling of the metal without doubt came from France and Belgium, observes "The Sheet Metal Shop." This may have been in part because architects of the West were less scrupulous in the matter of imitation than those in the East, who practically considered it is architectural heresy. Then, too, its progress may have been accelerated by the fact that wrought iron and steel construction were beginning to be introduced, which in itself entirely solved the problem of strength and support, leaving to sheet metal the work of supplying the external form or in other words carrying out the architectural design. Concerns for the manufacture of sheet metal work of this class, otherwise known as cornice shops, began to spring up throughout the country, among which those at Cincinnati, Dayton and Chicago may be particularly mentioned, and it is a matter of record that the first eight-foot brake was made in Cincinnati in 1865 or 1867.

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The erection of the buildings for the world's fair held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in 1876, commonly known as the "Centennial," gave a great impetus to the sheet metal trade. Many of these buildings had, either wholly or in part, exteriors of sheet metal. What was known as the main building or Art Gallery, a building which is still standing, was built of stone, but much of the ornamentation was of stamped zinc applied to the friezes and other parts of the building, and the large skylight forming its dome was also of sheet metal.

Without reference to actual facts it can readily be deduced that with the advent of sheet metal architectural work, which had for its models the stone forms of ancient Greece and Rome as well as those of medieval times, it became an urgent necessity that the carved work always to be found in stone architecture, should also be represented. This necessity became responsible for the ultimate invention of the now highly perfected machinery and methods for producing stamped zinc or copper ornamentation.

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HOW TO PATCH A CONCRETE FLOOR.

When a cement floor surface begins to wear it is often desirable to patch it. Leonard C. Wason, preident of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, in a recent paper states the right way and the wrong way.

The Wrong Way.—Commonly a sand and cement mortar is made, some cutting is done and the mortar is put in and scrubbed with a steel trowel until smooth. It is then covered up for awhile. If the concrete under the patch is left dry it soaks up the water of the mortar. As a result, the mortar does not set. If the room is dry or hot the surface of the patch dries out and for the same reason it

does not set. If the concrete under the patch is dusty the patch does not adhere to the concrete. If the materials in the mortar are not suitable, naturally the patch wears badly, particularly as it is obviously located at a point of severe wear.

The Right Way.—Cut down the worn place at least one and a half inches. This cutting should be carried into the strong unbroken concrete and the edges should be cleanly undercut. The bottom of the cut should then be swept, clean-blown out with compressed air or a pair of bellows, if available, then thoroughly wet and scrubbed with a broom. In this way, small loose particles of broken material which the chisel has driven into the surface are removed. A grout made of pure cement and water about the consistency of thin cream, should be scrubbed into the pores with a broom or brush, both at the bottom and sides of the cut. Following this a stiffer grout, about the consistency of soft putty, should be thoroughly compressed and worked into the surface, which has already been spread with grout. Finally, before the grout is set a mortar made of one part cement to one part crushed stone or gravel, consisting of graded sizes from one-half inch down to the smallest excluding dust, should be thoroughly mixed and put in place, then floated to a proper surface. Cover with wet bagging, wet sand, sawdust, or other available material. All trucking should be kept off and the surface kept thoroughly wet for at least one week or ten days.

If a particularly hard surface is required, six-penny nails are sometimes mixed with the mortar and other nails. This will produce a surface which is extremely hard and durable.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ENGINEER WITH REGARD TO EDUCATION.

The presidential address of Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last week, dealt with the responsibilities of the engineer, primarily with regard to the influence he may bring to bear on elementary and technical education. As to engineering education, Dr. Humphreys' position as an engineer, industrial manager and president of Stevens Institute of Technology, gives to his words commanding authority. Engineers have discussed this question from the standpoint of the practitioner, teachers have viewed it from the pedagogical angle, while industrial managers, judging only by the product of such training, have expressed what might be called the commercial point of view. All of them have been more or less warped by their positions. Dr. Humphreys, however, has been, and still is, in all of these positions and should therefore present conclusions tempered by knowledge of all of the difficulties and all of the requirements.

As fundamental, however, and influencing strongly the men who are to take up an engineering course, Dr. Humphreys first discussed elementary and secondary education, expressing the belief that our public schools are not now conducted for the benefit of the masses, and that the courses should be so shaped as to benefit most directly those who are not to enter college, but who are forced to become wage-earners at the age of eighteen or under. For those, on the other hand, who are to enter college he deprecates a specialized preparatory training. He says rightly that these boys will later specialize and that their secondary schooling should give a sound general training, especially since the present crowded curriculum leaves no place for preliminary practical courses. To secure thoroughness our public schools, in his opinion, must reduce their requirements or increase their efficiency, or both. The present scheme tends strongly, he believes, to superficiality.

These views as to the superficiality of elementary and secondary education are not novel, but Dr. Humphreys' insistence upon general rather than specialized training in the secondary schools puts the matter in a new light, though one in accord with his further discussion of the aims of technical education. Certainly if students specialize both in the secondary school and in the college we cannot look for engineers of broad views. They have run in a narrow road through the important formative period and are very likely to carry the impress of that narrowness through life. While at first sight there may seem to be difficulty in providing separate secondary curricula for those preparing for college and those who are to go to work after leaving high school, it need only be mentioned that the division has already been sharply made, the regular high schools supplying the general course and the manual training high schools the specialized ones.

Passing then to technical training, Dr. Humphreys, in direct opposition to the present tendency, declared strongly against the lengthening of the engineering course, for the average student, beyond four years. His argument is that no amount of college training will produce the finished engineer and that once the departure is made, in lengthening the course, there is no logical place to stop. More subjects can readily be added to increase the five year course to six, and the six-year course to seven. As to the plan of these longer courses, which apportion a considerable part of the time to the general or non-technical studies, he argues that the years of preparation can be most advantageously used on them. Moreover, if kept in college longer than four years the student is apt to become too saturated with theory and what is needed is a balance between the teaching of the college and the teaching of experience.

As to the general character of the instruction in the engineering courses Dr. Humphreys sets forth the view, frequently emphasized in these pages, that the aim should be to give a thorough grounding in fundamentals, regarding as of secondary importance the mere information courses.

In closing, after emphasizing the responsibility of the engineer in influencing rightly the trend of engineering education, Dr. Humphreys spoke most forcibly on the duty of engineers with reference to the suppression of the license now accorded teachers in higher institutions to teach any doctrines, no matter how revolutionary, to their students. His reference here was to the engineer's duty as a citizen, not as a member of his profession, except in so far as his scientific training should increase his analytical ability to pass judgment on mushroom doctrines, whether moral, economic or political. The right of free speech has been exaggerated; license has been confounded with liberty. When doctrines subversive of law and order and the rights of the individual and property can be preached in college lecture halls, the engineer, like any other citizen, shirks his responsibilities if he does not exercise his influence to suppress the offender.—“Engineering Record.”

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute

Do It Now.

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Surely you're not always going

To be “a going to be,” and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

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THE CEMENT TRADE.

The year's course of the Portland cement trade is outlined in the following verses, sung with deep feeling several times during the annual banquet of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers in New York on the evening of December 11:

'T was just about a year ago that we assembled here.

It beats the cars to think of what can happen in a year!

Our songs were then in minor key, our book all butcher's brown,

And all because the market on cement had fallen down.

But gaze about the table on this most auspicious night,

No gloomy glances you can see, for every face is bright.

The bins are almost empty, the season's work is done,

So let us cast dull care away and have a little fun.

Most any man that runs can read the writing on the wall.

The price was rotten in the spring, but bully in the fall.

We booked a lot of business when the price was blooming low,

And later on we wished we hadn't done it, don't you know.

The orders piled in on us when the summer came along,

The language of our dealers might be classified as strong,

And when we wanted them the most we couldn't get a car;

The only cheerful place we found was some adjacent bar.

But now we gaze serenely at the year that's drawing nigh,

The industry is booming and the goose is hanging high,

There's not a sigh in any heart, in nary eye a tear,

And with a mighty cheerful front we tackle the new year.

THE APPLICATION OF TILE TO CONCRETE SURFACES

By John Wynkoop

The intensely practical advantages of concrete have so impressed themselves upon the public that there is no longer any question as to its use from that point of view. The beauty and treatment of concrete surfaces, because of this utilitarian development, have not received the important study warranted by the nature of the material. A few authorities advocate leaving concrete surfaces just as they are when the rough forms are removed. However meritorious this may be, the majority of architects look upon concrete as a material which from its very nature gives a most extended opportunity in surface decoration and color. Architecture in stone is essentially dependent upon architectural lines—shade and shadow—whereas architecture in brick or concrete is dependent upon the actual treatment of their surfaces for their character and effect.

From this view point which is that of the majority of architects, any material enriching the surface of a concrete wall without interfering with its structural strength is possible and worthy of consideration. Of stone, brick pigments and tile, the latter is, undoubtedly, best adaptable because of its beauty and extreme simplicity in application. In France, Italy and America, the application of tile to concrete surfaces has been considerably exploited, so that many actual examples exist upon which to base an opinion as to the effect produced. From these and from the general principles of design involved, it may be seen that extreme accuracy of tile setting as we know the material in general use is harmful

to fine effects and not to be desired. Concrete, especially for exterior use, should be sufficiently rough and uneven to insure artistic surface modeling when seen from a considerable distance. This necessitates a free and varied treatment of any tile applied to it, both as to setting and as to coloring. The color of the concrete itself, in the main determines the color scheme of such tiles as are applied to it. Rough and deeply colored tiles are found to blend most easily with the rough surface of the concrete, although it can easily be imagined how certain bands or spots in tile could be both highly colored and finished to bring out accents sought after by the designer.

Especially in country house work the application of tile must be concentrated largely because of the costliness of entirely covering the concrete. As a matter of effect, from an artist's point of view, what a concrete surface needs is contrast with some material which is more refined and decorative than itself. Panels band courses or scattered designs in tiles so long as they do not become all over patterns, seem particularly advisable in this kind of work. As much depends upon concentrating this decoration as does upon an intelligent selection of colors and an artistic placing of the individual tiles. Without doubt there can be no limit to the ways in which tile employed in this way may be treated. Practically any size and shape, any color, any surface are being manufactured continually, and along with this molding and

(Continued on page 15.)

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Among the reports of committees presented and papers read at the recent convention of the A. I. of A. at Washington were a number of vital interest not only to the architectural profession, but to the building trades as well. These papers "The Guide" has asked permission to publish in forthcoming numbers, with confidence that the subject matter will be such as to justify passing them on to readers, professional and lay, who were not present at the convention to hear them orally. The Institute's able and indefatigable press representative, Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, has promised to furnish "The Guide" with copies of these papers, from which such extracts will be taken for publication as may be regarded as of exceptional professional or trade interest.

* * *

To-day being the first day of the New Year, the agreeable duty falls to "The Guide" of wishing its friends, readers, subscribers and advertisers the greetings appropriate to the season. Indications are excellent for indulging in ruddy predictions for 1913. Business continues good despite the fact that a complete change has taken place in the complexion of affairs at Washington. Crops are promising, financial conditions hopeful, and a healthy optimistic spirit everywhere observable. In the building field the outlook for 1913 is all that could be desired. Viewed "by and large" as the editorial big wigs put it, there is every reason to believe that 1913 will be marked by the most wholesome activity in every line of trade and commerce. Under the circumstances "The Guide" wishes its clientele a happy and prosperous New Year in no perfunctory sense. We feel the greatest confidence that the new year upon which we are just entering will amply realize the most glowing prophecy, and we bespeak even thus early for "The Guide," its readers and advertisers a liberal share of the national plenty. The tariff, so long a bugaboo under conditions of political change, seems to be yielding sensibly to expanding popular intelligence. Even in circles normally timid and over-susceptible to influences of the kind there appears to be a well-grounded faith that such tinkering as may be attempted will be reformatory and scientific rather than drastic or ill-advised. Indeed, the opinion is everywhere gaining that whatever President-elect Wilson may be in theory, he is likely to prove anything but radical in practice. One result of this growing estimate of the gentle scholar and statesman who is to take up the reins of government on the 4th day of next March is an almost complete absence of the signs of popular unrest usual to occasions of the kind. Here's then to the New Year 1913—May it bring prosperity and content throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. And may it find us at its close looking

forward as hopefully and as contentedly to its successors yet to be!

* * *

For two weeks now the editor of "The Guide" has been endeavoring to find a place for an excellent paper on "City Planning" reprinted from the "Engineering Record," of New York City. In each instance in the haste and hurry incident to going to press this article has, quite inadvertently, been omitted. By way of reparation the paper is used in this issue at the expense of the crowding out of certain other matter possibly more timely, but certainly not more important nor authoritative.

* * *

What is wrong with the building material interests of Philadelphia that they permit such an opportunity to pass as that presented in the Water Conservation Exhibit Buildings in City Hall courtyard? Here are a group of buildings excellently adapted for displaying certain lines of building specialties the use of which in the early spring may be had for the mere asking; a group of buildings in the very heart of the city's business center, convenient to hotels, railroad stations and clubs and in the channel of streaming thousands of the city's population, transient and permanent, day and night. Why not bespeak the use of these pavilions for a good, live, hustling building and building material show? The opportunities for advertisement in such an enterprise would more than repay every cent it would cost. Previous attempts to float a show of the kind here in Philadelphia have been met by complaints about the cost of space, etc., an item completely eliminated from a show of the type here suggested. Does it not occur to the building trades that in neglecting this chance they are passing up a more or less golden opportunity? "The Guide" has personal knowledge of the fact that Mayor Blankenburg is prepared to listen with a sympathetic ear to a suggestion of the sort here outlined. During the Water Conservation Exhibit considerable talk was heard of a movement in this direction. What has since occurred to bring about the transition to the apathy with which, apparently, the project is now regarded?

* * *

From a paper of unusual interest in our contemporary, "House and Garden," dealing with the subject of "The Way the Architect Works," we cannot forbear quoting these pithy extracts:

"There is in the lay mind an ignorance of how an architect approaches the problem of building a house, and too often a misunderstanding of what he is trying to do. There is an idea altogether too common that the business of an architect is to hang trimming on

the outside of the building and to torture the inside into cozy corners, that he is a luxury, a sort of house milliner, a kind of parasite who expends his efforts in making a great number of superfluous drawings. It is the object of this paper to try to show the architect's true function, his real relation to house building, and the methods which he follows to attain his ends.

"On an architect being informed that his services are desired, the course of procedure as usual is as follows: First, he wishes to visit the land with the owner. What he is after is to learn the location, the existing surroundings and what course the future development is likely to take, the points of the compass and the general lay of the land. Unless the land is approximately level it will be the part of wisdom to have a topographical survey, at least of so much as will be covered with the house and its accessories. The rougher the land the more necessary this will be. He will note the position of any trees, the best views, probable character of the subsoil, the location of water, gas, electric wiring and sewer, note any building restrictions peculiar to that particular lot and any other points that will affect the work. This knowledge is essential.

"Next, he will wish to have a talk with the owner to discover what his requirements are, what he must have, what he can do without, his particular hobbies and finally to ask what he purposes to spend, and tell him it is not enough!

"If he has made tentative plans at home on the dining room table, the owner will produce them sheepishly and with many apologies, but they are often a great help.

"Having got all the information possible from the owner, the architect's work really begins. Not the least of his difficulties will be the fitting of demands into the sum to be expended. In small work—that is, houses costing up to \$12,000—space should be given the first consideration and the cost of the work is usually reckoned on a basis of so much a square foot, the locality and type of house desired affecting the amount. This means, then, that for so much money we can have just so much house. It is chiefly a matter of area."

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

The way to get money is to sell things to people who want things. People who want building material and building devices read "The Guide."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The tax levy budget of New York City for 1913 is \$192,679,391.16, of which about \$92,000,000 is for salaries and wages. It is believed that quite a percentage of this tremendous outlay for personal service might be served by scientific management." In Germany, for example, the plan of having building, tenement, fire and other inspections performed by a central inspection bureau, instead of by inspectors attached to different departments, has resulted both to better service and in greater economy.

**McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, of 1123 Broadway, New York, are pushing plans, details of which it is understood will be ready sometime in January, for the new \$3,000,000 municipal building, which the city is to erect in City Hall Square, Brooklyn. The bids will be received through the Department of Public Works.

**Lime production in the United States in 1911 amounted to 3,392,915 short tons, a little more than half of which was used in structural material, according to a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey. The principal uses in the structural field were lime mortars, Portland Cement mortars, concrete, gypsum plasters and whitewash. There was a slight decrease in the total production as compared to 1910, which is partly attributed to the inactivity of small kilns operated by farmers for local agricultural service and partly to the tendency toward the concentration of plants into fewer and larger units. The average price in 1911 was \$4.03 per ton, compared with \$4.02 in 1910. The supply is considered to be practically inexhaustible.

**Application has been made for a patent for a collapsible stone measuring form for use on highways. It is customary in road-building to dump the stone in unsightly piles at the side of the road. In building the state roads in New York this made it difficult for the state inspector to measure the stone. It was at his suggestion that the new device was adopted. It consists of a box with hinged corners which allows it to be folded up and placed on the top of the wagon load of stone. The driver, when ready to dump his load, simply takes off the box, sets it up and dumps his load in. As the sides of the box are bevelled, when the form is removed it leaves the stone evenly piled. It holds just a half yard of stone, and the inspectors are not obliged to stop and estimate the quantity in each pile of stone, but simply pass along the road and count the number of piles.

**John G. Berquist, works manager of the

Universal Portland Cement Company, has resigned that position. A connection with the company will be maintained by Mr. Berquist, who will hereafter act in the capacity of consulting engineer.

**The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, of New York, has appointed Mr. Charles W. Beaver manager of its chain block department, succeeding Mr. R. T. Hodgkins, who has resigned to go to another company. Mr. Beaver was for many years connected with the chain block department as salesman and assistant manager, and has been for the past two years special representative in Europe.

**The following non-resident lecturers in highway engineering at Columbia University have been appointed for the 1912-1913 session: John A. Bensel, New York State engineer; William H. Connell, chief Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning, Philadelphia; Morris L. Cook, director Department of Public Works, Philadelphia; C. A. Crane, secretary the General Contractors' Association; W. W. Crosby, chief engineer to the Maryland Geological Survey and consulting engineer, Baltimore; Charles Henry Davis, president National Highways Association; A. W. Dow, chemical and consulting paving engineer, New York City; Walter H. Fulweiler, engineer Research Department, United Gas Improvement Company; John M. Goodell, of the "Engineering Record;" D. L. Hough, president the United Engineering and Contracting Company; Arthur N. Johnson, state highway engineer of Illinois; Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City; J. C. Nagle, professor of civil engineering and dean of the School of engineering, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Harold Parker, first vice-president Hassam Paving Company; H. B. Pullar, assistant manager and chief chemist American Asphaltum and Rubber Company; J. M. F. de Pulligny, Ingenieur en Chef des Ponts et Chausees, et Directeur, Mission Francaise d'Ingenieurs aux Etats-Unis; John R. Rabin, chief engineer Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission; Clifford Richardson, consulting engineer, New York City; Philip P. Sharples, chief chemist Barrett Manufacturing Company; Francis P. Smith, chemical and consulting paving engineer, New York City; Albert Sommer, consulting chemist, Philadelphia; George W. Tillson, consulting engineer to the president of the Borough of Brooklyn.

**The annual convention of the National

Up-to-Date Lighting

Some people are to-day using improved tallow dips and oil lamps for illumination, simply because they have gotten into an old-fashioned rut. We should all get the Electric Light habit—it will save us money and health, it will lengthen our lives and improve our tempers. The present generation cannot afford antiquated methods.



Builders' Supply Association will be held Thursday and Friday, January 30 and 31, at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La. President Charles Warner informs us that items of great importance to the building material fraternity will come up for consideration at this meeting and urges the attendance of every member. Secretary Ralph Dinsmore, with the hearty approval and co-operation of the executive committee and other officers of the association, is leaving no stones unturned in an endeavor to have the members from the North, East and West, as well as those doing business in the South, come together for a two days' discussion of those things which are vital to the existence of the building material industry.

****The Blaw Steel Construction Company, of Pittsburgh, will on January 1 move its Chicago offices to the People's Gas Building.**

****The first cement show to be held in Pittsburgh was officially opened on December 12 in Exposition Hall, and was characterized by exhibits of educational value, rather than those tending to attract on account of their novel or mechanical features. This was exemplified in the exhibit of the Pittsburgh architects, artists and designers, which displayed a large number of photographs and plans of different types of concrete dwellings. These designs ranged from the simple to the ornate and were supplemented by numerous models and other data.**

It is not to be inferred, however, that due attention was not given to those practical features of the cement industry which are of particular interest to the contractor. The Universal Portland Cement Company had a very complete exhibit, the features of which were samples of aggregates, illustrations of the method of proportioning them, and ex-

amples of sidewalk and curb construction. The Blaw Steel Centering Company showed a noteworthy collection of steel forms, among which were special designs used in the Panama Canal work.

****General Superintendent B. Monahan, of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company's plant at Coplay, Pa., has resigned his position with that company.**

****A. W. Ransome, the well-known manufacturer of mixers and grout mixers, in speaking of the consistency and volume of grout, stated that a 1:1 mix with sufficient water to lift it into place should be used whenever possible. The sand is an important factor in clogging large leaks. Where fine seams carry water are encountered 1:0 mix should be used, and quick settling Portland cement is recommended.**

****W. E. Shearer, who has been connected with the United States Gypsum Company for several years in the capacity of eastern manager and later general sales manager, resigned November 1.**

****Filling holes in concrete walls left by thetie rods of the forms has been done by forcing corks into them and then ramming the holes with grout. A negro workman at one of the filter beds at New Orleans thoughtlessly jammed the cork of an empty bottle into one of the holes he was supposed to fill with grout. An engineer saw this and shortly afterward ordered enough corks to fill all the holes, which had previously given more or less trouble from leakage. Corks slightly larger than the holes were used and rammed to the center of the wall with a rod having a collar several inches from the end and provided with a metal weight arranged so that it would slide along the rod and act as a hammer. The remainder of the hole was then readily grouted.**

****The average cost of new buildings erected or planned in The Bronx this year is about nine thousand dollars more than last year. The number of operations has been about the same.**

****The commercial output of marble in 1910 was valued at \$6,992,779, and that in 1911 at \$7,546,718, according to the United States Geological Survey, a gain of \$553,939. This production came from Vermont, Georgia, Colorado, Tennessee, New York, Alabama, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, Alaska, Oklahoma, Maryland, Arizona, North Carolina, Kentucky, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah, and Oregon, named in order of value of output. The production of Vermont in 1911 was valued at \$3,394,930, and that of Georgia at \$1,088,422. The value of building marble, rough and dressed, as sold by the producer, was \$2,910,267 in 1911, an increase of \$552,472 over the value for 1910. Monumental marble was valued at \$2,170,981 in 1910 and at \$2,621,213 in 1911, an increase of \$450,232 in 1911. Vermont, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, and Massachusetts produced most of the marble used for interior decorations, the total value for 1911 being \$1,545,963, as against \$2,001,646 in 1910, a loss in 1911 of \$455,683. Rough stone for other uses**

includes waste marble sold to lime burners, to carbonic acid factories, to pulp mills, to iron furnaces for flux, and that used for road making, etc.; the dressed stone includes stone for mosaics, electric work, etc.

****The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, has reduced the selling price of its silica-graphite paint, made possible by the decrease in the price of linseed oil.**

****A well-known manufacturer of concrete mixers believes that concrete machinery as a class is subjected to more abuse than falls to the lot of any other kind of machinery. In his opinion the hard uses incidental to the service the machines are called upon to perform are often aggravated by neglect. "Make one man responsible for the mixer," he said recently, "and allow him one-half hour extra time a day to clean up the mixer and go over carefully the various parts. Where a nut is started let him tighten it, where a key is loose, drive it home, and above all, keep an eye constantly on all journals."**

One of the important industries in the United States of which comparatively little is written is the production of sand and gravel. In 1911, according to a report by E. F. Burchard, just issued by the United States Geological Survey, the production of sand and gravel amounted to 66,846,959 short tons, valued at \$6,720,083. The production of glass sand was valued at \$1,547,733, an increase over the figures were accounted for by the less activity in 1911 was valued at \$7,719,286, a slight decrease as compared with 1910. This was accounted for by less activity in 1911 in the building trades, including that of concrete construction. The production of molding sand in 1911 was valued at \$2,132,469, a marked decrease as compared with 1910. The production of all other sands in 1911 such as sand for grinding and polishing, fire sand, engine sand, and filtration sand, was valued at \$3,043,012, an increase of over a million dollars in value as compared with 1910.

****Whinston & Polak, architects and engineers, have just opened an office at 358 Stone avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Whinston has been connected with some of the largest steel concerns in New York and comes lately from the American Bridge Company. Mr. Polak has been with several large architects and is a graduate of Cornell University.**

****Patches on concrete surface are lightened to make their color the same as the original work by adding a small quantity of lime paste, in making repairs on the masonry of the Illinois Central Railroad, according to an account furnished by Mr. F. L. Thompson, engineer of bridges of that road, to the committee on masonry of the American Railway Engineering Association. The mortar used in patching has the same proportions of cement and sand as the original concrete and is applied stiff.**

Davis Carpenter, for twelve years general manager of the vault light department of Tucker & Vinton, announces that he has formed a company to be known as Davis Carpenter & Co., Inc., which company will continue the installation of vault lights with the same

organization formerly employed by Tucker & Vinton. The new firm will also perform work on estimates previously submitted by Tucker & Vinton. Their address will be 124 East Forty-first street, New York.

**Trowbridge & Livingston, 527 Fifth avenue, New York City, are completing plans for a five-story residence, 25x100 feet, to be erected at 853 Fifth avenue for Horace Havemeyer, of 129 Front street. The facade will be of granite and limestone. William Crawford, 5 East Forty-second street, has the general contract.

**A new use which shows some interesting possibilities for the cement gun process has been found in Seattle. The piles in the city's harbor have been subject to the attacks of what is locally termed the sand-flea. To protect the pile against this insidious pest has been a troublesome problem. Recently the cement gun has been employed in coating some 500 piles for the Seattle Electric Company. Ordinary poultry mesh was stretched around the piles and a coating of "gunite" from 1½ to 2 inches thick shot on. The gun was operated between tides and the "gunite" set up so quickly that no trouble was experienced from the rising tide. The results are described as satisfactory. The contract price for doing the work was \$4 per pile.

**At the annual election of officers of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers just held in New York City, John B. Lober, of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, was elected president for the suing year. R. S. Sinclair, of the Alsen Portland Cement Company, was honored with the vice-presidency, while W. H. Harding, of the Whitehall Portland Cement Company, was elected treasurer. The only hold-over officer is Secretary Percy H. Wilson. Edward M. Hager, former president, of the Universal Portland Cement Company, was chosen a member of the Executive Committee.

**The Phoenix Cement Company, of Easton, Pa., which in the last year has spent about \$120,000 in rebuilding its mill, will soon start work building extensions of 200 feet to its warehouse. A clinker storage building will also be erected.

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The finest automobile will not run when the tank is empty, and the finest space can not pull unless it is filled with copy that grips interest.—"Printer's Ink."

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

TILE AND CONCRETE.

(Continued from page 11.)

special colors and combinations may be obtained, provided the manufacturer considers the amount to be ordered as warranting him to produce special ideas in this way.

In fact, a rather new and certainly de-

lightful avenue of designs has been opened to the architect by the increasing prominence of concrete and its allied arts and materials. An original and pleasing type of building is to come from concrete, and without question, decorative tiles is to play an important part in this new type of the twentieth century.—"Mantel Monthly."

GYPSUM PLASTER AS A FIREPROOFING MATERIAL

By H. G. PERRING, Assoc. M. Am. Soc. C. E.

(The following article is an extract from a booklet issued by Mr. Perring, entitled "Gypsum as a Fireproofing Material."—Editor.)

Analyzing the special features of gypsum plaster in general, which make the material desirable as fireproofing, we find the following points:

First—low conductivity of heat; second—low coefficient of expansion, practically zero; third—resistance to water; fourth—incombustibility; fifth—lightness; sixth—strength; seventh—adaptability or plasticity; eighth—low cost.

First—Low heat conductivity is an essential point. In partitions heat is not conducted through to set fire to furnishings, etc., on the opposite side. In the protection of structural steel work the steel is protected from the weakening action of heat. Many fires attain a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. At 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit a steel column can only bear its own weight. The heat penetrates the plaster at such a slow rate that in the fires of ordinary duration the metal would hardly get warm.

Second—Tests and experiments have failed to indicate any appreciable expansion of plaster under heat action. High expansion, resulting in a tendency of the fireproofing to wreck itself either by buckling, or, in the case of material of tile shape, the cracking off of the tile face, does not enter into gypsum fireproofing.

Third—Materials of a nature that expand under heat readily contract when water is applied to the heated surface. This contraction is often so severe as to cause the bursting of the material. Plaster partially recalcines under high heat action and the subsequent application of water removes this recalcined portion. Plaster being a fairly soft material is eroded to some extent by water at high pressure, but plaster fireproofing generally will withstand severe water application, there being no indication of the bursting so common in other materials.

Fourth—Any material to be used for fireproofing must not burn or support combustion. Plaster is incombustible.

Fifth—Lightness is essential in fireproofing, as the fireproofing at best is dead load on a building and plays no part in the support of the structure. Plaster is the lightest prac-

tical fireproofing material. Its use reduces the load on structural sections and in case of fire makes the building less liable to collapse.

Sixth—Plaster fireproofing has sufficient strength for use in partitions, column covering, etc., and in fires will stand up reliably against the impact of fire streams.

Seventh—Plaster is adaptable to any form of construction. Where used in slabs they are readily sawed or cut to fit any desired location and the use of the material in the plastic state will cover any possible condition of construction.

Eighth—The desirable fireproofing material is one that combines all the fireproofing features with low cost.

It is only by such a combination that the building of fireproof buildings will be encouraged. Plaster is in itself low of cost. Because of its lightness it reduces the load on a building, thus allowing a lessened amount of structural material.

Its lightness makes it more easily handled. Its adaptability, the ease with which it is sawed, etc., makes the construction of fireproofing easy. Trim can be nailed to plaster fireproofing without the use of wood blocks or grounds, saving the cost thereof and omitting combustible material from the building. Plaster blocks or boards are true and even and reduce the cost of plastering to a minimum.

HONORS FOR WILLIAM H. FOX.

The trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science have elected William Henry Fox, of Philadelphia, curator-in-chief of the museums of the institute. The Brooklyn Institute is a vast educational institution, supported largely by the city of New York. The Central Museum, one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, contains an art collection, including works by Sargent, Whistler and other masters of the modern school.

To the administration of these museums Mr. Fox will bring a broad culture and a judgment ripened by experience. He is a son of former Mayor Daniel M. Fox, of

Philadelphia, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He has degrees from both the academic and law departments.

In 1904 he went to the St. Louis Exposition as Secretary of the Department of Fine Arts. He organized the art and architectural display for Pennsylvania and the Southern States for this Exposition. He was the Secretary of the International Jury of Awards and represented Russia on the jury.

His work at the St. Louis Exposition gained him the highest praise of his chief, Prof. Halsey C. Ives, who was the dean of art directors in this country. In 1905 Mr. Fox was invited to be the director of the John Herron Art Institute at Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Museum and the Art School were built after he took charge and under his supervision. He made the Herron Institute one of the most influential art institutions in the Middle West. When he resigned, in 1910, he received extraordinary tribute of esteem from the institute authorities, the press and the people of Indianapolis.

He resigned to become the assistant to the Commissioner for the United States at the International Art Exposition at Rome. He went to Rome in March, 1911, and his conduct there and relations with the Italian authorities were characterized by such tact and judgment that he received the decoration of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He also was cordially commended by American artists.

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BUILDERS' GUIDE,

Perry Building,

Philadelphia.

PROPER LIGHTING OF OFFICES

How to Light Offices Properly.

The proper lighting of an office or store is one of the problems that confronts the up-to-date business and professional man. One of the requisites is that the illumination should be placed so that the fierce light will not shine directly into the eyes of those at work in the office.

To much stress cannot be laid upon this point, for not only does the glare cause eye strain, but objects in the shadows cannot be seen properly for the reason that the pupil of the eye is contracted.

Distribution of light is also to be considered. The placing of a reflector over a lamp produces an effect quite different from that of the bare lamp without the reflector. Reflectors formerly used were made without any special design of distribution, but the light problem is now effected by the fact that shades are made in three shapes which either concentrate or give the light rays a diffuse effect.

These shades are extensive, or wide angle, intended for use where the light is to be distributed over a wide field, the intensive or medium angle, and the focusing or narrow angle shade.

To Prevent Eye Strain.

Care should be taken that the light used is of a size intended for the shade. If the shade is too large for the light the illumination will be thrown above the horizontal, where it is ordinarily of little use.

Ground and colored glass should be used prevent eye strain due to direct rays of the light. But it should be remembered that these methods reduce the amount of light and call for more candle power. The light sand blast globe absorbs from 10 to 20 per cent. of the light; the alabaster takes the same; canary colored from 15 to 20 per cent., and light blue alabaster from 15 to 25 per cent. Ground glass takes from 20 to 30 per cent.

For store rooms and general illumination according to William P. Lyon, an electrical estimating engineer, a light intensity of from three to five foot candles is required. A foot candle, it may be explained, is the intensity of the illumination on a plane one foot from the light. A sixteen candle power lamp gives an intensity of sixteen foot candles at a distance of one foot, and of one foot candle at four feet distance. Reading rooms call for from one to three foot candles; desk illumination, bookkeeping, etc., two to five; drafting and engraving, five to fifteen. Clothing stores call for from four to eight, as against three to five for ordinary store lighting.

Light for Dark Walls.

Dark walls and ceilings call for about half as much more light as white wall do. This is particularly true where the indirect lighting system is used. These lights, in which a basin of metal hangs below the globes and reflects

the light against the ceiling, when it is diffused fused over the room, began to come into use about three years ago. They call for about one-third more candle power, but furnish a mild eye comfort glow, free from shadows or glare.

Show windows must be brilliantly lighted. The lights, if possible, should be placed so as not to shine in the eyes of those looking into the windows. There should be an intensity of light varying from ten to fifty foot candles, which, it will be noticed, is far higher than required for store use. If the street outside is light the window must be made proportionately lighter than it would have to be on a dark street.—"Building Management."

A word with you, Mister Ad-Man. "The Builders' Guide" is the only building magazine in Pennsylvania. It is the only architectural magazine in Pennsylvania. It is one of the oldest trade publications in the East. It goes every week in the year to a clientele you will find it difficult to reach in any other channel. For example, every architect in Pennsylvania gets it. Every builder in Pennsylvania gets it. Every building owner who takes out a permit, whether for new building, building additions or alterations, gets it. Thousands of subscribers in every branch of the building trades get it. Don't you think 'twould be pretty good business to make a place for it on your list for 1913?

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We know lots of men who have made money without the aid of advertising, but—they haven't made it since 1876.

An advertisement should stick out like a sore thumb without being so sensitive.—"Novelty News."

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Summary for week ending December 28th, 1912:

Number of transfers.....	391
Amount of transfers.....	\$1,100,185.00
Cash consideration	313,930.00
Mortgage consideration	786,255.00
Ground rent consideration.....	49,017.00
Which on a six per cent. basis maunts to	816,950.00

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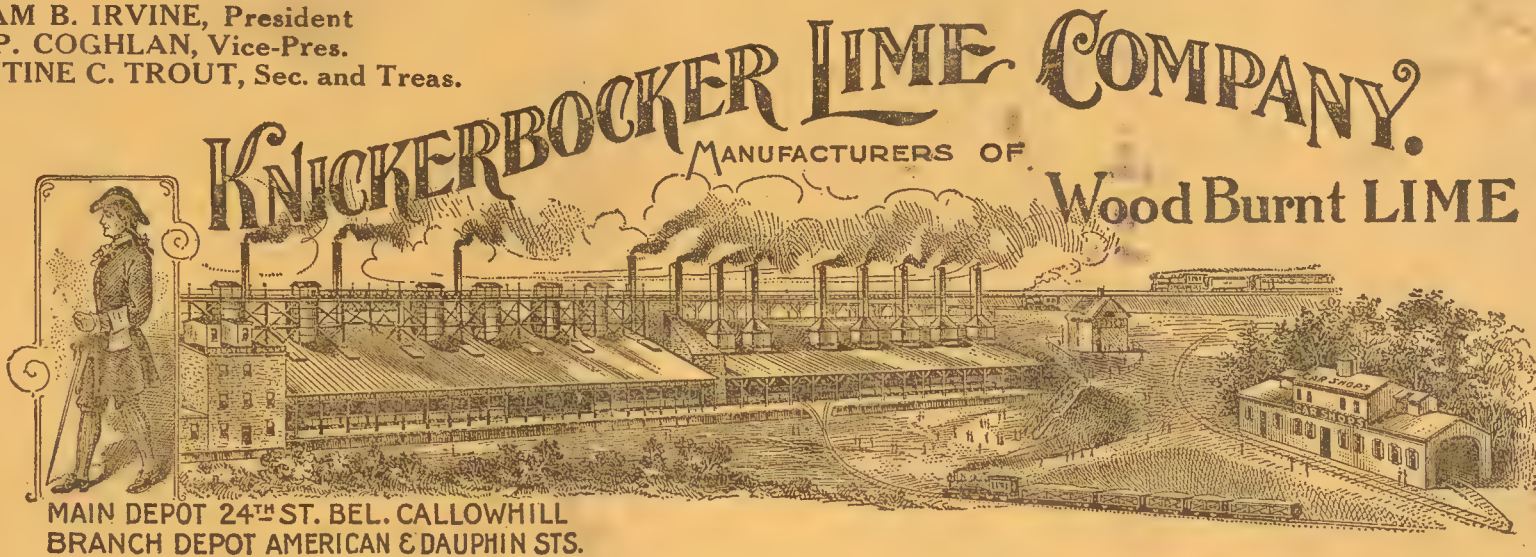
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 2.

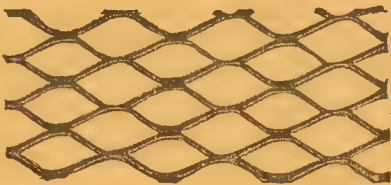
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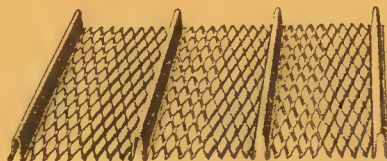


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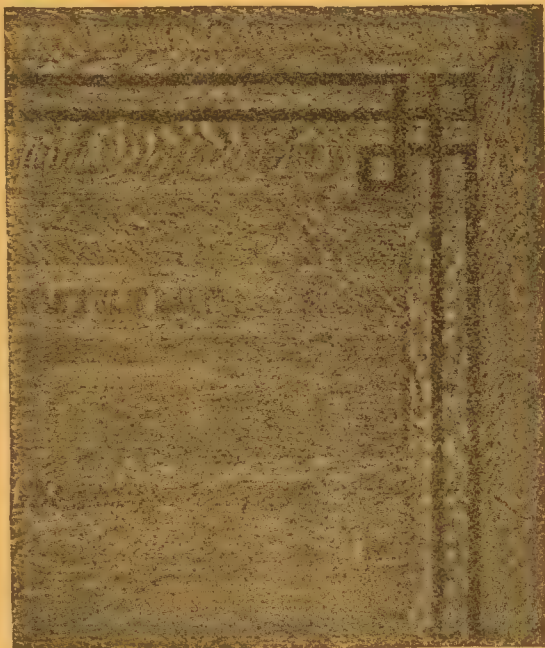
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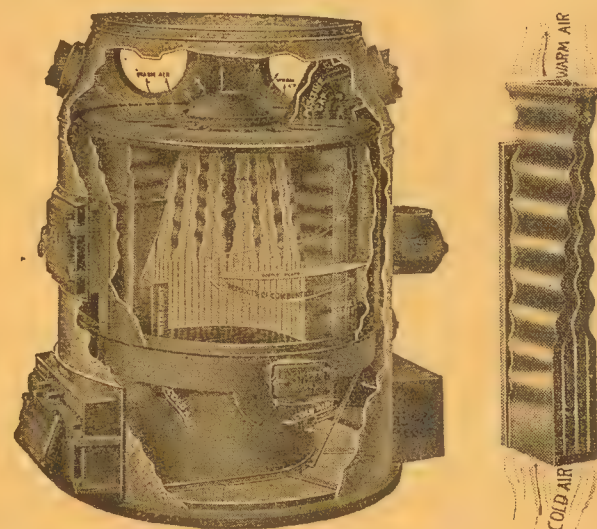
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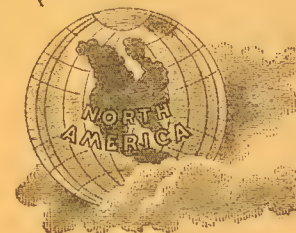
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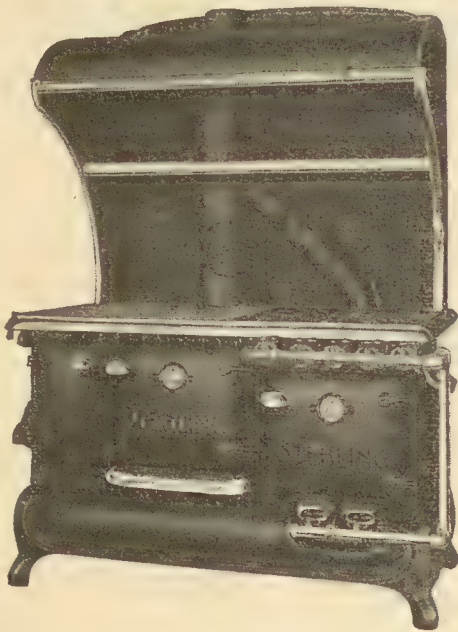
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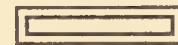
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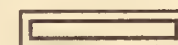


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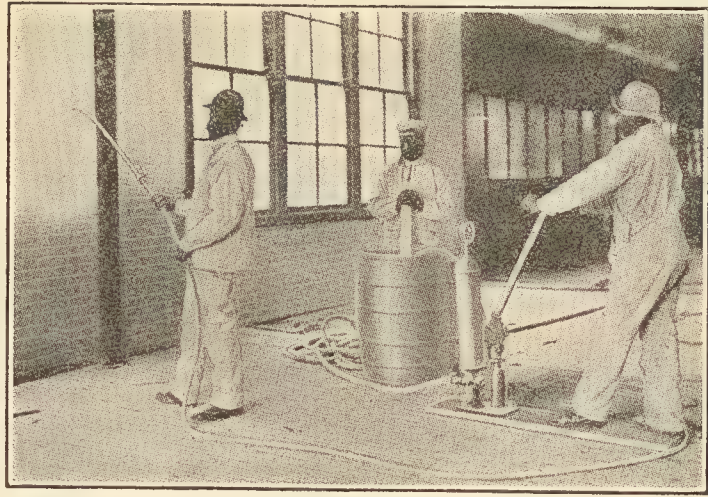
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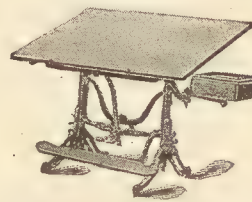
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Flat House, West Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 35x136 feet, slag roof, steam heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting, 16 bath rooms. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Hazleton, Pa. \$15,000. Architect, John I. Bright, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Bright & Co., Hazleton, Pa. Brick, one story, 200x250 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), Thirty-sixth and Market streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 35x40 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Factory Buildings, Devereaux and Tacony streets. \$150,000. Architect, George William Graves, Rowland Building, Detroit, Mich. Owner, Richmond Radiator Company, Johnston Building, New York City. Brick and concrete, one and two stories. Plans in progress. Note name and change in architect.

Residence, Merion, Pa. \$12,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Dr. Dudley Morton, 264 South Sixteenth street. Stone or hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence and Garage, Cynwyd, Pa. \$12,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, E. G. Whitman, 2209 Venango street. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in three or four weeks.

Club House (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozier Building. Owner, Cosmopolitan Club, Atlantic City, N. J. Frame, three stories, 40x80 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), 1920 Race street.

Architects, E. F. Durang & Son Company, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Monahan Hospital, 1920 Race street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, Jas. Purdon, Boston, Mass. Owner, Nathan Hayward, care of Bell Telephone Company. Plaster, three stories, 40x90 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids due January 9. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. W. Van Loon, Denekla Building.

Residences (3), Latham Park, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, W. L. Elkins Estate, Land Title Building. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 51x25 feet, brick, two and one-half stories, 53x25 feet, stone, two and one-half stories, 45x49 feet, electric lighting, slate roof (heat reserved), red face brick, limestone trimmings. Architect has received bids.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Mt. Airy, Pa. Architect, George T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street. Owner, Gresheim Arms, on premises. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Office and Coal Yard, Ridge avenue and Noble street. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, two stories, 17x108 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, red face brick. Owners have received bids.

Theatre, Twenty-fifth and Cambria streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Interstate Film Company, Fifteenth and Arch streets. Brick, one story, electric lighting, slag roof, steam heat. Plans about to be started.

Y. M. C. A., Hamilton, Ohio. Architect, Fred G. Mueller, Hamilton, Ohio. Owner, Y. M. C. A., Hamilton, Ohio. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, four stories, 133x158 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, elevator, slag

roof, marble interior. Architect has received bids.

Bungalow, North Wales, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Harry S. Morris, North Wales, Pa. Frame, two stories, 30x30 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Residences (48), Wissahickon and Abbottsford avenues. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Maurice Dillin, Forty-eighth and Walnut streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x31 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence and Stable, Rydal, Pa. \$20,000. Architects, Zantzing, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, W. H. Weber, Rydal, Pa. Stone, three stories, 40x64 feet, hardwood floors (hot water heating reserved), electric lighting, shingle roof. Architects taking revised bids due January 10. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; M. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; E. D. Leber, Abington, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Fesmier & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.

Church (add.), Park avenue and Butler street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Rev. John F. McQuade, 3805 North Broad street. Stone, one and two stories. Plans not yet started.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, John W. Converse, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, three stories, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids due January 11. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; F. H. Mahon, Ardmore, Pa.; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Club House, Swarthmore, Pa. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Delphic Literary Society,

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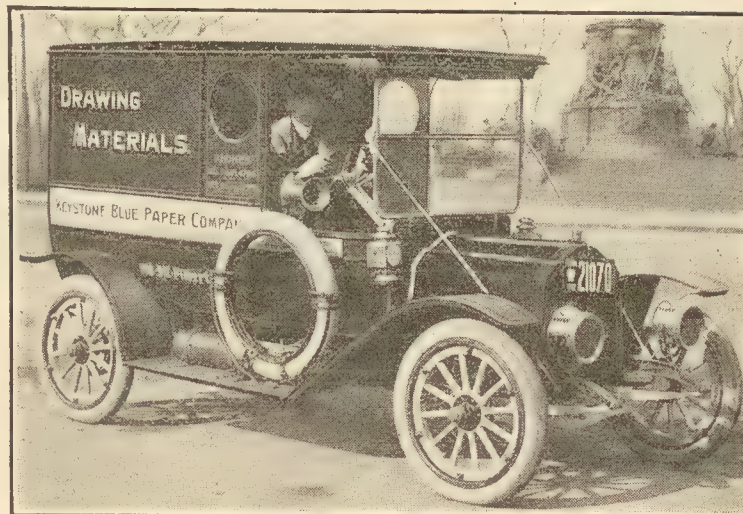
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Sales Rooms: 121 S. 16th St., PhiladelphiaSwarthmore, Pa. Stone, one story, 25x40 feet,
slate roof, electric lighting. Plans about to
be started.**Schools** (2), Irvington, N. J. Architect,
Joseph B. Allen, 11 Sanford avenue, Irving-
ton, N. J. Owner, Board of Education of
Irvington, N. J. Concrete, fireproof, two stor-
ies and basement, 65x92 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating, marble interior,
reinforced concrete. Owners taking bids due
January 9. A. Bottoms & Sons Company, 41
South Fifteenth street, are figuring.**School**, Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden
streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons,
Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St.
Agatha's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick
and stone, three stories. Plans not yet
started.**Building** (alt. and add.), 627-31 North
Broad street. Architects, Stearns & Castor,
Stephen Girard Building. Owner, White Mo-
tor Car Company, on premises. Brick and
terra cotta, three stories, 75x130 feet, slag
roof, hollow tile and concrete, fireproofing,
metal coiling (electric lighting, steam heat-
ing and elevators reserved). Architects tak-
ing bids due January 14. The following are
figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom
street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; H.
E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.**Alumni Building**, Broad and Columbia ave-
nue. Architects, Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lex-
ington avenue, New York City. Owners, Ken-
eseth Israel Congregation, care of Loon Merz,
chairman, Third and Brown streets. Brick
and limestone, two stories, 75x100 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Own-
ers taking revised bids due January 11. The
following are figuring: Sax & Abbott, Hale
Building; Jacob Meyers & Sons, Witherspoon
Building; H. C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; A. R.
Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William Steele
& Sons, 1600 Arch street; Cramp & Co., Den-
ckla Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth
and Sansom streets; William R. Dougherty,
1608 Sansom street; Wells Construction Com-
pany, Inc., Witherspoon Building; James G.
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Loon, Denckla Building; J. N. Gill & Co.,
Heed Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land
Title Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029
Brown street.**Residence**, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, James
Purdon, Boston, Mass. Owner, Nathan Hay-
ward, care of Bell Telephone Company. Plas-
ter, three stories, 40x90 feet, tile roof, elec-
tric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood
floors. Owner taking bids due January 9. In
addition to those previously reported, Pome-
roy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead
street, and H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor
street, are figuring.**Office Building**, Greenwood, S. C. Archi-
tects, A. Ten Eyck Brown, Atlanta, Ga., andL. D. Proffitt, Spartansburg, S. C. Owner, J.
S. Bailey, Greenwood, S. C. Brick, concrete,
steel and terra cotta, fireproof, six stories,
107x40 feet, Barrett's roof, Alabama, Ten-
nessee and Georgia interior marble, granite
and limestone, hollow tile and concrete fire-
proofing, steam heating. Architects taking
bids, due January 20th. James G. Doak &
Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.**Apartments** (26), Sixty-first and Jefferson
streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Ed-
win L. Seeds, 510 Crozer Building. Brick,
two stories, 16x50 feet, slag roof, electric
lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors.
Owners taking sub-bids.**Cottage**, Ventnor, N. J. Architect, Ber-
tram Ireland, Bartlett Building, Atlantic
City. Owner, A. C. Buzby, Ventnor, N. J.
Brick and plaster, three stories, 39x47 feet,
copper and tile roof, electric lighting, hot
water heating, hardwood floors. Architect
taking bids, due January 11th. J. W. Em-
ery, 1524 Sansom street, is figuring.**Freight House**, Rahway, N. J. Architect,
W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Own-
ers, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad
Street Station. Brick, one story, 35x276 feet,
slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating.
Owners taking bids, due January 14th. The
following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524
Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Build-
ing; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity
Building; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building;
Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street;
J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building; F. A. Havens
& Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Enos L.
Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; H. E. Grau,
1707 Sansom street; J. Myers & Sons, Withers-
poon Building, and J. S. Rogers Company,
Stanwick, N. J.**School**, Camden, N. J., \$100,000. Archi-
tect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Own-
ers, Board of Education, Camden, N. J.
Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam
heating, slag roof. Plans completed. Archi-
tect ready for bids.**School**, Mt. Ephraim and Jackson streets,
Camden, N. J., \$100,000. Architects, Moffett
& Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of
Education, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories
and basement, 112x150 feet. Plans completed.
Architects ready for bids.**Cottage**, Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Bunt-
ing & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner,
Dr. Robert H. Ivy, Lansdowne, Pa. Frame,
two and one-half stories, 25x41 feet, shingle
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, one
bath room. Architects taking bids, due Jan-
uary 13th. The following are figuring: J.
J. Murphy & Co., 1139 South Walton avenue,
Philadelphia; R. H. Anderson, Charles T.
Moore, George W. Riley, all of Lansdowne,
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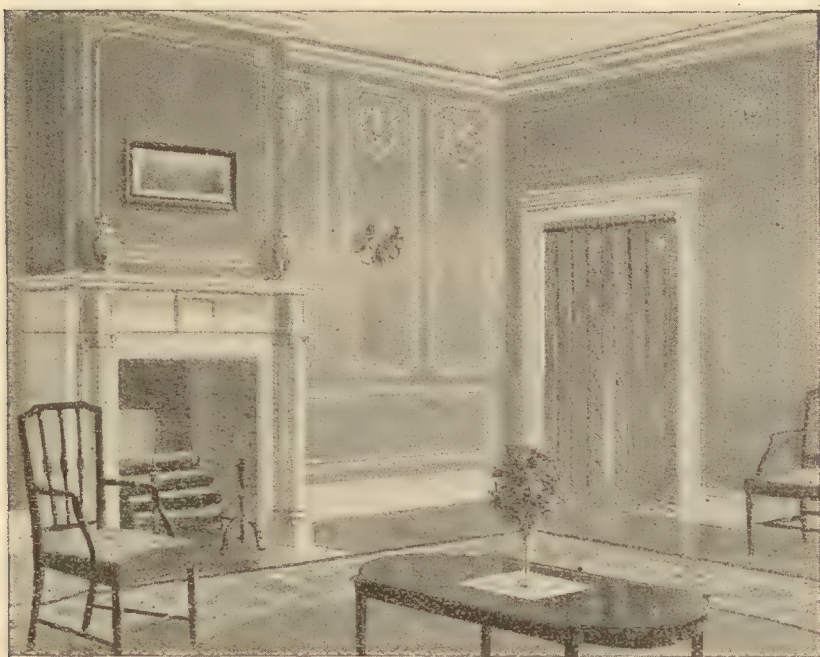
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Store and Offices, Dayton, Ohio. Architects, Albert Pretzinger and Ed. P. Musselman, Dayton, Ohio. Owner, Louis Reibold Estate, Dayton, Ohio. Brick and granite, eleven stories, 88x147 feet, asphalt roof, electric lighting, steam heating, reinforced concrete, terra cotta, hollow tile, buff and enamel bricks, Italian and Tennessee marble interior. Architects taking bids, due January 15th.

The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Apartment House, Spruce and Watts streets, \$100,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Thomas W. Barlow, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and fireproof, ten stories, 40x130 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Owner taking bids.

N. J. Brick, two stories, 32x130 feet, with two wings, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Factory (add.), Eleventh and Wood streets. \$10,000. Architect, William Lowenthal, 2424 North Park avenue. Owner, Thomas Savill & Sons, Eleventh and Wood streets. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, heating reserved. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

Passenger Station, North Philadelphia (Germantown Branch). Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick and frame, one story, 21x61 feet, granite, red face brick, steam heating, slag and tin roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Brann & Stuart Company, Arcade Building.

Theatre, Franklin and Clearfield streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Philadelphia Film Exchange, 121 North Ninth street. Brick and plaster, one story, 54x66 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue, who is taking sub-bids.

Office Building (alt.), Fifth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Drexel Estate, Drexel Building. Consists of metal doors and windows and fireproof partitions. Contract awarded to H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Manse, Riverton, N. J. Architect, J. F. Street, Drexel Building. Owner, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Riverton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Lewis L. Lowden, Riverton, N. J.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa. Architects,

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Church, Sixth and Cheltenham avenue, Oak Lane, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Oak Lane M. E. Church, on premises. Stone, one story, 44x57 feet, electric lighting, hot air heating, slate roof. Contract awarded to Oak Lane Park Building Company, Nineteenth and Cambria streets.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Bigger, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Rowland Evans, 225 South Sixth st. Stone, frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x55 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Stores (3) (alt.), Northwest corner Tenth and Arch streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, C. E. Barber & Thomas J. Horan, care of builders. Brick, three stories, consists of alterations to building for three stores. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 216 Market

street. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Bingham Hotel. Owners, Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, Mint Arcade Building. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Power House (add.), 237 Arch street. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owner, Berger Bros. & Co., 237 Arch street. Brick, one story, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau & Co., 1707 Sansom street.

Dormitory, Byberry, Pa. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, care of Dr. J. S. Neff, City Hall. Frame, one story, 49x30 feet, wings, 119x30 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Bids were opened as follows: J. W. Emery, \$18,971; W. E. Dotts & Co., \$19,991; P. J. Hurley, \$22,500.

Almshouse, Pleasantville, N. J. \$74,954. Architect, S. H. Vaughn, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Board of Freeholders, Atlantic City,

FLOORS

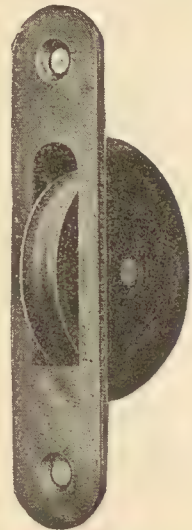
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Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner,
Henry L. F. Davis, Jr., 423 West Stafford
street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 33x70

feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to
P. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

All Souls P. E. Church (O), Land Title
Building. H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancel-
lor street. Cost, \$40,000. Stone, one story,
45x92 feet, Sixteenth and Allegheny avenue.

Levi Insdenfeld (O), 3409 Redmond street.
Cost, \$1,700. Dwelling, brick, two stories,
16x40 feet, Eighty-seventh and Tinicum ave-
nue.

P. Lavar (O), 718 Snyder avenue. Cost,
\$9,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories,
16x33 feet, 611-613 Passayunk avenue.

Thomas Saville & Sons Company (O), Elev-
enth and Wood streets. Joseph Bird & Co.

(C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$9.
000. Foundry, brick, two stories, 30x40 feet,
Wallace and Watts streets.

John S. Jenks, Jr. (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa.
J. Sims Wilson & Co. (C), 1125 Brown street.
Cost, \$12,800. Garage and dwelling, stone,
two and one-half stories, 37x60 feet, 307 Rox-
borough avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Cost,
\$6,000. Green House. Cost, \$6,000. Dwell-
ing.

Yoskin & Shefren (O), 7717 Brewster ave-
nue. Cost, \$2,200. Dwelling and store, brick,
two stories, 16x46 feet, Seventy-eighth and
Brewster avenue.

Alterations and Additions

Frank S. Elliott Estate (O), 8 South For-
tieth street. Le Roy Smith (C), 1461 North
Fifty-second street. Cost, \$700. Dwelling,
2037 Chestnut street.

Y. M. C. A. (O), Philadelphia. Roebing
Construction Company (C), 1416 Land Title
Building. Cost, \$5,000. Building, 1007 Le-
high avenue.

Estate of Benjamin R. Smith (O), Stephen
Girard Building. John Krebs (C), 3853 Ger-
mantown avenue. Cost, \$600. Barn and cow
shed, Tenth and Chew streets.

Merchant & Evans Company (O), 517 Arch
street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street.
Cost, \$1,200. Factory, 2025 Washington ave-
nue.

Charles Gross (O), 2123 Westmoreland ave-
nue. William Walker (C), 3930 Elser street.
Cost, \$1,800. Refrigerator.

Patrick McClone (O), 1733 South Twenty-
third street. Charles Walters (C), 525 South
Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$980. Store
and dwelling.

Quaker Dye and Bleach Works (O), 3435
Richmond street. H. Enoch (C), 2611 Welsh
Road. Cost, \$1,000. Dye House.

Dr. William McKinley (O), 1529 North
Twenty-eighth street. George Germunden
(C), 1644 North Perth street. Cost, \$600.
Commission house, 142 Produce avenue.

Keystone Construction Company (O),
Franklin Building. Picture theatre. Cost,
\$1,500. Ford road and Monument avenue.

City of Philadelphia, City Hall. J. W. Em-
ery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, \$7,500.
Cow barn, Byberry Farms, Pa.

Seedman & Gety (O), 1312 North Sixth
street. Cost, \$1,600. Store and dwelling,
1140 Poplar street.

The Hess-Bright Mfg. Company (O), Front
and Erie avenue. Henry Junges (C), 5452
Summer street. Cost, \$600. Garage.

Wallace Auto Company (O), 206 North
Twenty-first street. A. Raymond Raff (C),
1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$2,000. Ware-

house, 206 North Twenty-first street.

Mrs. Thompson (O), Nineteenth and Locust
streets. J. M. Warner (C), Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Cost, \$460. Dwelling, Nineteenth and Locust
streets.

M. Lessy (O), 121 North Ninth street. Sam
Schultz (C), 920 East Moyamensing avenue.
Cost, \$4,500. Theatre, Franklin and Clear-
field streets.

Col. Cohen (O), 737 Dudley street. N. Lit-
man (C), 2332 South Tenth street. Cost,
\$1,050. Dwelling and store, 3116 West York
street.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O),
Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$1,200.
Storage, 820 Dauphin street.

M. J. McEmery (O), 206 East Price street.
M. J. Cowell (C), 943 East Cheltenham avenue.
Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling.

Penn Flexible Tubing Company (O), Sev-
enty-third and Powers lane. E. J. Kreitz-
burg (C), 1345 Arch street. Cost, \$1,200.
Storage.

Berger Bros. Company (O), 237 Arch st.
H. E. Grau & Co. (C), 1707 Sansom street.
Cost, \$1,200. Boiler house.

W. L. C. Biddle Estate (O), 44 North
Fourth street. S. B. MacDowell & Sons (C),
1927 Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$900. Store
and dwelling, 3327-29 Kensington avenue.

A. C. Harrison (O), Fifteenth and Market
streets. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom st.
Cost, \$500. Office building.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending January 4, 1913:
Number of transfers 338
Amount of transfers \$889,437.54
Cash consideration 291,317.54
Mortgage consideration 598,120.00
Ground rent consideration 1,368.00
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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

Figures just compiled by Building Superintendent Miller show that there are in Manhattan 1,156 buildings of ten or more stories. The Woolworth, with its fifty-five floors, is in a class by itself, but there are not fewer than sixty buildings that contain from twenty to fifty or more stories. In 1890, Manhattan had eighteen buildings of ten or more stories. The changes that have taken place in architecture, engineering, real estate management and an endless list of professions and trades in consequence of the multiplication of tall buildings in the space of some twenty years would make a mighty interesting story.

* * *

"I would rather have my home comfortable and convenient inside than beautiful outside." That sentiment, expressed with a thousand variations, implies more eloquently than argument the gap which too often exists in this country between beauty and utility, particularly in domestic architecture. The gap is unfortunate and it is unnecessary.

It is a far cry from the cottage to the college dormitory or from the city house, built upon a narrow lot and walled against other houses on either side, to the manor house on its broad acres. Yet no matter what the site or class of dwelling the attempt should be made to embody that spirit of domesticity without which the mansion is magnificently mournful and the cottage like anything but a home. This attempt is surely the duty of all those who are striving to raise the standard of our native domestic architecture, of all who would prove that the sacrifice of exterior attractiveness and fitness to interior convenience is quite needless and unwarranted, writes H. T. Lindeberg in "House Beautiful." It is an axiom of architecture that a building should rationally express the purposes for which it was designed, that a church should not look like a theater nor a library like a railroad station. The well-designed house then should be significant of, and adapted to the habits and life of its occupants, and should obviously express its purpose.

The design of a proper dwelling is based upon structural integrity and honesty of expression; on right proportion and simplicity of outline. It follows no whimsical fashion; it apes no popular style. It is neither fantastic in outline or frivolous in detail. It pretends to be nothing but what it is, and it therefore contains no qualities which detract from simple dignity.

Build simply, whether a cottage or a castle. That is one of the fundamental laws of domestic architecture. This law applies especially to the architecture of country houses. A large living room is obviously more acceptable to the average family than the same space cut up into a "parlor" and "reception room," and a porte cochere is generally demanded for its name rather than its necessity. To avoid pretence, to ignore shams, to prune and cut the superfluous, these are the rules to follow in designing houses of real character.

In America the increased desire for country life has of late given rise to an increased demand for modest but well-designed country houses. Now, those architects who have the ability and the desire to put conscientious study into the planning of small houses, have long realized that the work involves even greater ingenuity than the work of building larger structures. The reward, on the other hand, is much less. It is, therefore, easy to see why so much of the work has been done by untrained men, whose lamentable monuments of bad taste are scattered through our countrysides and suburbs.

To treat the problem more specifically, we had best consider it under two distinct headings: The small house or cottage, and the large residence or manor house. We shall find that although a number of practical considerations vary widely with the two, yet the fundamental laws are the same for both.

For a small house the prime requisite is simplicity. Obviously, a "one-material" house is more simple and satisfying to the eye than a small house built of stone, brick, stucco, and shingles. Besides being more economical, the "one-material" house gains in character and dignity. For in working simply in one material, there is less temptation to introduce meaningless ornaments, showy paint, and superfluous mouldings. When possible, the materials to be obtained in the neighborhood of the site are the most appropriate.

The second requisite for suburban cottages is an attractive form. They should never be built on the plan of a square with their three dimensions equal. If we turn to examples of the old farm houses of New England and the South, which always seem so well to fit their sites, we find one of the primary rules in their construction is that one dimension should dominate. A comparison of a square house of a given area with one that is oblong and of the same area will show, more-

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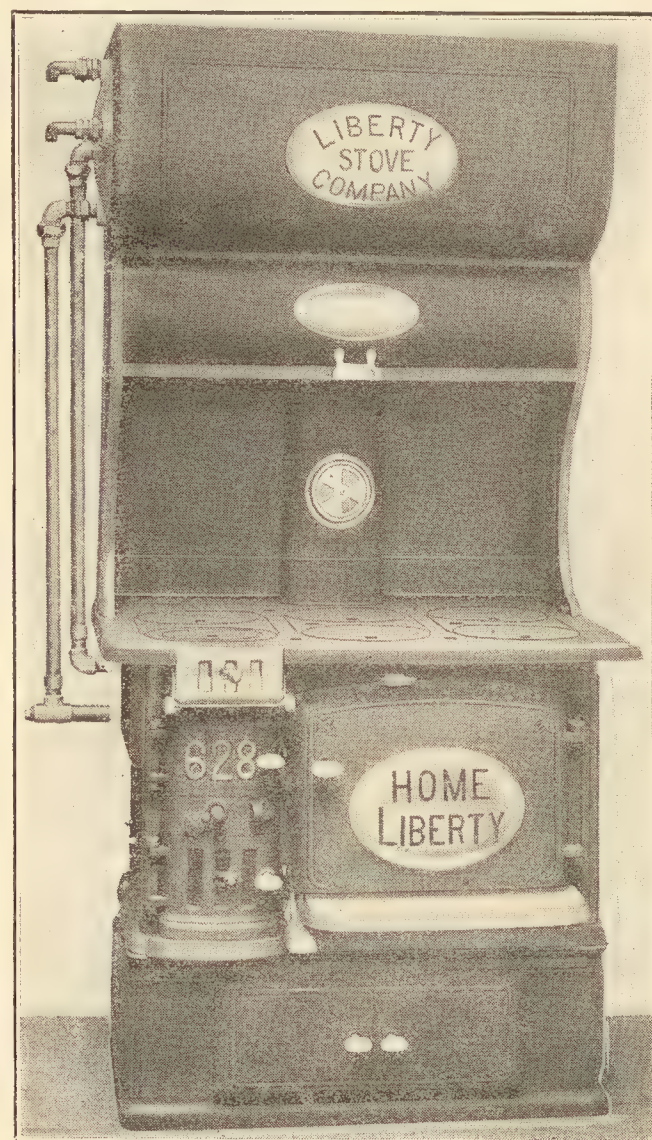
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over, that the oblong house besides gaining in general exterior appearance permits of more exposure in the rooms.

The third requisite is a study of solids and voids and of grouping. The dignity of a quiet facade is dependent upon the rhythmic spacing of the windows. Instead of several small windows, a great opening divided by many mullions may give to the facade a simpler and finer treatment, as well as better wall surface in the rooms. Then, too, the size and shape of the panes of glass should be kept uniform throughout the house, for perhaps nothing does more to lend "scale" and domestic feeling to a dwelling than the careful study of the divisions of the sash. The effect of light and shadow may be used in a telling way in house designing, be the house but a humble cottage. The play of shadows produced by a simple lattice may readily take the place of architectural ornament, and may be far more effective.

We now come to the question of height. As a rule, the small house should be low, or at least should give the effect of being low. A house that sits high is never quite friendly to its garden or lawn. Two stories are sufficient. A peculiar charm is often attained by rambling single-story wings. It is pleasant, too, to pass from the living room or dining room, through casement windows, down a single step to the brick terrace or out upon the lawn.

But the principal feature of the country house is the roof, sheltering, as it does, the whole building, and if properly handled, conveying at once a kindly feeling of homeliness. The beautiful roofs of English cottages owe their charm not only to their unbroken surfaces, but to their interesting materials—their thatch, quarried slate, and hand-made tiles. We in America, with our manufactured shingles and tile, are here at a disadvantage. Of late there has been devised a successful method of laying shingles, whereby has been produced a texture and softness of thatch without gross imitation. This effect is gained by permitting no sharp angles by rounding the hips and ridges and furring the valleys, and by means of steam the shingles are bent at the gables to meet the verge-board and eaves. The courses of singles are laid out of the horizontal in long irregular ways, varying in width of exposed surface from one to five inches, thus giving the entire roof a texture, when sufficiently weathered, which no stain could possibly produce.

This type of roof, however, can be only used appropriately as an integral part of the design. Where it is put on structures not meant to receive it, we are inflicted with the absurdities that, since this method was devised, have been cropping up in our suburbs, literally, like mushrooms. The roof and walls, whatever they may be, should form a harmony and not a discord.

Simplicity, harmony of outline, proper proportions and unity of design,—these form the golden text for the architect of small houses. The right practice of this text, by the pro-

fession in unison, may well result in a transformation of our countryside and suburbs.

Turning now to the large dwelling or manor house, we may say, in general, that it should be a dignified structure. It should express, as the wisdom of generations has rightly felt, a certain quiet stateliness of planning and furnishing. In the old English manor house these qualities were generally realized. In America, on the other hand, we see varying degrees of affectation in our more pretentious homes. Of these affectations, perhaps the least to be condemned is the erection of a large house as a magnified cottage. The effect sought is domesticity. Even the large house in the country should not merely be a place for the reception of visitors; it should be a dwelling for a family, and it should express the domestic feeling as surely and straightforwardly as the small cottage.

We now come to the question of environment. Whether the house be large or small, the essentials for the site are the same. Any house in the country should, if possible, face in a general southerly direction. If a small plot be considered, the house should not occupy the exact center. If a property of several acres is available, the highest knoll or elevation should not be chosen as the only possible site. Let us seek to set our house in what frame of greenery Nature may provide, for it is safe to say that never was a building erected which could not be made to seem more beautiful by a background of foliage. Trees to the country house are as essential as the frame to the portrait; nay, more so, for they become part and parcel of the portrait itself, and sad, indeed, is the prospect of attempting to build in the country without them. Where there are no trees at all, or not enough, or when they are wrongly placed, the subject of planting becomes so important that it should be discussed from the very outset and considered in the choosing of a site. Because of the pitiful failures of the average house owner or his gardener and because of the admirable success of such men as Charles Platt and Wilson Eyre, we are very sure that the architect who designs the dwelling is the one best man qualified to design the setting.

It is the combination of intelligence in planning, and time in bringing to fruition that harmonizes a house with its surroundings. It is no matter whether we use box or arbor vitae or maple or linden. What we care for is where and how the trees are planted. The result should be harmony between house and environment; not a mutilation of Nature, nor an architectural irregularity.

What is true of the necessity for giving the architect control over the exterior of the house, is no less true when the interior is considered. In spite of large, even lavish expenditures, the interior effect of many of our expensive houses is often that of a very commercial decorative art. Stanford White, the most brilliant and, perhaps, the only great architect-decorator our country has known,

was successful because, while relying upon the professional decorator to assist him, he obtained his unity and integrity of effect by carrying out personally his designs to the end. In fact, he would accept no commission which would not allow him complete control down to the very smallest details. As the architect is entrusted with the exterior setting, so should his advice be sought and followed in the furnishing of the interior.

The interior trim, the mantels, panelling, wainscoting, and the staircase, are generally included in the builder's contract. For this work the architect's details are followed, and his designs accepted without question. Yet, how often is a carefully panelled room utterly ruined by the wall coverings, curtains, and furniture, because the owner considers these matters—which make or mar an interior—to be outside of an architect's province, or too personal for him to advise upon.

The rooms in a house should be homogeneous, not a collection of samples of historical periods. To design a Jacobean dining room and a Louis XV drawing room, in a Georgian building, immediately makes the house a series of unrelated compartments. On the other hand, when the rooms of a whole floor are treated broadly, we have, as a result, not only a unity of effect, but a fine sense of spaciousness.

The average man contemplates the building of a house with misgivings, not unmixed at times, with fear. He has been told that building is an expensive luxury, and that the cost of a house invariably exceeds the initial estimates.

On this subject we can speak from our own experience. We have designed some houses which have been finished within the expenditure originally proposed, and others in which the initial estimates have been doubled. But we believe we are stating the experience of architects in general, when we say that the additional cost has, in every instance, been incurred at the client's express demand.

One of the most important considerations in building is the selection of a builder. In this country, unfortunately, the selection is generally made by the competitive system of estimating. To give the work to the lowest bidder, without inquiring into his character and reputation, is the rock on which the most carefully designed house may be wrecked. Competition between builders of reputation is not necessarily bad; but, in competition between builders whose characters are not investigated, it will generally be the man who counts on making his profit by undetected "scimping," who offers the lowest bid. The whole process, as someone has remarked, too often results in the survival of the unfittest.

Although an architect, by playing the distasteful part of the amateur detective, may be able to obtain from an unscrupulous builder a minimum standard of workmanship, this is only achieved by the most rigorous spying,—and the standard will surely be a minimum

standard. Because of the absence of any pride in his work on the builder's part, the final result is altogether unsatisfactory.

Furthermore, a man who is going to erect a house should make up his mind at the outset that the architect does not determine the cost of the building. This is fixed by many conditions, the most important being the area it covers, the cubical contents and the type of construction.

Cost of building varies for many reasons. Among these may be mentioned vagaries in the material market, the distance of the building from the source of supplies and labor, the prevailing condition of the labor market itself, and often, whether the contractor needs work, or has plenty of contracts in hand. Among country contractors, particularly, this has been found to be a frequent cause of the variation in figures.

The architect can never determine actual cost from tentative plans. But on the cost of construction he is none the less a safer guide than the building contractor. In every-day practice it is shown that contractors' estimates figured in competition and from com-

pleted plans and specifications, often vary from ten to fifty per cent.

In this matter, of course, there are two ways for a client to approach his architect. He may say, "I have \$25,000 to spend; show me what I can get for it." Or he may say, "These are my requirements; keep the cost as low as possible." But he cannot say, "I must have this and that, and I will not pay over \$25,000 for it."

The details and complications of building even the small house may seem at the outset to be many; but there is one way for the owner to avoid most of his worry, and that way is to place at the start a little real faith in the architect he employs. If you wish a successful house, give the architect free admission into your confidence and faith. He will work many times harder, knowing that you trust his judgment and stand behind his decisions. For the profession of architecture, like that of medicine and law, is one in which the results are judged by the services performed, and the creation of a beautiful and useful building is to the true architect his best reward.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Recommendations by the committee of Philadelphia architects, builders and real estate brokers to the State Building Commission, of which Edgar A. Weimer, of Lebanon, is president, and Freas A. Styer, of Norristown, secretary, have been favorably received by the commission. Mr. Weimer states that he is pleased to learn that the recommendations agree closely with views he has formulated as a result of his own experience during two days and a night when he was in constant attendance at the Baltimore fire several years ago.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd, chairman of the Philadelphia committee, declared to-day that a general demand for a centralized regulation of building construction is being urged throughout the United States by the press and technical publications. He referred to an article in which the suggestion is made that the various States should establish and maintain bureaus to look after the testing and sampling of constructional materials, and perhaps workmanship, and to furnish the public with statistical data relating to buildings.

Mr. Boyd said that a branch of this subject has been taken up by the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects which has begun the formation of committees in different parts of the State to consider the subject in all its phases.

* * *

The proposition to license builders has been frequently considered by the Bureau of Building Inspection, with the view to eliminating from the building business men who are known to be notoriously incompetent, and whose ignorance is liable at any time to become a danger to the public welfare, observes

the "Public Ledger." There are very few such builders in Philadelphia to-day, the insurance companies refusing to bond any man of whose competency they are not assured. In recent years, however, there has sprung up a class of builders, some of whom are incompetent and others who tax the resources of the Bureau of Building Inspection to watch them. For the purpose of exercising some control over such builders, a builder's license has been proposed, with power in the hands of the Bureau of Building Inspection to recall it on proof being obtained of the holder's incompetency or dishonesty.

New York City is experiencing similar trouble with incompetent builders, and a bill has been introduced in the Legislature which will compel a man to qualify as a builder before he is permitted to erect buildings in Greater New York.

Such a law has long been advocated by reputable builders and architects, but until the present time no concerted action has ever been taken. One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the proposed bill is Patrick J. Carlin, superintendent of buildings for the borough of Brooklyn, who, in a recent interview, said:

"The strongest associations of builders in the city have, from time to time, recommended legislation seeking this end, but so far without avail. It is almost incoercible that this should be true, for the reason that such an act would benefit not only the honest and reliable builders, but also prospective purchasers of all classes of buildings and the occupants of homes, and would prevent a large number of incompetent men who are not skilled builders and who should not

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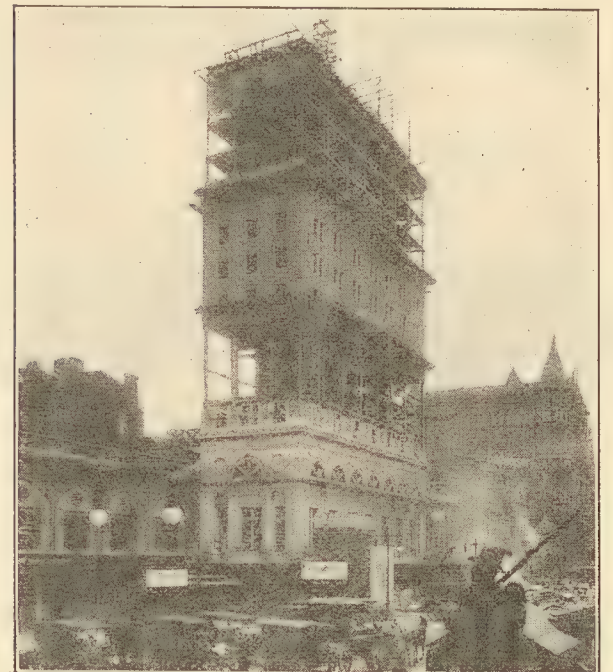
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"This would avoid the necessity of the city expending large sums of money for inspection in an endeavor to have building work properly done.

"Since my advent into this office as Superintendent of Buildings I am more than ever convinced of the absolute necessity for licensing builders in this city. Of all trades, this is the particular one for which a license should be required to permit construction work.

"This is an occupation involving the health and safety, as well as the financial interests of the public. A plumber who is at fault may have his license revoked, thus removing him as a menace to health and comfort in the community, but a builder, such as I did not believe existed until I came into the Department of Buildings and some of whom I have found to be doing a shameful class of buildings is allowed, unhindered by law, to construct as he pleases, except for the restrictions of the building code and the supervision of the inspectors of the Bureau of Buildings.

"There are many important principles and rules of workmanship which all the inspectors in the department are powerless to enforce. The best that we can do is to compel such builders to live up to the requirements of the building code as to quality of material, thickness of walls, etc., but as to the manner in which these materials are used, walls built out of plumb and without properly filling the joints with mortar materials for mortar improperly mixed through ignorance or carelessness or cupidity, brick walls laid up in such a slovenly manner as to be disgraceful, these are matters beyond our control."

* * *

Herr Quedefeld, who is attached to the

German Consul General in New York as an expert on building engineering, has just submitted to his government a report in condemnation of the skyscraper. His representations will inevitably do much to arrest the movement now crystallizing with a view to legalizing the construction of this form of building on the American model in Berlin and other overcrowded German cities.

Herr Quedefeld says:

"Although skyscrapers are built of incombustible materials and, therefore, rank as fireproof, it must not be forgotten that all the upper stories are so full of combustible furnishings and articles that a fire among them, despite the incombustible construction, finds plenty of nourishment."

He points out that, aside from the cellars, where the great boiler and engine plants and immense quantities of fuel are stored, as well as highly inflammable stores of packing boxes, waste paper, excelsior and similar stuff, there are also innumerable cases or heavy supplies of petroleum and gasoline in the immediate vicinity.

"As soon as a fire reaches the basement of the elevator shafts, which terminate there," he says, "they are converted into gigantic chimneys, which give a fire in the lower regions a draft requisite to spread the blaze instantaneously throughout the upper stories. The elevators having now been put out of action by the fire surging through their shafts, the thousands who inhabit modern skyscrapers must have recourse to the inner staircase, which is the only one the average tall building possesses. This stairway often winds around the elevator shaft and is, therefore, made inaccessible by the fire.

"Frequently it is hidden in an extreme corner of the building, or sometimes shrouded in impenetrable darkness, and is often—even if the building shelters thousands—only three feet wide. Few cliff-dwellers, being thoroughly accustomed to the elevators, even know where the emergency stairway in a skyscraper is. It seems altogether improbable that the inner stairway would enable any considerable number of persons to escape from a burning skyscraper. It would almost certainly be choked and blinded by smoke before the fleeing people could negotiate the twenty, thirty or forty floors to safety on terra firma.

"As the New York Fire Department can throw water effectively only to the seventh story, or a height of 91 feet, a water tank must now be placed on top of the skyscraper, while one of the boilers in the building must be always kept going. Whenever a fire starts, however, inasmuch as there is no official control, either the water tank is empty or the ventilators are rusted, or the building hose are rotted."

Herr Quedefeld adds that outside fire escape stairways and balconies are now being generally installed, and other precautions are gradually being enforced. He comes to the conclusion, however, that the dangers of the skyscraper are still too overwhelming to make its introduction into Germany advisable.

George Fitch, the well-known syndicate humorist, turned his pen to the subject of "Architecture" here recently with this result:

"Architecture," wrote Mr. Fitch, "is the art of designing a building which will not only be handsome to-day, but will be handsome fifty years hence when the styles have changed.

"There are thousands of handsome structures in America to-day, but that is largely because we have gotten used to them. There are also thousands of middle-aged buildings which cause the casual observer to sigh for a pair of blinders. Most of these buildings were handsome when they were designed, but the people have recovered from the taste which allowed them to admire their particular varieties of warts, protuberances, bulges, fret work, low-browed porches, and jig-sawed jamborees.

"Architecture is one of the noblest of callings because it produces beauty which makes glad the eye from century to century. The patient architects who designed the cathedrals of Europe eight hundred years ago for two shillings per day have long been dust, but people still travel thousands of miles to view their work and to grow and expand esthetically while gazing into the soaring vaults of pillared naves.

"America is full of frame houses designed by occupants of some violent ward; of modest homes designed by a cutter of cheese; and of mud colored railroad stations built by a barn builder who has fallen from his high calling. In time the men who perpetrate these things die but the buildings live on in spite of our beneficently high fire losses.

"After a good architect has lived around these things for a while he renounces his citizenship with a throbbing cry of pain and flees to Rome to live among the ruins of 2,000 years ago when they tried architects for their buildings and hanged them if they didn't suit."

* * *

When it comes to tooting its own particular bazoo so that all the rest of the universe may be startled into sitting up and taking notice, you've simply got to hand the medal to the little old island of Manhattan. Here's the style in which New York City calls wandering mundane attention in one resonant yawp to the fact that she still houses "the greatest show on earth," vide Mr. Heart's "New York American":

"The world's greatest philosophers have contented themselves with the postulate that the only way to judge the future is by the past. On this accepted principle of forecasting, it is safe to predict that 1913—in spite of the last two cabalistic numerals—will be the greatest year in the history of the world's greatest city.

"New York is still the biggest boom city on earth. It boomed in 1912 as it had never boomed before. The figures are appalling. Based upon the statistics of the material and unmistakable signs of growth last year, of expansion in every line of substantial in-

dustry, the opening year will bound far ahead of the one just closing.

"The figures tell the tale plainer than words. Figures do not lie. In new buildings, many of them the vastest structures of steel and mortar that the audacity of man has ever essayed; in bank clearances, the unmistakable token of financial growth and solidity; in the widening area of the city's trade at home and abroad; in the multiplication of manufacturing enterprises and the far-reach of the foreign commerce which those enterprises are centering in this imperial city of the New World, New York greets the New Year with confident hope and good cheer of achieving in 1913 still greater triumphs than have yet been recorded in its marvellous history.

"It is axiomating that building construction is the indisputable sign of urban growth and prosperity. The year just passing recorded building operations in the five boroughs of the city that total the stupendous amount of more than \$217,000,000. This huge sum went into the construction of more than fifteen thousand separate buildings.

"Expressed in simpler form and reduced to plainer terms, this means that every one of the fifty-two weeks of the old year witnessed the payment to great armies of skilled and unskilled workmen over \$4,000,000 for the building account alone. These structures were put up to house and accommodate the inrush of new population of nearly 300,000 during the year—a population of itself greater than many of the first-class cities of the country and of several of the oldest capitals of Europe."

* * *

Going some, eh? But, read on. When New York starts in to do something she does it right. Pumping a trumpet celebrant of past achievement is possible to anybody. New York could never afford to stop at anything so banal as that. New York not only indulges in roseate analysis of the figures of the year closed. She ventures to prognosticate. She has already doped out what is to happen in 1913. Her optimistic outlook peers far into the yet unguessed future. For instance:

"Experts of the Trow City Directory Company estimate the present total population of the city at over 4,500,000, and basing their computations upon the normal average of growth, they say that our population will be more than 5,000,000 at the close of 1913. This will leave only London ahead of New York in population, with this city continuing to grow at such a rate, while London is standing still, that by 1920, if not earlier, New York will surpass the present world's metropolis.

"Experienced statisticians connected with the Municipal Building bureaus say that in the New Year the weekly expenditure for new buildings will exceed \$5,000,000, and, on a similar basis of calculation, they estimate that the number of new buildings of all kinds that will be constructed in 1913 will exceed 20,000. The permits for the current year have

(Continued on page 32.)

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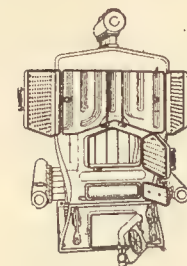
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Editorial Comment

On another page of this number of "The Guide" are presented carefully tabulated figures covering every phase of local structural activity during the closing half of 1912. These tables are a semi-annual feature of "The Guide" and enjoy an enviable reputation for the accuracy and care with which they are compiled. Taken in conjunction with a similar summary published in July, the table supplies a reliable statistical review covering the building activities of the year. While it is true that these figures show an apparent decrease of \$2,857,350, it is a fact nevertheless that general building was more active during the year just closed than it has been for several years previous. The apparent decrease is due to the fact that operative builders have found it necessary to build fewer houses than usual, the demand for this type of dwelling having undergone at last the long predicted "slump" consequent upon several successive years of over-production. For example, there were built in 1912 just 3,433 dwellings less than in 1911, a falling off in the total of this one item of \$7,172,955. Last year shows a total of 5,174 dwellings erected at a cost of \$13,355,685, as opposed to 8,607 dwellings erected during 1911, at a cost of \$20,528,640. A possible cause for the slump noticeable in the demand for dwelling houses may be found in the fact that last year there were erected 31 apartment or "flat" houses at a cost of \$1,267,000, a type of house rapidly growing into favor with the class of people who formerly furnished the demand for operative dwellings.

That the commercial side of the city's development is showing normal growth is evidenced by the erection during the year of 73 factory buildings, involving an expenditure of \$3,188,300, as compared with 66, costing \$2,873,535 in 1911; 62 shops, last year, at a cost of \$219,535, as against 47 in 1911, costing \$61,155, and 15 places of amusement last year costing \$363,800, compared with 17 in 1911, the cost of which was \$368,600.

New work already in sight running into the millions warrant the prediction that 1913 will be a busy and successful year in every avenue of structural activity. Indeed, without violating confidence, "The Guide" may say that it now has personal knowledge of several projected and contemplated operations of a magnitude calculated to make the present year one of unexampled prosperity.

* * *

Superintendent Rudolph P. Miller, of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, while in Pittsburgh recently, was the guest, at luncheon at the Union Club, of Mr. Edward Stotz, the chairman, and his associates of the Commission for the Revision of the Building Code. This Commission, as "Guide" readers are probably aware, has been at work for some time on a State building code which

is to be presented to the Legislature at its coming session and—presumably enacted into law. It was quite natural, therefore, that the relation of such a code to city ordinances covering much the same ground should have come up as a theme for discussion. Mr. Miller, whose position and experience go to make him something of an authority in questions of the kind, assured the members of the Commission that while a State code might have some advantages, inasmuch as there are certain fundamental principles of construction that are universally applicable, it should nevertheless be limited and should not attempt to replace the local ordinance. The abolition of the local department, Mr. Miller told his hearers, certainly would be unwise and contrary to the interests of real estate owners, builders and architects.

The fact that in every city of any size in the United States there is going up a demand for Home Rule due to the inapplicability of laws state wide in their intent to cover metropolitan conditions would seem to support the soundness of Mr. Miller's contention.

Lots of things might conceivably be made permissible to a rural community that considerations of wise public policy would class as undesirable in a great city. To some extent Philadelphia, as a metropolis must have, in addition to such basic regulation as may be afforded by a State code that measure of extra and special regulation which its importance and peculiarly local conditions require. Even as we write these lines, Mayor Blankenburg is busy planning means to conserve to the city a more proportionate share of the revenues taken from it by the State without adequate return. And there are radicals without number who boldly take the ground that for Harrisburg to attempt to legislate for the needs of a city like Philadelphia savors of absurdity. The local building field, as a matter of fact, presents conditions in the highest degree specialized. It presents needs that be it ever so admirable in its provisions a code designed to be State wide in its application must fail to meet. What is needed, in "The Guide's" judgment, is, buttressing the provisions of the new code and giving it elasticity to meet metropolitan conditions, a local code adapted to every phase of local conditions. Whether this may be had by ordinance or by statute applicable only to cities of the first class is of little moment so long as means exist to deal effectively with conditions extra-territorial in their relation to a code necessarily general in its jurisdiction.

* * *

A few weeks ago we made editorial mention in these columns of the enthusiastic approval offered by a German visitor to our American "skyscraper" type of construc-

tion. In this number we present certain views by another distinguished German as sharply condemnatory in their way as the other views were complimentary. What Berlin will do between the pro-skyscrapists on the one hand and the ante contingent on the other remains to be seen. Certainly a type that is provocative of so much controversy must have in it much to commend. That which is baldly mediocre seldom attains to the level of heated discussion.

* * *

Director Porter, of the Philadelphia Department of Public Safety, has a plan to so consolidate the various branches of building inspection, structural, sanitary, fire, housing, drainage, etc., as to bring all under one head.

He said the property owners would reap the resultant benefits in the decrease of the fire insurance rates that would follow a more rigid inspection that would diminish fire hazards. These inspectors, he said, would work under one central bureau, and would examine at intervals every building in the city, noting in particular all the stairways and other means of egress in large structures devoted to manufacturing or business. With a present force of 16 or 18 men doing the work of inspection, he said it was impossible to make an effective showing.

He had been obliged on account of the overworked condition of the Fire Marshal's staff of inspectors, he said, to detail the police sergeants all over the city to co-operate with the Fire Marshal in making a daily inspection and report upon moving picture shows and general amusement places.

It was an absolute physical impossibility at present, he said, to have a thorough inspection, especially of places where gasoline, oils and other liquids of an inflammable or explosive nature were stored or sold. As a result, every one was violating the law by carrying more of such things than the law allowed.

The Director cited as an instance of the defective inspection because of the shortage of inspectors a letter which he said he had received a few days ago from a woman who was employed in a large central store. She said she did not want to be considered disloyal to her employers, but that she could not refrain from reporting that a room adjoining the boiler room of the store during the holidays was filled from the floor to the ceiling with waste paper and pasteboard. The engineers and firemen, she stated, used the place as a smoking room.

Director Porter said he had at once sent an inspector to the store, who had found things just exactly as the writer had stated. He reported that the proprietor was not aware of the dangerous fire conditions and had the stuff removed immediately when the perilous condition was brought to his attention.

How many more such places existed throughout Philadelphia only a thorough inspection would show, and this was impossible

under present conditions. Those who exercised care at present were at the mercy of those who were negligent.

His idea, Director Porter said, was to have the proposed force of 300 or 400 inspectors classified according to their ability and have each division headed by an engineer versed in that particular kind of work. If the ordinary inspector on account of a want of technical knowledge was not satisfied with his own judgment in a case the central head of the service could send a man who was qualified. At present, he said, these men

had much lapping over of the work of inspection.

The idea of sending 15 or 20 men from different city departments to inspect one house for different purposes, he declared, seemed to him to be ridiculous. Under the proposed plan of co-ordination the inspection would all be made from one central office. He said the matter was being looked up to see whether the proposed special tax, which would pay the salaries of the increased force of inspectors, could not be levied.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE TO-DAY

Recent Developments of An Essentially American Type of Building

Even if we have in this country no style of architecture which we can call "American," it cannot be denied that there are certain types of building which are essentially American in their origin and which bear a distinct national stamp. Of these the "skyscraper" office building and the apartment house seem to come most readily to mind.

While there are apartment houses in England, these have developed but little from the old "chambers" which sheltered the homeless family in London; in Paris the apartments, with the exception of a few of the very most recently completed, present a display of luxurious opulence disguising many deficiencies which the American would take to be most inconvenient and uncomfortable. Recent apartments in Berlin show many up-to-date improvements, yet two German hotel proprietors very recently visited this country to observe and on leaving said: "America is a school in hotel building. It is worth while to view this country just to learn how to build a hotel." And the same is true of apartment houses. One of the most revolutionary developments in apartment house planning was the perfection of the duplex idea.

Real estate conditions in New York City were largely responsible for the evolution of the present-day apartment, for the reason that a few years ago it became nearly impossible to foresee the deterioration of certain localities, writes C. Matlack Price in "Art and Decoration." This led to a general reluctance to invest in expensively appointed city houses, and to a demand for apartment houses which should take their place. The type of apartment which forms the subject of this article was devised to afford a minimum of responsibility with a maximum of comfort and even luxury for the tenant.

Thus the duplex apartment contains one exceptionally large room, two stories high. This height is taken up by the other room

in two stories—a private hall, with a private stair leads up to the bed rooms, which are over the dining room, library and other rooms down stairs. The large room makes it possible to entertain extensively, besides giving a sense of space absolutely removed from the old-fashioned cramped and inconvenient apartment.

From the duplex apartment came other ideas in planning—to lay out two floors in the apartment, dividing the sleeping from the living rooms, without the large two-story reception room. This made each apartment similar in every respect to a small isolated city house, with centralized light, heat and janitor service. The advantage over the isolated house is obvious. The apartment may be left over the summer or during a trip abroad, without the necessity of installing a caretaker, and many smaller savings in heating and general upkeep make themselves apparent.

Even the apartment laid out on one floor has been greatly developed from the days of the long, dark hall, with rooms opening off from it in rotation, or from the even worse type, in which access to certain rooms could be had only by passing through others. A few years ago the idea of a foyer or broad entrance hall came into existence. It is now a room in itself, large and adaptable, with the other rooms of the apartment opening off from it. The total floor space was most carefully studied, and every convenience of modern city life is now included, such as vacuum cleaners, indirect lighting, scientific ventilation, perfectly equipped electric kitchens and the like. There is, indeed, such a maximum of material and practical comfort, with so astonishing a minimum of personal responsibility and care that Mr. Arnold Bennett, in his recent impressions of America, seemed inclined to predict the evolution of a race of entirely incapable and helpless creatures as a result. Such an evolution, however, does not seem imminent, and inasmuch as we continually add to the complexity of our general existence, it seems that any possible simplifi-

Planning for 1913

Any Builder or Contractor who is planning a building operation for the coming year and who does not figure on including an Electrical installation—both light and power—in all such buildings, is making a mistake which will cost him money. Nowadays the public demands Electricity in dwellings, as well as in the office and place of business.



cation of our domestic machinery is not only legitimate but necessary.

Sociologically, perhaps, the status of the apartment house is unchanged, but architecturally it is metamorphosed. From the point of view of the interior decorator, the old idea of an apartment house was impossible. The long (and invariably dark) hall could not be treated in any way whatever, and the rooms which opened from it, like prison cells, were too small for any effective furniture or rugs. And as a final seal on the utter banality of the whole scheme there was the mantelpiece, the keynote of the room, designed in a degree of ugliness considerably below any style at all. In the modern apartment of the best type there is a constant striving for large rooms, which may be furnished in such a manner as to reflect the taste and personality of the tenant. The mantelpieces are of carefully studied design, being largely replicas or adaptations of classic examples, and the proportions of the rooms in themselves are such that a variety of pleasing schemes of decoration are possible.

It is interesting to know (and an encouraging sign for our profession in America) that the present high standard of apartment house planning to-day is existent exactly in ratio to the recognized ability of the architect who is employed to design it. In former days any speculative builder or general contractor undertook to put up an apartment house with his own plans, or with plans procured as cheaply as possible, whereas the owner to-day realizes that he is making a better investment by employing even architects of the stamp of McKim, Mead & White or Charles A. Platt.

That the whole question is now regarded more seriously than ever before might be

inferred from the recent establishment by the American Institute of Architects of "The Apartment House Medal," and the significance of this lies in the fact the medal is awarded not to the architect but to the owner of the building approved by the jury. The aim, primarily, is to encourage and stimulate rivalry among owners and city real estate operators to raise the entire standard of apartment house building, for the main points taken into consideration are excellence of exterior appearance, general good taste in relation to adjacent property, cleverness and adaptability of plan, and honesty of construction.

This recognition by the American Institute of Architects, combined with the rising trend of popular demand and the corresponding rise of foresight and taste on the part of owners and syndicates, has led to developments paralleled in no other country. And American architects, even if they are not original, are certainly adaptable in the ingenuity and enthusiasm which they bring to bear on new problems. The apartment house being such, they have brought to bear upon it all the native wit and invention with which, as a race, we are often credited by Europeans.

For all that American architecture may be held up to depreciation as a patchwork composite of borrowed motives and imported styles, no detractor can intelligently state or substantially prove that architects of any other country even remotely approach the American in matters of innovation, where no precedent obtains, and where sheer inventive ability alone counts.

Certainly the apartment is a type of building in the design of which the architect must be his own law, must effect his own solutions of the problem in terms at once practical and esthetic. That he has done this is becoming more and more apparent from year to year.

The apartment house of to-day represents the advanced evolution of an idea which is primarily an unnatural one. Commercial housing is an outgrowth of congestion, and hence an outgrowth of a civilization far removed from the primitive. An artificial need arose, and was met in ways which were stupid, because they are arrived at with no intelligent study of the problem.

The need, as well as the occasion for housing a number of families under one roof soon became a demand and is now a necessity, though to-day the problem is approached with the most careful thought of the most capable architects and decorators. The result is that the city dweller to-day may find his needs more completely and pleasantly met in the modern apartment of the best type than in the city house of a few years ago, which was even a little better than the average. The old type of city house, the brown-stone front, was discomfort and banality developed into a concrete form. But even the later city house, pleasing and convenient as many of these have proved, now finds a potent rival

in demand in the apartment de luxe of New York City to-day.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

(Continued from page 29.)

been accounted for only from last January to December 1.

"Manhattan, 'the tight little, right little, bright little island,' which most of the world regards as New York, naturally leads all the boroughs in the matter of the money put into new buildings during the year.

"With about \$300,000,000 of new building construction in sight for the new year, according to the estimates of the experts, there will also be going on at the same time about \$70,000,000 worth of new traction work. The city will spend within the coming twelve months at least \$34,000,000 on the Interborough's new routes and about \$17,000,000 on the B. R. T's."

Can you beat it?

THE USE AND ABUSE OF CORNICES IN THE DESIGN OF TALL BUILDINGS.

By Chas. Chessey.

(Extract of an address before the San Diego, California, Architectural Association.)

Could it be that every architectural feature of a tall building might speak in its own defense, that dominating feature of so many designs, the cornice, would probably be the one to find the greatest difficulty in justifying its existence. So solidly founded in traditional design is this feature that it is with hesitation one dares to question its necessity or propriety in modern design. The skyscraper, however, is an instance where every detail of historic design may legitimately be questioned, and particularly the magnified details from the venerable "Orders."

Though instances do occur where practical shade and shelter are secured from the use of the classical cornice, it is doubtful whether this aspect has much to do with its general adoption on high buildings. Is there, in fact, a single practical advantage which can be urged in favor of the spreading cornice usually found crowning a skyscraper? On the other hand, there can be no doubt that its practical disadvantages are numerous. What, for instance, would be more unsatisfactory structurally, than the eccentric loads and complicated framing connected with the support of a heavy overhanging mass, which at its best DOES NOTHING, is of dubious effect artistically, and which places purely optional weight where it decreases rather than increases the general stability of the building. That this matter of undesirable load is recognized, is obvious from the use of painted shams, "just like stone," upon buildings where cost has evidently not been the serious question. I would here disclaim any antipathy to the use of metal in the abstract, if it can be presented in honest and seemly guise. Surely, stone detail is an insult to a

material capable of good results on its own merits.

Whatever may be the material of the cornice, it is always more or less of a troublesome feature, particularly on limited frontages. There must be few architects who have not, at one time or another, cursed, politely, perhaps, the fact that they dare not overhang a neighbor's land. Is not every city full of examples of stunted ends and painful expedients to "stop" the cornice which no ingenuity can make "return?" True, many buildings would have less pleasant wall surface next the boundary lines, were it not for the insistent demand of the cornice terminating above. True, too, it is that much valuable light is lost for this same reason.

American cities are, unfortunately, able to show many instances of the unbalanced effects due to prominent cornices appearing on only one or two faces of buildings in full view. Even where conditions permit a continuous cornice, how rarely does the building appear truly plumb—a result not unexpected when one considers that the eye, traveling upwards from a base thinned to its limit, cannot pass the great cornice overhang to anything above substantial enough to correct the illusion. Probably the best effects occur where the cornices form subordinate features only and are well below the skyline. The eye, either from custom or by instinct, does not seem aesthetically satisfied without an apparent counterbalance above a projecting cornice, and as this is an ordinary structural requirement, it appears to be logical that the cornice should NOT form the skyline.

The habit of using strongly defined cornices is exercising a bad influence on the appearance of cities, as tall buildings of single frontage become more numerous. Usually there is little regard for harmony or continuity of level of adjacent cornices. A few years ago the "Architectural Record" published an article on the value of the curve in street architecture, and the illustrations showed strongly that there is aesthetic value, too, in continuity of street cornices. Continuity is perhaps beyond hoping for in these individualistic days, and the remedy for jerky vanishing lines would seem to be in restraint of the cornice habit. Seen from the street, it cannot be said that the high cornice gives any great amount of pleasure, however carefully detailed it may be, whilst the ponderous members must form a source of wonder, if not of humor, to the spectator who views them from a high level.

Conditions limiting the architect to-day, especially in tall buildings, appear to demand that the custom of projecting architectural features should be restrained, and a substitute found in recessing. It would appear, too, that the upper stories of high buildings might more generally be built on receding planes, and so express outwardly the gradually reducing weight of the structure. The

above thoughts lead the writer to the conclusion that a truer architectural crown to the skyscraper would be gained if the projecting cornice could be entirely omitted, and the powerful vertical lines allowed to dominate, unaffected by the abrupt and limiting

cornice edge. The designer might then find scope for pleasant fancies in pierced parapets and other openwork, expressing protection and inclosure of the roof, and above all, gain a restful merging of the mass of the structure into infinite space.



STORE FRONT, 1728 CHESTNUT STREET

Architect, Frank H. Keisker

Builder, A. Whitehead

S. B. Dobbs' Face Bricks

PHILADELPHIA AS A BUILDING CENTER

A Statistical Review of Structural Activity During the Closing Half Year of 1912

Number of new buildings erected from July 1st to December 31st, 1912.

1912.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No. of Operations.	Estimated Cost.	
Two-story Dwellings	370	402	235	336	310	53	1,706	\$4,166,800	
Three-story Dwellings	59	53	26	26	30	19	213	1,174,150	
Four-story Dwellings	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	16,000	
Office Buildings	2	2	4	1	2	1	12	75,880	
Office Buildings over two stories.....	2	1	1	1	0	0	5	426,000	
Warehouses	3	3	1	2	2	2	13	287,100	
Factories	8	13	5	9	2	2	39	1,600,300	
Engine and Boiler Houses.....	1	2	4	2	3	0	12	94,875	
Foundries and Shops.....	6	5	7	3	8	3	32	78,225	
Stores	2	5	3	7	4	1	22	121,400	
Schools	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	143,000	
Stables	6	13	8	14	9	4	54	67,110	
Churches	2	3	0	2	2	2	11	124,635	
Miscellaneous Buildings	41	43	45	47	52	27	255	3,839,525	
Total New Buildings.....	503	545	340	451	424	114	2,377	\$12,215,000	
Additions and Alterations.....	484	472	408	557	399	292	2,612	5,174,040	
Grand Total.....							4,989	\$17,389,040	
							Heaters	392	193,165
							Roof Signs	46	5,985
							Fire Escapes	178	40,795
							Fireproofing	5	2,700
							Miscellaneous Unclassified Work.....	1,268	192,745
Total work of all kinds.....							6,878	\$17,824,430	
Note: Miscellaneous Buildings includes the following:									
11 Tenement Houses	\$625,000	1 Hotel	\$1,000,000	4 Power Houses	\$113,000				
3 Parish Buildings	76,600	1 Lodging House	17,000	2 Municipal Buildings	70,500				
3 Halls	45,500	1 Convent	24,500	1 Hospital	10,000				
1 Depot	225,000	3 Charitable Institutions	546,590	115 Garages	219,435				
1 Railroad Station	43,000	2 Club Houses	350,000						
12 Places of Amusement.....	308,000	2 Banks	55,000	255	\$3,839,525				

TWO-STORY DWELLINGS—Including two-story Stores and Dwellings.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Totals
July	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	12	16	10	0	16	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	137	6	73	1	4	15	44	0	370
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	14	0	0	0	27	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	38	3	24	4	103	21	0	18	126	0	402
Sept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	7	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	0	0	30	0	37	24	28	42	0	4	0	0	235
Oct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	35	16	0	0	2	17	28	1	153	2	0	1	9	0	336
Nov.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	6	0	0	85	0	7	6	6	36	0	5	76	1	310
Dec.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	21	0	53	
Totals	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	35	62	60	0	44	1	39	11	0	1	0	0	88	56	34	1	0	160	21	234	41	375	102	4	43	276	1	1706

THREE-STORY DWELLINGS—Including three-story Stores and Dwellings.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Totals
July	10	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	59	
August	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	9	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	4	0	53
Sept.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	26	
Oct.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	26
Nov.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Dec.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	19
Totals	11	3	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	7	52	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	18	8	2	2	14	26	0	1	21	2	2	10	5	0	213

STAINS ON BRICK.

The brown, white and yellow stains which frequently disfigure brick buildings or walls are the result of a saline efflorescence, which may sometimes be removed, according to the "Bibliothèque Universelle," by washing with slightly acidulated water, when pure water proves inadequate. Prevention, however, is better than cure. The stains are caused by particles of soluble salts, which have been carried to the surface by water, and are then crystallized by evaporation. These comprise sulphates of potassium, sodium, aluminium, magnesium and calcium, the last being the one commonest found, and the one most resistant to rain. Chlorides and carbonates are also often found. These salts pre-exist either in the earth, or in the waters used in manufacture, or in the mortar and sand, the latter being especially the case near the seashore, where sand from the beach is commonly used without precaution of washing with fresh water. The entry of salts into brick may occur during the baking, also, when the coal contains pyrites. Care should be taken to use water of low mineral content, especially as regards sulphates. When only "sulphur water" is available, it should be neutralized with a barium of salt (the chloride of carbonate).—Scientific American.

The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—Horace Greely.

The man who is "going to do some advertising next year—maybe" gets his advertising in the end in the shape of an obituary.

SOME MORE ADVERTISING "DONT'S."

Don't try to do a million dollar business on a two thousand dollar basis.

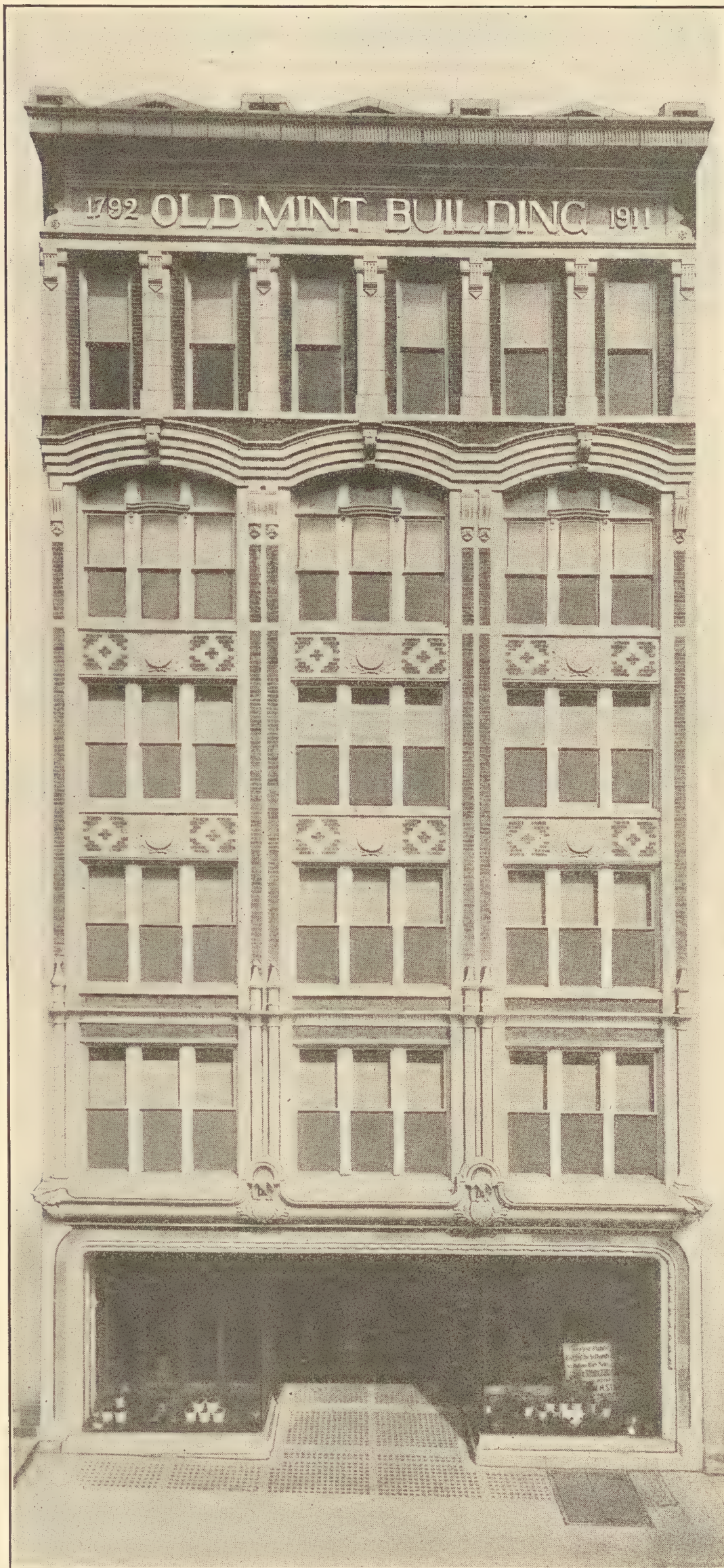
Don't try to advertise a quarter page proposition in a three-inch space.

Don't belittle a big business reputation by running a piking little "ad" among piker competitors.

Don't overlook the fact that as a man is judged by his stationery, so a firm is judged by its advertising.

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

The short cut to success is good advertising.



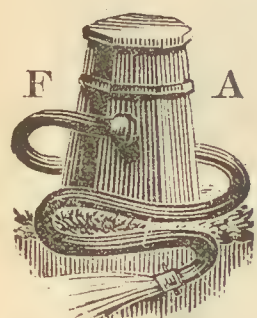
BUILDING OF FRANK H. STEWART ELECTRIC CO.
37 North 7th Street, Phila.

Architect, Edwin F. Bertollette

Builders, W. E. Dotts & Co.

Fire Association

OF PHILADELPHIA



Organized Sept. 1, 1817

Incorporated March 27, 1820

PERPETUAL CHARTER

Capital, \$750,000.00
Assets, \$8,781,315.14

Officers

E. C. IRVIN, President
T. H. CONDERMAN, Vice-President
M. G. GARRIGUES, Sec. and Treas.
R. N. KELLY, Jr., Asst. Secretary

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JOHN MCKINNEY	WILLIAM T. TILDEN
WILLIAM I. BOSWELL	HORACE T. POTTS
JOSEPH NEVIL, JR.	RICHARD CAMPION
DIMNER BEEBER	

Office: COMPANY'S BUILDING

N. W. Cor. 4th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Company

N. E. Corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets

PHILADELPHIA



Assets - - - \$2,544,397.45

Surplus to Policy Holders, 910,939.21

BORDEN FIRM INCORPORATED.

A Brief Sketch of the Widely-Known Stove Manufacturing Concern, Formerly F. M. Borden & Bro.

F. M. Borden & Bro., 118-20-33 North Second street, Philadelphia, issues to the trade the following:

ANNOUNCEMENT.

January 1, 1913.

To our Friends and Customers:

On and after the above date the business heretofore conducted as a partnership by F. M. Borden & Brother will be succeeded to by a corporation (chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania), known as the Borden Stove Company, to continue and develop the wholesale distribution of stoves, furnaces and refrigerators, conducted for many years by the aforesaid firm.

There will be no changes in the management or policies which have long been favorably identified with the retiring firm.

We take this means of expressing our appreciation of your past favors, and trust that we may merit your continued patronage and good-will.

Very truly yours,
BORDEN STOVE COMPANY,
118-120-122 N. Second st.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

F. M. Borden, President.
J. B. Borden, Vice-President.
A. E. Koch, Secretary.
J. B. Smyth, Treasurer.

The incorporating of the business of F. M.

Borden & Bro., of Philadelphia, the widely-known wholesale distributors of stoves, furnaces and refrigerators on January 1st of this year, under the name of Borden Stove Company, brings up quite a train of incidents in connection with the growth of this well-known firm.

The business was founded June 13th, 1878, by Frederic M. Borden, who bought out the small retail stove business conducted for several years by Josiah Hunt, at No. 130 North Second street, a few doors away from the site of the present big wholesale establishment. Mr. Borden had clerked for Mr. Hunt for several years, this being his first position in Philadelphia after leaving his native town of Woodstown, N. J., a small country town situated about twenty-five miles south of Philadelphia. Like many of the country boys of the past generation, Mr. Borden, with a limited schooling, applied himself diligently to the business of his employer, and by dint of hard work was in position to make an offer of purchase when Mr. Hunt decided to give up his small retail establishment.

Under Mr. F. M. Borden's guidance the business developed and it was soon necessary to add to his force of employees. A few months after the business was established, another brother came out of Woodstown to learn the stove business and incidentally became city-broken. This brother was Josiah B. Borden, who in later years became one of the most active members of the firm, a man of keen business judgment, and with a

host of friends both in the business and social world.

The business soon grew beyond the restricted confines of a retail concern and the enterprise was soon conducted on a wholesale basis. Growing beyond the capacity of the old quarters, the business was moved to No. 128 North Second street in 1885.

Josiah B. Borden was taken into partnership on February 1st, 1887, and thereafter the business was conducted under the firm name of F. M. Borden & Bro.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Harry G. McMurtrie, for eight years associated with Architect Charles Barton Keen, has opened offices for the practice of architecture at 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

* * *

Stacy Reeves & Sons, builders and contractors, announce that they have moved their offices and factory to their new building at 2011 Market street, Philadelphia.

* * *

Mr. Bart Tourison, B. S. in Architecture, 1030 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, announces the opening of a branch office in the Hudson Terminal Building, New York City.

If your proposition is one that should appeal to architects, builders, building owners, decorators, material and supply concerns, "The Builders' Guide" is the right medium for your advertising and cannot fail to bring you profitable returns.

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

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910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Canvas Roofing.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

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American Engr & Mfg. Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Engineering Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fire Protection Equipment.

Jas. Boyd & Bros.,
25th and Wharton sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
Keystone Hardwood Floor Co.,
7 S. 16th st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

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Juncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

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Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.,
1020 Arch st., Phila.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating (Warm Air.)

Makin Heating Co., 6 N. 18th St., Phila.

Help Furnished.

Business Service Co.,
Commonwealth Bldg., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

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W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
435-37 N. Broad st., Phila.

Metal Furniture.

Edward Darby & Sons Co.,
233 Arch St., Phila.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belfi Bros. & Co.,
20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.

Metal Doors and Trim.

R. R. Hammond & Co.,
Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Mill Work.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga sts., Phila.

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Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

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Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Pyramid Paint Co., 131 N. 22nd st., Phila.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
Keystone Hardwood Floor Co.,
7 S. 16th st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Perfectile

The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

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J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Plaster Board.

J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Radiators.

H. B. Smith Co., 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Refrigerators.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Slate (black and colored)

Wm. Moore Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Roofing Tile.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.
O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.

Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.

Safety Treads.

R. R. Hammond & Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Sanitary Flooring.

Woodoleum Flooring Co.,
Betz Building, Phila.

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Sash Pulleys.

American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Soundings.

Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Slate—Roofing and Structural.

Wm. Moore Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Stair Builders.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga Sts., Phila.

Structural Engineer

Harry C. Eisenbise, Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Wainwright-Pearson Engr. Co.,
Heed Bldg., Phila.

Terra Cotta (Architectural)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Test Borings.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Tile—Floor, Wall and Decorative.

Wm. Moore Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

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Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.

Wall Plaster.

J. B. King & Co., Builders' Exg'e. Phila.

Water Heaters.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.

Waterproofing Specialties.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Weather Strips (Metal).

Burcaw Real Estate Repair Co.,
2325 N. 31st St. Phila.
National Metal Weather Strip Co.,
Builders' Exch., Phila.

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William B. Southern,
S. W. cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Advances Made To Builders

And Trust Funds
to Loan on First
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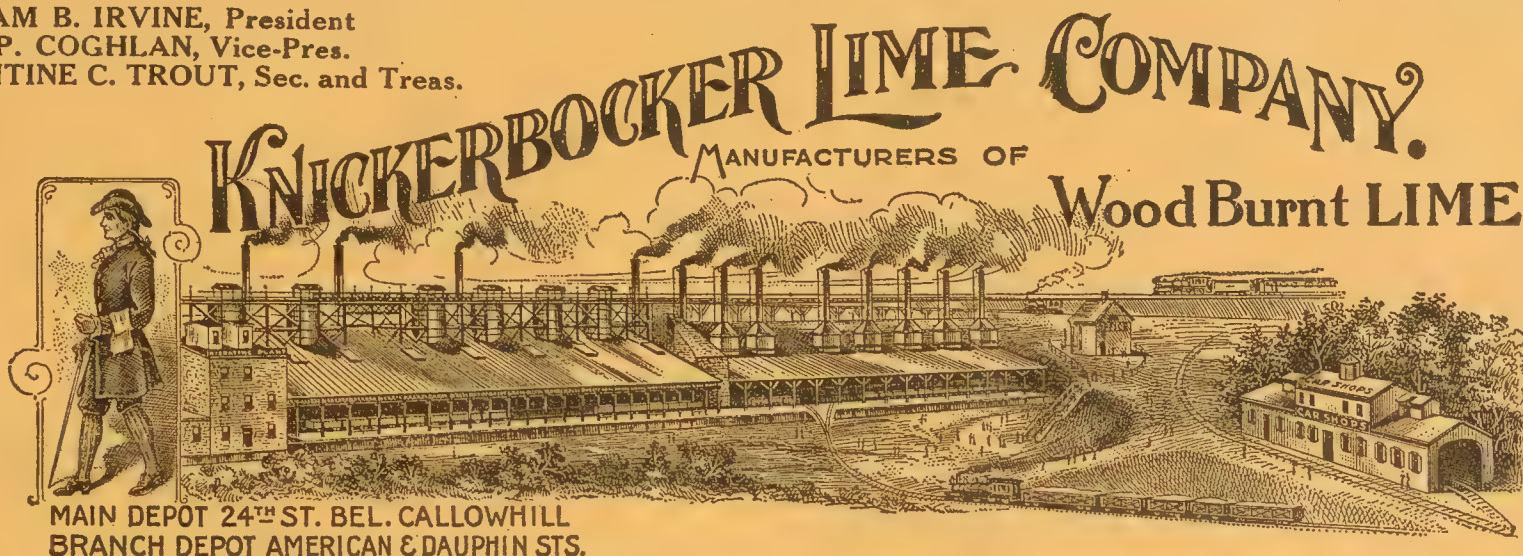
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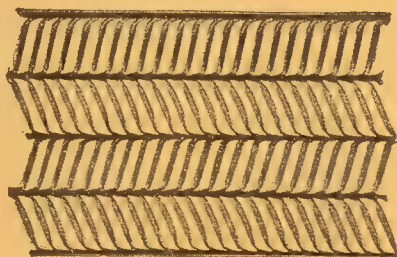
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 3.

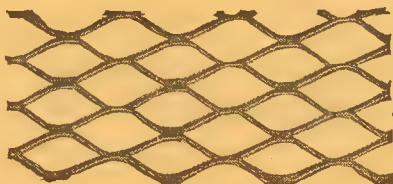
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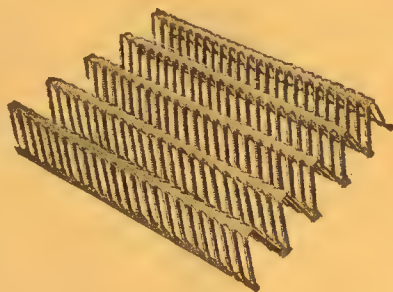
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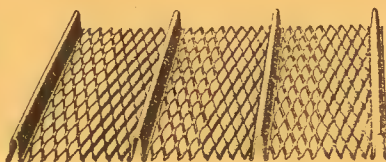


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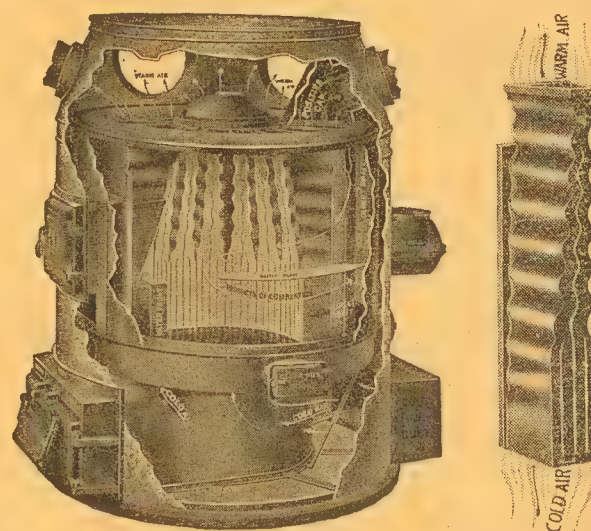
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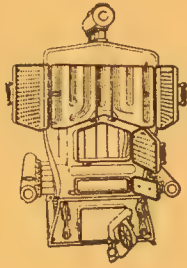
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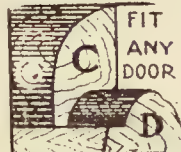
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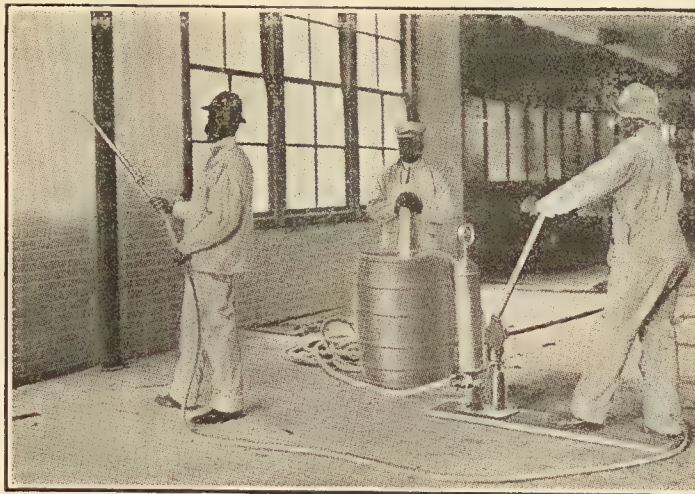
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), 26 W. Chelten avenue. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch sts. Brick and marble, three stories, slag and galvanized roof (iron), hot water heating. Revised plans in progress.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Louis H. Sickles, 726 Chestnut street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 30x56 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Schools (2), Audubon, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board of Education, Audubon, N. J. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress. Owners will be ready for bids in one month.

Office Building, North of Pennsylvania R. R. and Chleten avenue, Germantown. Architect's private plans. Owner, Adams Express Company, Eighteenth and Market streets. Brick, one story, 22x75 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, and Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building, are figuring.

School, Twenty-second and Ritner streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, stone, terra cotta, four stories, 162x114 feet, steam heat, electric lighting, slag roof, enamel and salt glazed brick, marble interior, hollow tile, cinder concrete, fireproofing, granite and limestone. Owners taking bids due January 21. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, and H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

School, Fifth street and Nedro avenue. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, stone, terra cotta, four stories, 115x165 feet, steam heating, electric lighting, slag roof, enamel and salt glazed brick, marble interior,

hollow tile and cinder concrete fireproofing, granite and limestone. Owners taking bids due January 21. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, and H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Garage, Fifty-ninth and Pine streets. Architect, J. C. Fernald, 5533 Wyalusing avenue. Owner, Martin Molony, 5900 Osage avenue. Brick, two stories, 30x40 feet, electric lighting, slag roof. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3119 North Sixteenth street. \$7,000. Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut st. Owner's name withheld. Consists of interior alterations and additions, two new bath rooms, new kitchen, dining room and porch, hot water heat, hardwood floors, tin roof. Plans in progress.

Signal Tower, Amboy Division, N. J. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Charles Le Boutilier Home, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors. Revised plans in progress.

Freight House, Rahway, N. J. \$20,000. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, one story, 35x276 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due January 21. The following is the complete list of bidders: E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; W. W. Lindsay & Co., Harrison Building; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom

street, all of Philadelphia; Russell & Robinson Company, H. M. Doremus Company, F. Kilgus, all of Newark, N. J.; John Wolke, Rahway, N. J.; M. Byrnes, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. W. Ferguson, Paterson, N. J., and F. R. Parker, Trenton, N. J.

Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. \$300,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. Brick, terra cotta, and steel fireproof, seven stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Theatre, Northeast corner Sixtieth and Locust streets. \$75,000. Architect, Albert E. Westover, Keith Building. Owner, Garden Amusement Company, care of architect. Brick, terra cotta, steel, fireproof, two stories, 160x100 feet, granite, hollow tile, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due January 20. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 108 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; W. A. Patterson, 5331 Vine street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut st.

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1214 Commonwealth Bldg., Phila.Owner, Alice N. Burke, Merion, Pa. Brick
and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans
in progress. Too early for details.Residences (6), Fifth street and Northeast
Boulevard, Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen
Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, John
Loughran's Sons, on premises. Brick two
stories, 16x55 feet, slag roof, electric lighting,
hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans inprogress. Owners will take sub-bids in two
weeks.Tank Supports, 61-63 North Second street.
Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut st.
Owner, H. Fliegelman, 36 North Second street.
Brick, five stories. Architects have received
bids.Residence (alt. and add.), 315 S. Twelfth
street. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer
Building. Owner, J. H. Jolly, 315 North
Twelfth street. Brick, four stories, electric
lighting, tin roof, hot water heating, hard-
wood floors. Architect has received bids.Garage, 881-883 North Fortieth street. Ar-
chitect's private plans. Owner Giovanni Fioc-
ca, on premises. Brick, one story, 43x160
feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing. Owner taking bids. Smith-Hardican
Company, 1606 Cherry street, is figuring.Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown,
Philadelphia. Architects, Heacock & Hoka-
son, Bailey Building. Owner's name with-
held. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x60
feet, slate roof, four bath rooms. Plans in
progress.Apartment Houses (2), Glenside, Pa. Ar-
chitect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street.
Owners, William T. B. Roberts & Son, Land
Title Building. Brick and stone, two stories,
steam heating. Plans in progress.Residence, Latham Park, Pa. Architect,
Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner's name
withheld. Plaster, two and one-half stories,
tile roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.Stable Alterations, for Servants' Quarters,
Lansdowne, Pa. Owner's name withheld.
Frame and rough cast, two stories, 16x60 feet,
slate roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.Residence, Swarthmore, Pa. \$7,000. Ar-
chitects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618
Chestnut street. Owner, James Bacon Doug-
las, Swarthmore, Pa. Frame, two and one-
half stories, 42x27 feet, shingle roof, hot
water heating, two bath rooms. Plans in pro-
gress. Architects will take bids in about one
week.Church (alt.), Broad and Master streets.
Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building.
Owner, Grace M. E. Church, Rev. Virgil E.
Rorer, 1402 North Fifteenth street. White
marble, one story, consists of new front and
tower, slate roof. Architect taking bids due
January 23. The following are figuring: A.
Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; George Hogg,
1634 Sansom street; William J. Gruhler & Co.,
22 High street, Germantown; A. H. Williams
Sons, 419 Locust street; Thomas Reilly, 1616
Thompson street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011
Market street; F. J. Colgan, 2205 North Broad
street.

Residence, Carpenter and Queen streets.

Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen
Girard Building. Owner, Dr. J. T. Ullon, 24
Carpenter street, Germantown. Stone, two
and one-half stories, 46x34 feet, wing, 12x25
feet (electric lighting and heating reserved),
slate roof, hardwood floors. Architects taking
bids due January 17. The following are fig-
uring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thir-
teenth street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Build-
ing; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street;
A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street;
John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third st;
H. e. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street;
Samuel Harting, 20 east Johnson street; Mc-
Clintock & Weaver, 24 Phil-Ellena street, Ger-
mantown.Court House, Athens, Ga. Architect, A.
Ten Eyck Brown, Atlanta, Ga. Owners,
Clarke County Court House, Athens, Ga.
Brick and stone, terra cotta, fireproof, five
stories, 93x137 feet, slag roof, electric light-
ing, steam heating, hot water heater, lime-
stone and granite, Georgia marble interior.
Owners taking bids due February 3. Metzger
& Wells, Heed Building, and Charles McCaul
Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are fig-
uring.Church and Parish House (alt. and add.),
Tamaqua, Pa. Architects, Henon & Boyle, 14
South Broad street. Owners, St. Jerome's
R. C. Church, Tamaqua, Pa. Brick and plas-
ter, two stories, 60x140 feet, slate roof, elec-
tric lighting. Revised plans in progress.
Ready for bids in one week.Residence, Upsal, Pa. \$40,000. Architect,
Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building.
Owner's name withheld. Stone, three stories,
40x110 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hard-
wood floors, indirect steam heating. Plans
in progress. Architect will take bids in one
month.Club House and Company Stores, Marcus
Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot,
1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose
Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, one and
two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for
details.Residence, Rydal, Pa. \$20,000. Architect,
Oswald Hering, 1 West Thirty-fourth street,
New York City. Owner, Walter E. Hering,
Rydal, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories.
Plans in progress.Warehouse, Columbus, Ohio. Architect, F.
E. Davidson, Chicago, Ill. Owners, The Fire-
proof Warehouse and Storage Company, Col-
umbus, Ohio. Brick, fireproof, seven stories,
63x166 feet, concrete and hollow tile, slag
roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids
due at once. Metzger & Wells, Heed Build-
ing, are figuring.Passenger Station, Utica, N. Y. Architects,
Stern & Fellheimer, New York City. Engi-

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neer, G. W. Kittridge, New York City. Owners, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, New York City. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 191x203 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag and tile roof, elevators, fireproofing, concrete and hollow tile, granite, limestone, marble interior, Knoxville and Vermont. Owners taking bids due February 10. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Tank Tower, River avenue and State street, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Camden Dyeing & Finishing Company, on premises. Concrete and steel. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Warehouse and Factory, 332-34 South street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, George Orolowitz, 326 South street. Brick, three stories, 33xx113 feet,

slag roof, electric lighting. Plans about to be started.

School, Sea Isle City, N. J. Architect, Earle M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Sea Isle City, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 59x78 feet, concrete and hollow tile, electric lighting, slag roof, mechanical furnace heating and ventilating system. Owners taking bids due January 27. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, and A. Botoms Sons & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.

Residences (2), Atlantic City, N. J. \$15,000 each. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, John Stafford, 1114 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Brick, frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, slate and tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Owner ready for bids on all lines.

mantown avenue.

Berger Bros. Company (O), 237 Arch street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh st. Cost, \$17,000. Warehouse, five stories, 34x44 feet, brick, Broad and Arch streets.

A. Schneider (O), 1326 Chestnut street. Alexander Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$30,000. Manufactory, brick, three stories, 38x93 feet, Twelfth and Winter streets.

Michael Lauria (O), 6314 Vine street. Cost, \$4,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x26 feet. Sixty-fourth and Girard avenue. Cost, \$2,600. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$5,100. Three dwellings.

F. J. Blatz (O), 4923 North Lawrence street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x58 feet, 5005 North Fifth street.

Alterations and Additions

Edward Fay & Sons (O), 1621 Ranstead street. Cost, \$1,200. Office, 2 South Mole street.

Harry Lyster (O), 4010 Powelton avenue. J. D. Fisher (C), 4718 Market street. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, Sixty-second and Callowhill streets.

John Short & Bros. (O), Twenty-first and Ludlow streets. H. C. Mellon (C), 2121 Locust street. Cost, \$3,100. Garage.

Joseph M. Adams Company (O), Main st., Manyunk Pa. W. F. & J. Rayner (C), 4128 Pechin street, Roxborough. Cost, \$4,500. Manufacturing plant.

R. C. Husted (O), 1718 Federal street. C. Dunseath (C), 1123 South Twenty-third st. Cost, \$1,400. Store and dwelling, 1718 Federal street.

Weightman Estate (O), Weightman Building. J. A. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$6,500. Warehouse, 248 North Delaware avenue.

Hugh Fulton (O), 142 South Fifty-first st. H. F. States (C), 3119 Spring Garden street. Cost, \$750. Dwelling, 3309 Wallace street.

Dr. Baltz (O), Edgemont and Ann streets. Edward F. Judge (C), 2977 Richmond street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, Girard and Susquehanna avenues.

Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher (Agents), Empire Building. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,200. Store, 216 Market street. Cost, \$3,500. Store, 622 Market street.

Central High School (O), Broad and Green streets. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, \$500. Grand stand, Twenty-ninth and Lehigh avenue.

Kahn & Greenburg (O), Morris Building. A. Barsky (C), 1415 South Sixth street. Cost, \$400. Store and welling, 2805 Germantown

(Continued on page 52)

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Stable and Warehouse, Lester, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Lester Piano Company, Lester, Pa. Brick, one story, two buildings, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Seltzer Bros., 247 South Third street. Brick and steel and concrete, one story, 140x60 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Office and Coal Yard, Ridge avenue and Noble street. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, two stories, 17x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, red face brick. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building.

Store Building (alt and add.), 320 Market street. Architects, Pouckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Estate of W. R. Wister, on premises. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Inn (alt. and add.), Dark Harbor, Maine. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Islesboro Inn, on premises. Frame, three stories, 50x80 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, fifteen bath rooms. Contract awarded to W. E. Hatch, Dark Harbor, Maine.

Residence and Stable, Rydal, Pa. \$25,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, W. H. Weber, Rydal, Pa. Stone, three stories, 40x64 feet, hardwood floors (hot water heating reserved), electric lighting, shingle roof. Sontract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. J. W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansome street. Cost, \$340,000. Fire house, brick, two stories, 37x42 feet, 29 East Cheltenham avenue.

Edward P. Rotzell (O), 7200 Germantown avenue. L. W. Kitselman (C), 125 East Upsal street. Cost, \$3,200. Garage, brick, two stories, 40x107 feet, Mount Airy avenue and Ger-

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NOTES AND COMMENT

A prominent architect says the many model tenements, built in New York City by wealthy people for the benefit of the poor, have given scant relief to the very poor, because this class cannot afford to live in them.

The model tenements are luxurious by comparison with the homes in which the poor actually live, and the rentals are remarkably low considering their cost; still they are too high for the class which most needs them to pay.

The model tenements are occupied by settlement workers, social investigators, writers, artists, professional people and others who would not go into the localities where these buildings stand if it were not for the inducement of such superior apartments at a price which to them appears small.

It is true that the wealthy people whose benevolence has provided the model tenements could rent them for the half rental asked, and maintain them without serious burden to their estates, but from a general economic standpoint this would not be good policy. It would discourage legitimate investors, who must provide the largest percentage of dwellings for the poor, from putting up buildings of any kind.

The legitimate remedy is for those who would really help the poor to erect buildings that are comfortable and sanitary, but not too nice. As the architect says, they must find the middle ground between healthful and too luxurious living conditions.

Not that it would be desirable to have all the people enjoy commodious rooms, roof gardens, sleeping balconies, telephones, etc., but they cannot afford it. If everything is made plain, the apartments can be given the essentials of air, light and sanitary plumbing, at a rent no greater than is now paid in ramshackle and unsanitary buildings.

The building and administrative laws of cities can guard against overcrowding and bad ventilation, and can gradually banish the most objectionable tenements.

* * *

Great Britain, it seems, is confronted by a perplexing architectural problem in building the new capitol at Delhi, India. Is the visible symbol of the empire's majesty and might to be a monument of Indian art or is it to be mainly western in type? Those who answer that it should conform to the Indian type find themselves still face to face with this problem: If it is to be Indian, shall it be predominantly Moslem or predominantly Hindu? For there are many styles in India,

and a characteristic architecture would fuse their salient features.

The site of the new capitol is unsurpassed. It is surrounded by some of the masterpieces of Moslem architecture. The opportunity is equal to the problem, and something like genius will be required to devise a new type which shall be a fit symbol of empire.

* * *

A competition for the building of the National Palace at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, with all its outbuildings, to replace the former palace which was burned to the ground on August 8, 1912, is open to Haitian and foreign architects and engineers. The following prizes will be awarded for the three best plans: First prize, \$500; second prize, \$250; third prize, \$200.

The Congress of Haiti has appropriated \$100,000 for the construction of this new palace, which is to be fireproof and thoroughly modern in every detail.

Architects and others desiring to compete are required to send their plans, within three months from November 4, 1912, to the Department of Public Works (Department des Travaux Publics), Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

* * *

A bishop denounced the modern apartment house the other day. He called it a tragedy. He saw in it a menace to the home. To maintain a home there must be separateness, the bishop said. The apartment house does not offer this separateness, and hence is a danger.

The denunciation of the apartment house by the bishop may be in a measure true, says the Chicago "Tribune." But it is futile, none the less. The apartment house is here to stay. Denunciation will not move it one jot. It is a product of the times, a twin sister of industry.

These are days when old industrial methods and units are disappearing. A large corporation with a giant plant displaces a thousand small manufactories. The apartment house is doing in the field of the home what combination is doing in the field of industry. If you deery, you must deery both. The two are inseparable.

You can no more abolish the apartment house than you can abolish big business combinations. And you don't need to abolish either. The cry in industry is for proper regulation and control. The cry against the apartment house should be for proper improvement, for making it a place fit to live in.

You cannot abolish the tenement house;

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that is the principle of men in cities living in large buildings, ten, twenty and even fifty families living in one building. But you can build tenements which will provide greater comforts for the people that live in them and make the home more attractive and habitable.

* * *

We wish well to the Tenants' Union of New York, which has just been incorporated at Albany, but few save highly conservative tenants will be satisfied until the landlord has to pay the rent.—“New York Sun.”

* * *

In some parts of the country there is a strong tendency to convert old-time private residences into something approaching the modern apartment house. Baltimore is one of the cities in which a large amount of this class of work is going on. The remodeled or converted apartment house is the product of a two-fold influence, being occasioned on the one hand by the desire of persons of modest means for moderate priced apartment accommodations, and on the other hand, being adopted by the owners of vacant property as a means of tenanting their buildings and obtaining an adequate return on their investment. There are a number of very successful operators, in fact, who make a business of buying up old but well built and large residences that have unfortunately suffered reversals in fortune, and converting these relics of former affluence into apartment houses. As such the building will sometimes bring in several times as much in the way of revenue as it would in its original form. Of course, the expenses are heavier for the owner of the apartment house than they are for the owner of the private dwelling. The apartment house owner must supply janitor service and coal, among other things. In the case of the janitor, however, his services are as a rule split up among a number of different houses, so that only a fraction of his salary is chargeable against any one of them. It is rather an anomalous condition that these converted apartment houses find an abundance of tenants in localities where residences are going a-begging.

* * *

The most important duties of the salesman are to develop the ability to make up people's minds for them. A surprisingly large number of people lack decision, they feel their own ignorance—do not know just what they ought to want. Most of them desire to make a proper choice, if they can be guided successfully and tactfully to it. The best salesman is the one who shows people opportunities they would never apprehend if left to themselves. Many experienced people fail utterly to realize how far a little money will go in

handling a proposition which can be quickly turned over.

Thus spoke W. W. Hannan, of Detroit, to the Cleveland Board of Brokers, as reported in the “National Real Estate Journal.”

“Are you persistent? When you undertake a deal, will you just naturally get a bulldog grip on it that will never relax until it is closed? Stick-to-it-ive-ness is one of the most valuable qualities a man can cultivate. When I started, it took me three years before I could sell a house—but I never sold it. I have been selling houses ever since. Many a big deal is lost because a man loses his nerve. Never let a man talk you down if you know you are offering him a good marketable piece of property at a fair price. If he can talk you down under these circumstances, it is because you went into his office before you were sufficiently prepared. Never approach a man that you hope to make a customer of without being fully informed as to all the conditions pertaining to what you have to sell. If he is able to give you points favorable to your own proposition, you lose just that much influence with him.

“But suppose he does outtalk you as to facts, don't lose your nerve. Go out and work up your proposition thoroughly, which you should have done before you ever approached him, then go back; you won't allow yourself to get caught that way many times. If you believe in your own proposition, you can make the other man believe in it if you go at it right. That is the whole art of salesmanship—to make another mind meet yours—to bring the minds of two men together on the points at issue in any given transaction. It is the psychology of the deal.”

* * *

An eminent French architect, who has recently passed through New York, has gone out of his way to express his admiration of the grandeur and simplicity of the design of the new Grand Central Station, and the “Record and Guide” believes that this tribute to the work performed by the architects of that station and by the engineers and directors of that railroad company will be cordially echoed by the great majority of New Yorkers. That station is unquestionably one of the greatest monuments of engineering skill which has ever been in the world.

The problem of the Pennsylvania Railroad was nothing by comparison, because it did not have to arrange for the transportation of anywhere near such a large volume of traffic and because it did not have to keep the terminal in operation during the process of construction. Considering the difficulties of this second task the public has suffered a surprisingly small amount of inconvenience during the

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progress of the work, and now that it is approaching completion admiration for the result is constantly on the increase. The convenience of the general arrangement promises to be all that could be asked; and its appearance is equally satisfactory. The most durable and handsome materials have been used for the interior finish. The effect of the passages, the corridors and the lower concourse is pleasant and even exhilarating, but this effect by any unusual architectural extravagancies. It is the result of using attractive materials, of convenient arrangement, and of careful attention to the details of lighting and the like.

The interior is characterized by the utmost simplicity, and this statement is as true of the upper waiting room as it is of the less important parts of the station. That waiting room is not as noble and impressive an apartment as is the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Terminal, but it is none the less a room whose simplicity and grandeur of treatment is highly creditable to its designers. And it has one considerable architectural merit as compared to the only other room in New York, with which it can be compared, viz., the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Terminal and the reading room of the Public Library. The architects of these last two buildings have made no attempt to make the unusual dimensions of these apartments count effectively in the internal appearance of the building. They have removed them from the street frontage and tried to conceal rather than to emphasize them. The architects of the Grand Central Terminal, on the other hand, made the street frontage express the dimensions and the importance of the huge waiting room.

The resultant facade does not fulfill the requirements of a traditional standard of architectural effectiveness as well as the Seventh avenue facade of the Pennsylvania Terminal does, but it is none the less a fine example of modern French design without any of the extravagances of that architectural style. It is, moreover, a candid and intelligent treatment of the essential problem raised by a large city station. The two Manhattan railroad terminals will rank not only as the two most effective stations in the world from the architectural point of view, but also as the two stations in the world from the architectural point of view, but also as the two stations which afford the sharpest contrast be-

tween a method of architectural design which fundamentally is utilitarian and one which is fundamentally aesthetic.

THE WORK OF McKIM, MEAD & WHITE.

The National Institute of Arts and Letters has done well to confer on Mr. W. R. Mead its gold medal of honor for distinguished achievement in architecture, comments "The New York Real Estate Record." The firm of which Mr. Mead is still a member has unquestionably done more for the cause of better American architecture than any one or any ten architectural firms in the United States; and it has made this contribution to better architectural standards both by virtue of the excellence of its own work and by virtue of the acceptable architectural tradition which that work embodied. Messrs. McKim, Mead and White started to practice at a time when American architecture was feeling around for some tendency of style adapted to the needs and the underlying taste of the American people. The decadent eclecticism of the previous generation could not be galvanized into life by any amount of scholarship and individual taste. The Romanesque of Richardson had plenty of life, but it was unsuited to American tastes and needs. McKim, Mead and White divined that no other tradition of style was so well adapted to the practical needs of Americans and their standards of culture and their instinctive taste as was the tradition of the Renaissance.

And it is a significant fact that two of the most interesting buildings, erected in New York during the last few years, viz., the new municipal building and the new uptown post office, were both designed in the offices of the same firm—in spite of the fact that in the meantime the firm had lost its two most conspicuous members.

The fact that the firm, although deprived of the services of Messrs. McKim and White, is still doing such excellent work is certainly a tribute to the surviving member of the original trio. There has been a tendency to underestimate the contributions made by Mr. W. R. Mead to the work of McKim, Mead and White, and the medal of the Institute should do something to make amends for this injustice. It is true that Mr. Mead did not spend as much time in the draughting rooms as did his two former partners. It is also true that he individually was not personally as much responsible for any of the conspicuous achievements of the firm as was either Mr. McKim or Mr. White. But graduates from the office of the firm testify to the fact that throughout the whole of its career Mr. Mead's influence was active and that it was always effective in giving continuity and substance to the designs of his more original associates. Mr. Mead, that is, supplemented the work of Mr. McKim and Mr. White just at the point where it was most likely to go astray. The fact that their work hung together and was informed throughout by a uniform large-

ness of conception was due as much to him as to them. He shared essentially in their achievement and he is emphatically entitled to the recognition which he has just received.

This divination might have been without decisive effect had it not been for the fact that the members of this firm happened to be great designers. They recommended their own choice to the architectural profession by the brilliant way in which they gave to it concrete expression. They had a profound influence, consequently, upon the practice of their art in this country. Other architects were constrained by their example, and what is even more significant, they sent out of their draughting rooms a succession of pupils who had been inspired to carry on the tradition worthily. What with the results of this direct and indirect influence, it has recently been said with truth that the most significant classes into which modern American architecture can be divided would be that which is and that which is not derived from McKim, Mead and White.

Let any one who would like to understand how unique the actual architectural achievement of this firm has been compared to any other firm try the experiment of exhibiting to some interested foreigner the architectural treasures of New York. He will find that with a few exceptions, almost every building which is characterized by genuine distinction and which he is particularly anxious to show off, was designed by McKim, Mead and White. After the New Yorker had taken his visitor to see the Library of Columbia College, the University Club, the Pennsylvania station, the Harmonie Club and the Gorham store, he would have skimmed off the cream of the New York architectural exhibit. Of course, there would be many other buildings to see, but these other buildings would be divided among a dozen architects, no one of whom could muster more than one or two examples.

BUYING MONTICELLO.

We have watched with mixed sentiments the recent campaign by a Long Island woman to have the Government take Monticello away from its lawful owner and make it into a national shrine. It has always been deeply regretted by patriotic people that the home associated with more than half a century of Thomas Jefferson's busy life should be in private hands; but at the same time the Brooklyn lady's campaign for ousting its proprietor seems to have such a large element of the personal in it, and her long appeal "To the People of the United States," as published in the New York papers, seems so very wordy and "boshy" that even the most patriotic are somewhat appalled by her procedures. The nation, or at least the State of Virginia, once had the opportunity of owning Monticello, and at a time when the sum paid for it would have been greatly appreciated by the statesman's impoverished daughters. The opportunity was not seized;

and had the place not been subsequently purchased by an ardent admirer of Jefferson and treasured by him and his heir, it might presumably have fallen to absolute ruin for aught the nation at large cared. No fair-minded person, therefore, can quite sympathize with any scheme for wrenching it away from this heir. Should he offer to sell it or present it to the people, it would be a gracious act; but should he prefer to hold it, his right to do so cannot be questioned.

Meanwhile the fact remains that should the nation get it, it will possess a unique specimen of Colonial architecture as well as a shrine of liberty. It is thrilling to know that the Declaration of Independence was written there; it is also thrilling to know that the author of the Declaration was a busy practicing architect who never forgot, throughout four decades of amazing political activity, that "Architecture was the most important of the arts and worth great attention."

His first building was this home of his—Monticello, begun in 1770, long before any of the trained American architects of whom we have record were doing their best work. That such bigness of conception and thoroughness of detail could come from a very young man still in the experimental stage astounds the tyro of to-day, who, even after years of study and training, is still dependent on contractor, engineer, and landscape architect. Yet the young Jefferson not only planned and supervised Monticello, but was personally responsible for such practical phases as heating, ventilation, plumbing and drainage, as well as the planning of all the farm buildings and the laying out of the estate. In addition, he trained all his own workmen, and even made experts of several of his slaves whom he later set free to earn their living at the trades he had taught them. Nor is Monticello Jefferson's only residential work. His services were freely given to his neighbors, so that many houses around Charlottesville justly boast of his authorship. His greatest success, however, was the University of Virginia. All the original drawings, plans and estimates for this are still preserved to show how absolutely the institution was the product of this one man's mind, from the original survey for a campus down to the last bit of moulding. It could not have been otherwise, for, as he sadly complained to Madison, whom he helped with Montpelier, "not a builder in all Virginia is capable of drawing the orders." The pity of it all is that Jefferson the architect is not better known. The opening of Monticello to the public as a national museum would make him so. But since Monticello is privately owned, perhaps a better solution than trying to wrest it from its owner would be for our Government to exercise the same sort of "censorship" over historic houses that the Italian Government exercises. By this means all repairs and alterations would be subject to a national committee of architects, and a valuable building could never be put to desecration. Monticello was, when we saw it a few years ago, in

need of many little repairs. The fact that the grounds were excellently kept seemed to indicate that the owner was afraid to touch the houses lest hue and cry should be raised against him for harming it artistically. With a Government committee to take such responsibility the necessary repairs could be properly made, and the place kept up to that high standard of orderliness that characterized it throughout its illustrious creator's lifetime.—House Beautiful.

CRACKS IN PLASTER.

Even the best workmanship and materials are not always a guarantee against cracks in a new plaster ceiling. Settlement of foundations and shrinkage of joists are two insuperable causes. Where only superficial hair cracks result, they may be easily filled with plaster of paris, which will make them impossible to detect under a subsequently applied decoration or papering. But, if the cracks are wide and numerous, filling them is apt to make a patchy ceiling, and is, besides, a tedious task. A better remedy is to stretch cheesecloth over the entire ceiling, pasting it in the same manner as paper is applied. Owing to the accommodating elasticity of the cloth, both existing and future cracks are covered, and the material has besides an interesting texture, which asserts itself through the painting, where that method of decoration is used. If the walls of the room have a frieze and picture mold, the cloth can be carried down the sides, and its edges hidden under the mold. Where a very rough texture is desired, a heavier cloth can be substituted.

However, because a remedy has been found, one should not be careless about the causes of ceiling cracks. They should be in mind when the frame of the house is put up, and guarded against, as far as possible, by setting timbers and studding in such a way as to reduce shrinkage to a minimum. By this is meant reducing the horizontal wood. Ordinary pine or spruce will shrink about a half inch to the foot across the grain; therefore, as little as possible should be used in that position. The shrinkage of wood on end is almost imperceptible. A well-framed house with studs running from sill to roof and with ledger boards notched in to the studs, would require only the floor beams on the horizontal. A poorly framed house, such as contractor builders usually put up, would have short lengths of studs end to end at each floor, with two inserts of joists to carry the floor beams—in all, about twelve inches of horizontal timber, with a shrinkage of half inch. This, in the whole height of the house might run into several inches and no end of ceiling cracks. This careful framing up is one of the differences between an architect's house and a builder's.—Home Beautiful.

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APPROXIMATE TIMES FOR REMOVING FORMS FROM CONCRETE.

As a guide to practice in concrete work, the following rules are suggested by "Building Age:"

Walls in Mass Work—One to three days or until the concrete will bear pressure of the thumb without indentation.

Thin Walls—In summer, two days; in cold weather, five days.

Column Forms—In summer, two days; cold weather, four days, provided girders are shored to prevent appreciable weight reaching columns.

Slabs up to 7-ft. Span—In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beams and Girder Sides—In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beam and Girder Bottoms and Long Span Slabs—In summer, ten days or two weeks; in cold weather, three weeks to one month. Time to vary with the conditions.

Arches—If not small size, one week; large arches with heavy dead load, one month.

All these times are, of course, simply approximate, the exact time varying with the temperature and moisture of the air and the character of the construction. Even in summer, during a damp, cloudy period, wall forms sometimes cannot be removed inside of five days, with other members in the same proportion. Occasionally, too, batches of concrete will set abnormally slow, either because of slow setting cement or impurities in the sand, and the foreman and inspector must watch very carefully to see that the forms are not removed too soon. Trial with a pick may help to determine the right time.

In removing forms, one large builder—C. A. P. Turner—requires that a 20-penny spike driven into the concrete must double up before it has penetrated one inch.

USE OF BRICK IN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

Considered from the point of view of beauty, brick would seem to occupy a unique position among the structure materials available for the creation of beautiful buildings. Further analysis discloses, among others, the following interesting points:

Brick is made in reasonably small units, so that in the case of many modern buildings, at least one hundred thousand of them show on the exterior. This, together with the varying shapes and sizes now obtainable, make possible an almost infinite variety of form and pattern, thus giving full scope to the imagination, ingenuity and skill both of the designer and of the workman.

Brick, moreover, is now made in almost every conceivable color and shade, the permanency of which is unequalled by hardly any other building material; with such a "palette," therefore, at one's command, and by a skillful use of color, the brick builder of to-day can readily add to his design that living touch which the painter gives us in his painting.

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Brick may also be counted unique in the fact that it requires for its structural efficiency the use of a very considerable amount of material of quite another kind and color, namely, mortar; and, further, that this material must of necessity show in the form of a joint to a more or less degree in the fact of the finished wall. A mistaken idea has prevailed that the mortar joint is a blemish that should be suppressed as far as possible, or be colored to match the brick. We find, however, that the designer of to-day seizes the very opportunity afforded by a mortar joint to introduce into his wall another element of color and pattern.

The word "texture" has lately come into use in connection with brickwork, and, strange as it may seem, this word has a very plausible application; for the builder of interesting brickwork has much in common with the weaver at the loom as far as resulting color effect goes. Just as the weaver, with his threads of varying sizes and colors, produces a never-ending variety of useful and beautiful fabrics, just so it is possible for the brick builder, with his bricks and joints of many colors and sizes, to weave new ideas and combinations into his work, all in beautiful and imperishable patterns; and this applies to all brick.

Just as the fabric charms and delights the eye, and at the same time protects man from heat and cold, and performs a thousand other useful functions, so the beautiful wall of



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brick, exemplifying man's ingenuity and his artistic skill, forms also the protective structure of the buildings erected for his use. Brick, therefore, would seem to fulfill to a very high degree the requirements of an ideal architectural material.—Don Barber."

The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

IS CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION SAFE?

"The Journal" has consistently maintained that concrete construction was an unknown quantity so far as safety is concerned, and that it was entirely within the possibilities that the future might bring disaster in some of our concrete constructed buildings. This we have done through no desire to throw any scare into any one, or with any purpose of what might vulgarly be termed "knocking" concrete. There is no question about its value but we believe that its best friends could not say that it has been sufficiently tried out to warrant an unqualified endorsement of all kinds of concrete construction. We believe, as we have stated a number of times before, that if there are any defects in concrete construction it will show in a sort of molecular fatigue. Since our previous articles on the subject were written, the upper section of a stairway leading to the elevated platform of the Long Island Railroad at Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, New York, has collapsed, killing the one man that was on it. The structure had been in constant use for, we believe, at least two years, and no inkling of its frailty had been given up to the time that it collapsed. If it had fallen during the rush hours no doubt the fatality would have been very great.

Now who shall say what was the cause of this disaster? May it not have been from the very thing that we have warned against so many times in the "Journal," molecular fatigue, caused by a constant jarring, such as must be the case with any stairway contiguous to a railroad, or in any building where there is much machinery used? Jar! Jar! Jar! all day long. May not its effect be the

same as the hammer on the rock, which ultimately breaks the stone though the first blow makes no impression? It is a matter which requires the most careful investigation, because, should the time come when some of our large concrete construction buildings collapse through molecular fatigue, it might mean a tremendous loss of life.

"That many an art treasure has been buried under zealous but never-intended coats of paint is well known. Fine old marble mantel pieces have been painted black, Wedgwood panels whitewashed, and Elizabethan carved oak smeared with tar," observes "House Beautiful." "In New Haven an art treasure once thus maltreated has again been shown to the light of day in its original beauty. This treasure is no mere detail or fragment but an entire Colonial edifice—Center Church on the historic Green. Center Church was not absolutely without merit even under its many coats of dreary drab paint. But throwing them aside after years of wear it stepped forth a short while ago in the cheerful colors of its natural self and took its rightful place amongst the very finest churches of the period.

"And how simply done! A sand blast on the bricks removed the deadened skin and revealed a flush of color long undreamed of; the Ethiopian cuticle of the woodwork was metamorphosed into Caucasian, by which the attenuated graceful tower seemed to mount yet higher in architectural glory. Perhaps one of the most pronounced steps towards cheerfulness was the whitening of the window mutins, for they now render inviting an interior that had long looked forbidding. The change has been so inspiring that buildings around the Green are scraping off their paint also, to see if any charm were hidden beneath."

The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—Horace Greely.

The man who is "going to do some advertising next year—maybe" gets his advertising in the end in the shape of an obituary.

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

The finest automobile will not run when the tank is empty, and the finest space can not pull unless it is filled with copy that grips interest.—"Printer's Ink."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE, A. I. A.

As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

Mr. President and Members of the Institute:

The American Institute of Architects stands as the recognized champion of architecture in America, and if the important influence of this great fine art in the upbuilding of our national life is misunderstood, or is not appreciated by the American public, the responsibility rests upon us and we have failed in our self-appointed task.

That this is happily not the case is apparent from the most casual comparison of the greater public and private works undertaken to-day with similar undertakings at the time of the Institute's foundation, and the even more significant comparison of ecclesiastical, educational, commercial and domestic works of the same periods.

In all this the Institute has played a leading part and has ever, through its officers and committees, lent its aid and influence to every effort to make the architecture of this country a worthy monument to the highest standards of the civilization which it unconsciously but permanently records.

While we are all familiar with such notable work as that in connection with the movement for the preservation and development of Major L'Enfant's plan of the city of Washington, the establishment of the Fine Arts Commission, etc., few realize how often the Institute, through its representatives, has plead the cause of a nobler architecture before committees of the national Congress and before commissioners in charge of State and municipal works, and the fact that almost daily members of the Institute throughout the country are urging the Institute's plea for the highest type of practice upon those entrusted with the erection of almost every type of structure.

No class of construction is more far reaching in its immediate influence than the public works constructed for the people collectively by their chosen representatives, and of these none are more important than those erected by the Federal Government. The American Institute of Architects has long urged that these structures should represent the noblest expression of American civilization in design and scientific planning, not only because they are enduring evidences of America's status in the world's artistic progress and because of their powerful influence locally, but also because structures so designed and planned have always been the most economically constructed and maintained. This latter fact is universally recognized in the construction and maintenance of engineering works and public utilities generally.

Let us therefore consider the manner in which these great public works are conceived

and brought to completion, as this is the particular department of the Institute's activities committed to your Committee on Government Architecture.

In the first place, Congress has full authority over the entire question, and may, in making appropriations for any public work, specifically set forth in detail the manner in which the work shall be conducted both in design and execution. This direct method has very rarely been adopted, and if adopted frequently, would very shortly disclose the necessity of a carefully devised system, resulting, through the power of precedent, in an established standard of Government practice.

This direct method has been advanced by the present Congress as an argument for the repeal of the "Tarsney Act" and as a means for keeping the control of public constructions more directly in the hands of Congress.

The practice has been in the past and, for all but a few unusually important works, will undoubtedly be in the future, to leave the administration of appropriations for public constructions to the various executive departments of the Government directly interested, unless legislation is enacted fixing the procedure in all cases.

In the absence of such legislation and with the repeal of the "Tarsney Act," the great bulk of Government constructions will be directly undertaken by the various departments, a system which to-day results in the design and construction of buildings for the Navy Department by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and which places future buildings of the Treasury Department altogether in the Supervising Architect's office, a condition very similar to that existing in 1894 and 1895, when the late Mr. John M. Carrere was under consideration for the office of Supervising Architect. The conclusions reached by Mr. Carrere at that time are of especial interest to-day, as he was reviewing a condition which it is now proposed to return to with the repeal of the Tarsney Act. The following quotations are taken from Mr. Carrere's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury dated January 28, 1895:

"I have had every opportunity owing to your courtesy to fully investigate the office, and I have been trying for the last two weeks to convince myself that under certain conditions which I asked for and which I understand you are prepared to grant, I might accept the office with a fair chance of accomplishing the purpose which both you and the profession have in mind, namely, to raise the artistic standards of our public architecture.

"In my anxiety to respond promptly and

fully to the confidence which has been placed in me, I have at times thought that the task might at least be attempted, and have stood ready to accept the office. After further reflection, and after having fully explained the situation to several leading architects of the country, and after consultation with them I am now convinced that if I should accept the office and meet with even partial success, I would be defeating the true object which both you and the profession have in view. To our minds the undertaking is a physical impossibility and must fail.

"Any man, no matter what his ability or his power for work and concentration, and no matter what conditions might be offered to him, even those of absolute responsibility and absolute authority, would have to devote himself either to managing the office, allowing the designing to be done by draughtsmen, as at present, or to designing, allowing the office to be managed by heads of departments, as at present, and no man of ability, with a reputation to lose as an artist, would be presumptuous enough to accept the office, even if his duties were confined to the designing, irrespective of any other work or responsibility, because it is absolutely beyond the grasp and the ability of any man who has ever lived to imprint his personality upon this much work, and much less to design it and study it himself.

"The time must come, I believe it has come, when this work should be divided and entrusted to the best architects in this country, as suggested by the bill proposed by the architects, and known as the 'McKaig Bill,' leaving the administrative portion of the work only in the hands of the Government, where it belongs.

"My examination of the office and its possibilities convinces me that the underlying principle upon which it is based is radically wrong, and that it is beyond the power of any one man to make a success of it. The systems, not the man, should be changed."

The bill referred to by Mr. Carrere as the McKaig Bill provided for the appointment by the President, with the approval of the Senate, of a commission of three architects, to prepare programs, conduct competitions and select architects for public buildings.

This bill was draughted by the permanent committee of the Institute, consisting of Mr. Bruce Price, Chairman; Mr. E. H. Kendall and Mr. John M. Carrere, acting with an advisory committee consisting of Mr. R. M. Hunt, Chairman; Mr. Charles F. McKim and Mr. George B. Post. The original draught was revised a number of times by these committees and by the Treasury Department and was introduced into the House by Mr. McKaig and into the Senate by Senator Brice. It is known as House Bill 7,470, Fifty-third Congress, 1st session. It received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and passed the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House.

The following quotations from the House Committee's report are interesting:

(Continued on page 50)

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Editorial Comment

That framing a state building code which will prove equally acceptable to architect, builder and public comes pretty close to being a hard job is shown by the vigorous opposition offered the new code out in Ohio.

By way of making it plain just how strongly they are feeling about this issue in the State from which we get our Presidents, we beg to quote a recent editorial which appeared in the "Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder," an admirable publication which accurately represents trade and professional opinion in the busy Middle West:

"Readers of the 'Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder' " observes the writer, Mr. W. D. Lloyd, "know with what pertinacity this magazine has attacked the imperfections and inequalities existing in the Ohio State Building Code. We began this exposure of the inefficiency of the code many months ago and are rejoiced to see that these efforts have not been entirely unsuccessful.

"Maintaining that the proposed state building code, about half of which already has been enacted by the legislature, is a menace to the growth of this and other large cities in the State, impossible of enforcement in the smaller cities and contrary to the principles of home rule which the people recently approved, Cleveland business men and the city administration recently launched a State-wide fight against its adoption.

"If the movement succeeds, over a year's work of the special state code commission will be thrown in the discard. The result of the state code board's labors was characterized yesterday by Cleveland builders as 'misguided efforts of men most of whom are not familiar with either the building trade, architectural or engineering profession.'

* * *

"A committee of representatives from the Builders' Exchange, the Cleveland Engineering Society and the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, after carefully considering the provisions of the proposed act, have just reported that the new code is impossible of enforcement and too cumbersome.

"Chamber of Commerce directors, at once took similar action against the new code, condemning particularly that part of it which applies to the building of tenements and hotels, which are classified as tenements.

"Associations of builders, architects and engineers in all parts of the State will be appealed to by the Cleveland men for assistance in bringing about defeat of the new provisions to be submitted to the legislature in January. Repeal of portions of the code already adopted will be asked.

"Representing the city administration, Building Inspector Virgil Allen has been instructed by Mayor Baker to appear before the state commission at the public hearing in

Columbus and voice the objections of Cleveland officials.

* * *

"Former Building Inspector Virgil Marani, chairman, read the report of the joint committee to the builders, engineers and architects gathered in the Builders' Exchange. Sections of the report follow:

"It should be recognized that sinne the work of preparing a state building code was started, an amendment to the state constitution has been approved by the voters of Ohio, giving a large measure of home rule to municipalities. This latter action evidently contemplates that the fullest measure of local government shall be assumed by cities, including the regulation of building operations and conduct of all improvements.

"In the opinion of our committee, an important question is raised as to the extent of the powers of the state as distinct from those of cities in the matter of building regulations. The city solicitor of Cleveland has advised the council that cities have full power to enact their own building regulations under the home rule amendment in so far as no conflict shall be entailed with the police power of the state.

"Heretofore building regulations have been adopted by the cities as such, and we believe that this body of law now on the municipal statute books would be weakened by state enactment, and confusion would at once arise as to the authority for decision and enforcement.

"We believe that the code as written is too cumbersome and that it will be extremely difficult if not wholly impossible of enforcement.

"Requiring of plans to be filed at Columbus and permits granted by the state will impose needless hardships on all persons conducting operations, entailing long delays and financial losses that will obstruct the progress of the building industry.

"In our opinion, the methods of adjusting appeals that may be made from rulings in the state code, is not likely to prove satisfactory, as we believe such a court should be composed of architects, engineers and builders of long experience and wide knowledge in matters of building. Without any intended reflection upon the officials named as a board of appeals in the proposed code, we submit that frequent changes in these offices, resulting from the changing of administration, would not be conducive to permanent confidence on the part of those affected by the code.

"We believe that a longer period of time than that granted by the commission should be allowed the various interests of the state affected by the code to consider the same and express their views. Aside from type-written copies, no published reproduction of the code has been available, and comparatively few

persons have been able to investigate its requirements."

* * *

There is, to be sure, nothing of analogy between the Ohio code and that being prepared for Pennsylvania. In Ohio, as we understand it, the code was the work of men with little or no special equipment for such a task; the American Institute was unrepresented in the personnel of the board; the Ohio city chapters were not represented and the building trades were similarly ignored. The result is a code to which architects, engineers, builders and public officials are in united opposition; drawn together by community of interest against a measure the defects of which are out of all sensible proportion to its merits.

* * *

Mr. Fred W. Elliott, who as consulting architect to the Ohio State Building Code Committee, undoubtedly saved the cumbersome document from much that might have made it more ridiculously impracticable, was induced to narrate some of the difficulties associated with code building at a recent meeting of the Cleveland Builders' Exchange. Said Mr. Elliott, in the course of that address:

"At the present time but six Ohio municipalities have building regulations, such cities and their population being—

Cleveland	560,663
Cincinnati	364,463
Columbus	181,511
Toledo	168,487
Youngstown	79,066
Akron	69,067

Total	1,423,267
The total population of Ohio is	4,767,121
Population of cities with codes	1,423,267
	3,343,854

From the above figures you will readily see that 3,343,845 or 70 per cent. of the people of Ohio are without protection afforded by municipal building regulations.

* * *

To provide codes for all municipalities would be prohibitive owing to the cost of preparation and publication. The Cleveland code cost \$65,000; \$30,000 for preparation and \$35,000 for publication.

There are 781 municipalities in Ohio and for the benefit of an argument say that codes for these municipalities might be secured for the nominal sum of \$1,000 each, there would be an outlay of \$781,000 or a sum sufficient to provide a General State Code and maintain a permanent Building Code Commission for 130 years.

Again if such codes were possible, each architect and contractor doing a general business throughout the states would have to be provided with a library of 781 different codes of municipal regulations.

Further, if such codes were possible, what would become of the buildings erected beyond the corporate limits of the municipalities. Buildings thus excluded would include 50 per

cent. of the state institutions, 90 per cent. of the county infirmaries and children's Homes and hundreds of rural school buildings.

The proposed state building code will consist of eleven parts, nine of which have already been prepared.

All but one of these have been submitted to the various Builders' Exchanges, Building Inspection Departments and Architectural Clubs in the state for criticism and suggestions. The other part will be ready for distribution within two weeks.

A hearing of the representatives of these various organizations will probably be held in Columbus during the week of November 18th.

After which the parts will be rewritten, embodying the changes suggested at this conference, and be prepared for final submission to the General Assembly in January.

We are ready and willing to receive suggestions from all interested parties, and will incorporate in the final code all good suggestions offered.

* * *

I seriously doubt if any perfect building code has ever been written, and no person is better able to appreciate this fact than those who have been engaged in the performance of such a service.

The Code Commission is fully aware of the fact that no matter how carefully a code may be written it will contain defects. It should be put into practical application in order to discover these defects and that revision from time to time will become necessary in order to eliminate objectionable matter, keep abreast with progress and to make such changes as experience or conditions may dictate.

We believe that the Code Commission should be made a permanent organization and that its duties when so constituted should be to serve as a Board of Appeals, to examine building materials and devices, to prepare drawings illustrating the requirements of the code, to hear complaints and decide questions in dispute, to witness tests of building materials and devices, to investigate holocausts and other fires and to perform all services as may comply with the purpose and intent of the law.

Their further duty should be to prepare for the consideration of the General Assembly from time to time, additional, revised and amended parts, titles and sections of the State Building Code as may be necessary or advisable for its completion, perfection, and future modernization, to recognize new devices, inventions and methods and to recommend such changes as experience, test, examinations, investigations, conditions and the practical application of the State Building Code may develop.

* * *

All of which, however excellent it may be in its way, does not attempt an answer the chief objection urged to the new code which is that it places the settlement of issues arising under it in the hands of men who are, with the one exception of Mr. Elliott, not representative and who are without experi-

ence either as architects or builders. We shall watch the outcome of the Ohio code controversy with a great deal of interest. Involved in it together with much that is extraneous and not germane to Pennsylvania conditions are a number of points likely to bob up in the discussion of our own new code in the not remote future.

In the meantime the man who can devise a means of reconciling the growing demand for "home rule for the cities" with the need said to exist for building regulations state wide in scope is likely to prove a popular figure.

To a man up a tree—it would look a whole lot as if the two propositions were to some extent antipodal.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The annual dinner of the Sawdust Club was held at the Union League Wednesday evening a week ago, and although the affair was strictly in camera, some of the details have leaked out. No flossier banquet has been held in this staid old town for many a day, not even the \$200,000 dinner given by E. T. Stotesbury, the partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, which opened up the social function at the new Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The banquet room presented a picture of a woodland garden. Lattice and trellis work covered the walls, and the lattice background was in turn covered with clinging vines. Outside the vines was a wall of pine trees, and the branches of the trees were studded with tiny multi-colored electric lights. Hidden among the boughs were a half hundred canary birds, which chirped a sweet accompaniment to the clink of the knives and forks and high-stemmed goblets. The menus were of celluloid colored like mahogany, and each guest received as a souvenir a solid silver pocket knife, neatly monogrammed. John T. Riley was toastmaster of the occasion, and of course Frank C. Gillingham and A. M. Fox, Jr., helped with honors, being president and secretary of the club respectfully. Those present at the affair in addition to those mentioned in the foregoing were Stuart Buck, Harold E. Gillingham, D. V. Richardson, of South Carolina; Lewis Dill, Baltimore; James Sherlock Davis and Richard S. White, of New York; Judge W. W. Porter, George W. Massey, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; A. Raymond Rac, Dr. Howard Clymer, H. Walters, Frank D. LaLanne, H. R. Leonard, William Kuemmerle, Jr., A. Braun, W. S. Harvey, J. J. Wilson and L. G. Buckwalter.

**John T. Simpson, one of the organizers, and for the last five years president of the American Concrete Steel Company, of Newark, N. J., has sold his entire interest in that company and opened an office at 1224 Essex Building, Newark, to follow the practice of architecture and engineering.

**The new Equitable Building will be bigger in area than the Woolworth and Municipal buildings combined, the architects say. It also will be bigger than the two Hudson

(Continued on page 52)

Planning for 1913

Any Builder or Contractor who is planning a building operation for the coming year and who does not figure on including an Electrical installation—both light and power—in all such buildings, is making a mistake which will cost him money. Nowadays the public demands Electricity in dwellings, as well as in the office and place of business.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE, A. I. A.

(Continued from page 47)

"Your Committee does not believe that the beneficial results that should be obtained are obtained under the existing methods of planning and constructing public buildings of the United States.

"While the employment of the best artistic thought, the best and most approved systems of construction and equipment ought to be represented in the public edifices of this great nation, the contrary to these propositions is the result obtained under existing methods.

"Your committee are advised that the best and highest types of artistic thought and architectural skill in European countries is found in the Government buildings of those countries, while in this country the reverse is the rule, and superiority of architectural design is represented in State, municipal and private buildings, and not those erected by the general Government.

"A comparison of other modern buildings, erected by private citizens and corporations, with those belonging to the Government of the United States, will show, as to the former, constant progress in construction and artistic expression, while in the case of the buildings of the United States there has been but little if any advancement. The buildings constructed recently by the United States, as compared with those constructed a quarter of a century ago, show a marked deterioration of artistic quality. The cost has been relatively and positively much greater than private buildings of the best type.

"The conditions and results which your committee thus call to your attention, necessarily follow the methods and practices now employed by the government. . . . It now

transpires that the time of the Supervising Architects is wholly employed in matters of administrative detail, and the architectural work of the office, the plans, designs and specifications are prepared by mere copyists—cheap clerks. . . .

"The Supervising Architect rarely sees one of these buildings while in the course of construction. Its construction is generally under the supervision, of some local carpenter or builder, who never made any pretense to architectural knowledge or study, whose appointment was secured not because of his skill, but because of the political influence he could marshal and whose greatest solicitude is to prolong the tenure of his employment by delaying the completion of the work. . . .

"A building which if the property of a private citizen would be constructed in months, when erected by the Government requires years for its completion. . . . A public building at Detroit, Michigan, where the construction was authorized eleven years ago, and \$1,300,000 appropriated by Congress years since, the foundation walls are not yet completed.

"The scope and purpose of the measure herewith presented is designed to remedy the many evils herein pointed out. To give the country a better type of architecture in its buildings, and to stop the wasteful extravagance which is the necessary result of the present methods. . . .

"The measure does not abrogate or take from the Supervising Architect any of the functions or authority belonging to the office, which under existing conditions, he is capable of performing. He will remain and continue the representative of the government and perform all the duties that now pertain to his office, excepting the designing and preparation of drawings and specifications for such buildings, and the local supervision shall be subject to his approval. . . .

"In fact, this measure is intended to make him what the title of his office indicates, the Supervisor of Architects, not the Government's architect, but the supervisor of the architects of the government's works.

"Therefore your Committee recommended the passage of the bill."

This report in full is known as Fifty-third Congress, Second Session, H. R. Report 1370.

With the failure of this bill the "Tarsney Act" remained as the only channel through which the government could avail itself of the services of the most skillful architects among its citizens, and during the past fifteen years a number of notable buildings have been designed and erected under the provisions of this act, by architects in private practice. These buildings need no defense and mark an epoch in the history of our national architecture. Their influence was almost immediately apparent in the work of the government departments and has already raised the standard of public works so high as to create in the minds of the unthinking, the belief that this standard will continue after the standard bearers have been removed and the deadly blight of Bureau methods settles again with

all its depression upon the public architecture of our land.

Some two years ago, while your Committees were endeavoring to bring about changes in the regulations governing the procedure under the "Tarsney Act," with the hope of making it a still greater power for the uplift of our public architecture, it became apparent that a formidable movement for the repeal of the "Tarsney Act" was under way, resulting in the introduction of two bills, at different times, into the house, proposing its repeal. Your Committee compiled a careful analysis of the whole situation showing the benefits and economies resulting from the operation of the Act, this information was brought to the attention of members of Congress with the thought of defending the Act in Committee hearings. Neither of these bills, however, was reported by Committee and no further action was taken until a repealer again appeared as a rider to the Sundry Civil Bill in the last days of the last session. Although the time was very short, your President appointed a special Committee, with Mr. J. H. Rankin as chairman, to defend the Act and point out its many advantages to members of Congress.

The excellent report of this committee has been published in the daily and architectural press and is familiar to you all, and not withstanding the repeal, the statements made in that report remain unanswered to this day.

This Convention is confronted, therefore, with a condition of which it must take cognizance and your Committee on Government Architecture recommends that this Convention shall by resolution call to the attention of our Senators and representatives in Congress, and to the attention of the public press of the entire country the necessity for legislation covering the whole field of public constructions, to the end that our cities, our buildings, our monuments shall be representative of the art, the science and the progress of our civilization and that the Fine Arts shall be recognized as the vital part of our national life, and a powerful factor in the education of future generations.

Your Committee believes that the time has arrived in the artistic development of America, when an act similar to the "Tarsney Act" would be of little value, and that even the enlarging of the powers of the Fine Arts Commission to include a veto power over the design of proposed public buildings will not meet the necessities, but that if we are to place this country abreast of the countries of Europe, we must have a department of our National Government performing all the functions of similar departments abroad, encouraging and fostering the study of the Arts and charged with the preservation of our historic National monuments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. A. CRANE,
J. B. NOEL WYATT,
M. B. MEDARY, Chairman,

Committee on Government Architecture.

NOTE: The Committee appointed by the

President to consider reports of Standing Committees, submitted the following recommendations to the Convention which were adopted with the report of the Committee.

ON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.—The Committee on Government Architecture has recommended that this Convention shall by resolution call to the attention of our Senators and representatives in Congress, and to the attention of the press throughout the country, the necessity for legislation covering the whole field of public constructions.

We endorse this recommendation, and recommend further that the several chapters,

through their proper Committees for such duty, be urged to keep the necessity of such legislation continually emphasized through the medium of the press in their several locations, and by the influence of their Congressmen.

As a basis for definite future guidance, we recommend that the Committee on Government Architecture prepare and submit to the Board of Directors some plan of action or form of legislation upon which the entire profession and all others interested in better government architecture can unite, as a measure to be adopted by the government.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Germantown Tools:

The Germantown Tool Works of Philadelphia, recently took possession of their modern and complete, new, reinforced concrete factory building and they are now prepared to manufacture their regular line of Germantown tools, which comprises over 300 styles and sizes, in greater numbers and in less time than has heretofore marked their production.

This concern, established in 1857, has a reputation for producing nothing but tools of quality and every tool of their making is marketed under their own labels. They do not manufacture any trade name lines for jobbers.

Tool users can obtain from the Germantown works their big catalog full describing and illustrating their complete line of manufacture, and this catalog can be used as a guide in the future ordering of any of their tools from your local dealer. For a copy of this catalog address the Germantown Tool Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchant & Evans "Red Book":

The Merchant & Evans "Red Book" is the company's 192 page catalog. Every item of their manufacturing is thoroughly covered.

The Merchant & Evans Company of Philadelphia, are makers of many sheet metal specialties such as "Star" ventilators and metal roofing tile and shingles; also tin and terne plates; sheet iron and steel of every variety; solder; special brass and copper work; automatic sprinkler systems, etc., etc.

A copy of the "Red Book" can be had by addressing the Merchant & Evans Company at Philadelphia, Pa.

"American" Sash Pulley:

Among the interesting 1913 catalogs coming in we note in particular a most attractive 40

page booklet from the American Pulley Company of Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the "American" sash pulleys.

In addition to a detailed listing of their "American" pulleys the booklet describes and illustrates their "Merit," "Common Sense," "Eagle" and "Top Notch" pulleys.

To builders a booklet of this sort should prove both interesting and helpful. The company make it known they will mail their booklet, together with other circular matter, to all requesting same. Address the American Pulley Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Double Claw Hammer:

It comes as good news to carpenters and builders that the new double claw hammer, with which many are now familiar in spite of the comparatively short time it has been on the market, has just been reduced about 40 per cent. in price.

The manufacturers, The Double Claw Hammer Company, 453 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. e., inform us that the demand for these hammers has become so great that they are now producing them in very large quantities and consequently the cost of production on each hammer is very much lessened, thus permitting the cut in price noted above.

The double claw hammer is being manufactured now in two sizes 16 ounce and 21 ounce heads. It will pay carpenters to get acquainted with this hammer.

Wausau Brand Sand Paper:

Wausau is one of the best towns in the State of Wisconsin, and every man in it is a Booster. However, this little article is not relative to the town of Wausau, but is about Wausau Brand sandpaper, made by the Wausau Sandpaper Company of this live town.

This concern manufactures a complete line

of flint, garnet, and emery paper; in fact all kinds that carpenters and contractors in the United States use. They put quality first. They now want to introduce their brand to every builder in the country. To do this, they will send you a book of sandpaper samples, also a very serviceable carpenter's pencil. It is to your advantage to use their brand of sandpaper, inasmuch as there is no better brand made.

Write and ask them for their packet of samples and the free carpenter's pencil.

Bungalow Door Handles:

Bungalows are being built in great numbers all over the country; this type of dwelling meets the popular demand and appeals to a large class of people.

These buildings have a style of their own and special attention is generally given to the entrance door. This has led to the manufacture by Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., of five front door handles, particularly suitable for use on bungalows, also houses of the Craftsman or Mission styles.

Two of these handles (Nos. 7161P and 7361P) are furnished in both polished and sand finishes on brass and bronze; No. 7161P is also furnished in rustless-iron sand finish, with polished brass grip and studs, making a striking combination. No. 7361P in this finish has polished brass studs but the grip matches the plate.

Nos. 7261P and 7461P are supplied only in the antique sand finishes on brass and bronze and rustless iron finish; the combination of hammered plate with the finish is particularly effective. This is true of No. 4261P as well, but this number can also be furnished in polished brass and bronze.

Push buttons to match these handles can be furnished.

Detroit Copper Sash:

The Detroit Show Case Company, of Detroit, Mich., have recently placed on the market a copper sash that is to be used all the way round the plate glass in store fronts and other windows. The moulding is fitted with ventilation to prevent the glass from either frosting or sweating.

Shopkeepers, generally, are demanding that their windows be installed so as to overcome the unsightly frosting and sweating so frequently coating many times with damaging effect, the large display plate glass windows during the winter months. As this company are large manufacturers of show cases and metal store front bars, they thoroughly understand the necessary features of construction that must be embodied in a sash that will accomplish this.

Particulars concerning their new copper sash, also the other lines of their manufacturing can be obtained by writing the home office of the Detroit Show Case Works, 491 Fort street, West, Detroit, Mich.

Even the best piece of machinery gets a hot bearing once in a while.—Ex.

SAFETY IN CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" is an old adage, the truth of which was never better emphasized than in the present epidemic of concrete building failures. Hardly a week has gone by recently without an accident of some sort, generally attended by loss of life or serious injury to workmen. While the causes are various, there is little doubt that the apparent simplicity of concrete work, both as to design and construction, has led both designers and builders to feel that the little knowledge they have is all sufficient for the construction of concrete structures. But their little knowledge is far from adequate, as is evidenced by the failures—and is dangerous, as the record shows.

The overconfidence is probably due in part to the large number of books and other publications on concrete which say but little about the precautions necessary and the conservatism desirable in such work. To the novice a concrete building is a series of slabs, beams, girders and columns, all easily figured by simple beam and column formulae. Any concrete workers' handbook gives these formulae and, in addition, tables and diagrams which resolve the simple to greater simplicity. Unfortunately a concrete structure is not an aggregation of simple members held together by some wonderful magnetic force, but has rigid connections, which introduce factors requiring consideration. Few engineers really understand the internal stresses in monolithic structures, and lamentably few designs when considered with this point in view, are found adequate. One engineer who did much work in concrete in the earlier days of its rapid increase in popularity and who has maintained a conservative position as to design, has had to turn to other branches of the engineering profession because his structures were more costly than those of designers who did not appreciate the necessity for providing for the stresses due to monolithic action. Failure to take into account these factors is responsible for the defects now showing up in the buildings erected four and five years ago and which will soon require extensive repairs. Poor materials are shown up in a comparatively short time, but inadequacy of design is more likely to be responsible for defects which do not develop until three, four or more years after construction.

The circumstances attending the failure of a concrete theatre building under construction in Cincinnati, as related by the designer of the original plans is deserving of specially severe condemnation, provided the facts are exactly as stated, and this is said without impugning the veracity of the designer, but merely allowing for the inevitable slant which close personal connection is apt to give anyone's views. Here again is exemplified the danger of a little knowledge. It seems so simple to mix ce-

ment, sand, stone and water, and to embed in it some steel rods, that the fact that a complicated theory underlies the construction is not apt to enter the untrained mind. Consequently men who would not dare to undertake steel construction are found ready to try their hand at concrete.

To prevent disaster more stringent standards and more exhaustive investigation of submitted designs by building departments have been proposed, and while these may help, it is unwise to shift to a public authority any greater burden than necessary. Engineers can do their part by insisting upon adequate designs despite higher costs and by refusing to accept retainers to design concrete structures when the erection will not be in their charge. If an owner violates his agreement to have the engineer supervise the construction the latter can at least make plain that the owner takes on his shoulders the liability for the safety of the structure—a matter not at all trivial when a possible toll of human life is involved. Undoubtedly, too, the engineer's stand would be strengthened if courts made it clear that owners would be held criminally liable for accidents, fatal or otherwise, due to incompetence.

Furthermore, engineers should have the construction program clearly in mind in designing structures, and the design should make ample provision for the removal of the forms in the given time. The cost of the additional material required for insuring safety upon the removal of forms in seven days is more than offset by the saving in forms and by the consequent insurance against accident. —"Engineering Record"

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 49)

Terminal buildings together. The actual office area is given as 1,100,000 square feet.

**The indications are that the midwinter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers under the auspices of the Standards Committee, will be of great interest. A large number of papers are being prepared under the general direction of Dr. A. E. Kennelly, chairman, and under the particular supervision of Messrs. Lamme and Steinmetz, of the sub-committee on General Revision of Rules, and Messrs. Merrill, Robbins and Powell, of the sub-committee on Rating.

**The "department theatre" is the latest novelty in show houses. It is to be opened by William Morris, of booking acts fame, in Ziegfeld's Moulin Rouge, on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, which Mr. Morris has leased from Klaw & Erlanger and which will be renamed "All Wonderland." There will be plenty of room for a good-sized cross section of Coney Island, as Mr. Morris' lease includes

all of the big Broadway block front, erstwhile Oscar Hammerstein's, except the Criterion Theatre at the Forty-fourth street end and some offices in the fifth floor of the building.

**An Italian builder who contracted to buy the old East Eleventh street cemetery a couple of years ago backed out of the deal when he learned that some 5,000 bodies had been removed from it so recently as 1909. His countrymen, he said, were afraid of ghosts. For years builders of loft structures intended for light manufacturing refused to go higher than twelve stories, on the ground that no tenant employing foreign operators would think of renting the thirteenth floor. However, the potency of unlucky numbers was dispelled some time ago, when tall loft buildings began to be erected in the midtown section; and the recent sale of the cemetery is evidence that ghosts can be allayed by a determined real estate man.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

(Continued from page 41)

avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Store and dwelling, 3034 Market street.

H. Lichtstein & Sons (O), 607-09 South Second street. Pomeroy Construction Company (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, 607 South Second street.

Messinger Hardware Company (O), Broad and Lehigh avenue. George A. Boyd (C), 1822 Erie avenue. Cost, \$1,400. Store and dwelling, Broad and Seltzer streets.

Myers & Barth (O), Ridge avenue and Callowhill street. T. J. Carberry (C), 51 North Hutchinson street. Cost, \$980. Manufactory.

Thos Potter & Sons (O), Second and Erie avenue. Cost, \$400. Dye house.

Lyons Hotel Company (O), 148 North Eighth street. M. J. Harris (C), 2026 Arch street. Cost, \$1,200. Hotel.

Mrs. Kern (O), 2322 East Lehigh avenue. H. McElwell (C), 2029 East Huntingdon st. Cost, \$510. Dwelling, 2034 East Allegheny avenue.

Henry Jacobs (O), 135 North Susquehanna avenue. M. Morrison (C), 2322 Howard st. Cost, \$700. Store, 2409 Kensington avenue.

J. J. Short & Bros. (O), Twenty-first and Ludlow streets. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$3,500. Garage.

William Nushiche (O), 2640 North Twenty-sixth street. S. F. Brown (C), 2421 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$500. Coal yard, Twenty-fifth and Sedgley avenue.

M. E. Greenhouse (O), 102 South Fifteenth street. Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Store and office, 10 and 12 South Delaware avenue.

Are you aware, Mr. Advertiser, that this paper circulates in 5,000 offices, reaches every architect of any prominence in the East and the Secretary of every architectural club and chapter in the country?

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE,
Perry Building, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending January 11, 1913:

Number of Transfers	505
Amount of transfers	\$1,337,926.10
Cash consideration	331,826.10
Mortgage consideration	1,006,100.00
Ground rent consideration	18,160.17
Which on a 6 per cent basis amounts to	298,678.18

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

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Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
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F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Canvas Roofing.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electric Lighting Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts

Elevator (Lubricators.)

American Engr & Mfg. Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Engineering Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fire Protection Equipment.

Jas. Boyd & Bros.,
25th and Wharton sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
Keystone Hardwood Floor Co.,
7 S. 16th st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.,
1020 Arch st., Phila.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating (Warm Air.)

Makin Heating Co., 6 N. 18th St., Phila.

Help Furnished.

Business Service Co.,
Commonwealth Bldg., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
435-37 N. Broad st., Phila.

Metal Furniture.

Edward Darby & Sons Co.,
233 Arch St., Phila.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belfi Bros. & Co.,
20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.

Metal Doors and Trim.

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Real Estate and Mortgages.

Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.

Safety Treads.

K. K. Hammond & Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Sanitary Flooring.

Woodoleum Flooring Co.,
Betz Building, Phila.

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Sash Pulleys.

American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Soundings.

Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Slate—Roofing and Structural.

Wm. Moore Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Stair Builders.

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Harry C. Eisenbise, Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Waitneight-Pearson Engr. Co.,
Heed Bldg., Phila.

Terra Cotta (Architectural)

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
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Tile—Floor, Wall and Decorative.

Wm. Moore Co.,
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1526 Sansom st., Phila.

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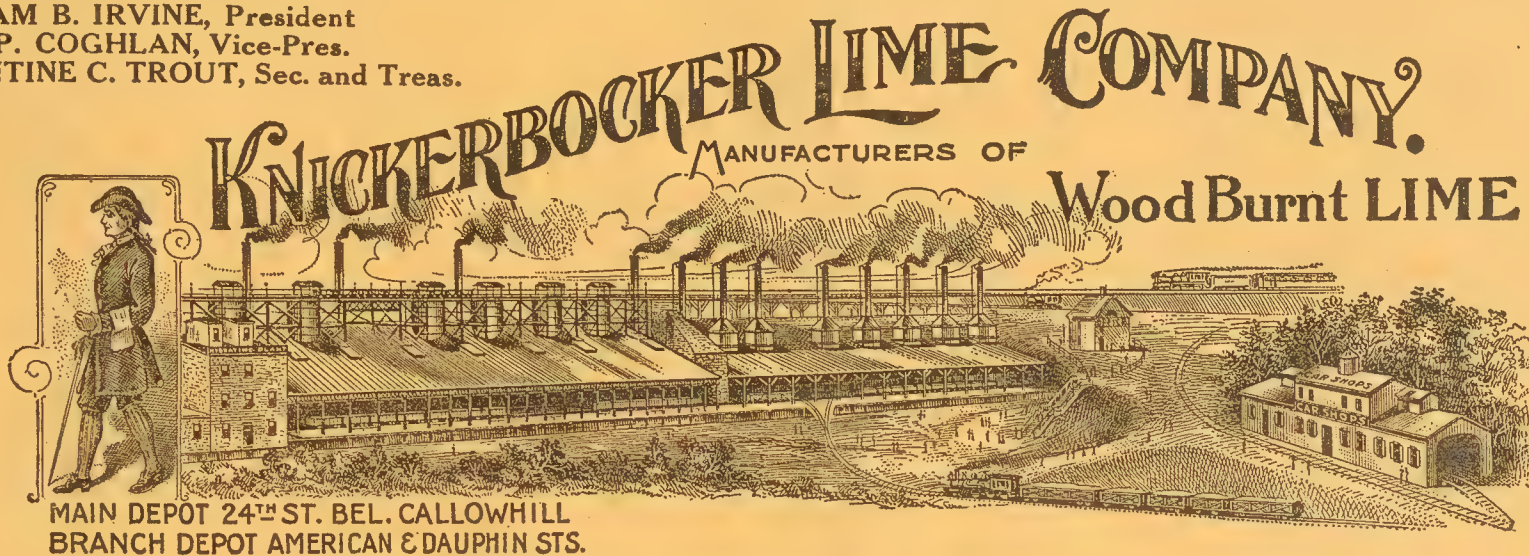
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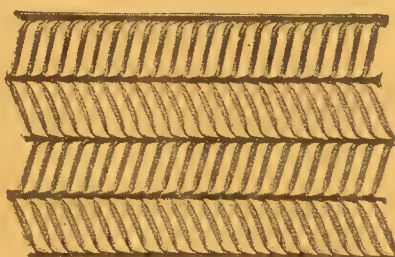
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 4.

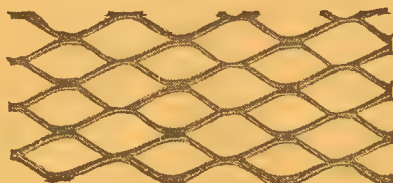
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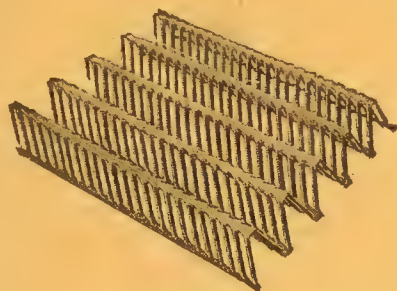
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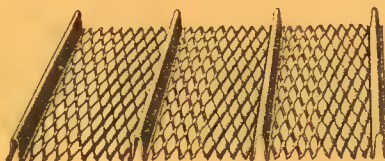


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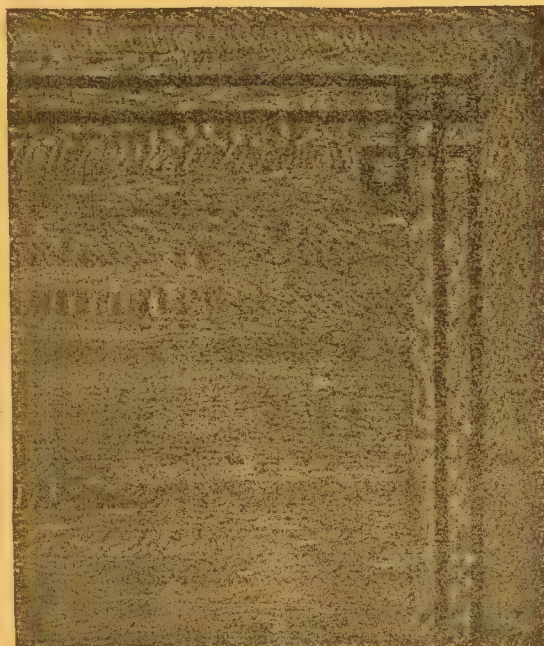
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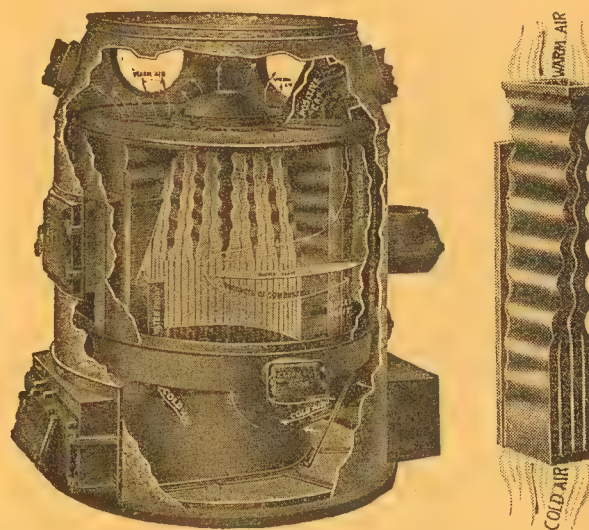
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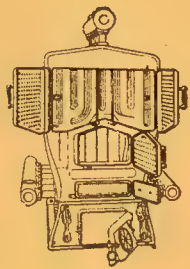
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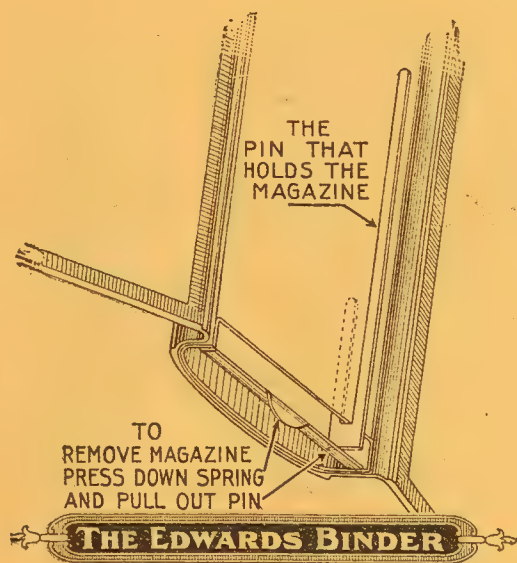
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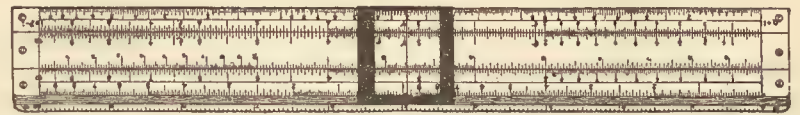


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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1913.

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Signal Tower, South Bethlehem, Pa. Architect, W. H. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Reading Terminal. Brick and frame, two stories, 13x25 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners have received bids.

Stores and Apartments (5) (alt. and add.), Thirty-sixth and Market streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 76x40 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architects taking bids, due January 22nd. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; T. J. Carberry, 51 North Hutchinson street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; S. Lashner, Fifth and Morris streets.

Dormitory, Ithaca, N. Y., \$150,000. Architects, Day & Klauder, 923 Chestnut street. Owners, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Hall and Stores, Arlington, N. J. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, J. C. Fuller, 10 South Eighteenth street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories. Plans about to be started.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Walter Lippincott, 2100 Walnut street. Stone, two stories, tile roof, two bath rooms. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residence (alt. and add.), Perlylyn, Pa. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Joseph Leidy, 1319 Locust street. Stone and frame, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Residence, Greenwich, N. J. Architects,

Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Dr. A. H. Goodwin, Greenwich, N. J. Brick, two and one-half stories, 62x37 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids. The following are figuring: John Davies, 1208 Chestnut street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; Adam H. Dunkleberger, 302 Shedaker street; Germantown.

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DAILY BLDG. NEWS
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Store Building (alt. and add.), 5001-03 Wayne avenue. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Bart Smith, Seymour and Keyser streets, Germantown. Brick, three stories. Consists of new front and interior alterations. Architects have received bids.

Rectory and Parish House (alts.), Broad and Wyoming avenue. Architects, Milligan & Webber, 520 Walnut street. Owners, Trinity Church, Southwark, care of Rev. B. D. Weigle, 4644 York road. Stone, three stories. Consists of remodeling residence for rectory and parish house. Plans in progress.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects,

Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Louis H. Sickles, 726 Chestnut street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 30x56 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Walter Lippincott, 2100 Walnut street. Stone, two stories, tile roof, two bath rooms. Architects taking bids, due January 24th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; Frank H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

School, Sea Isle, N. J. Architect, Earle M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Sea Isle City, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 59x78 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, mechanical furnace and ventilating system, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due January 27th. The following is a complete list of bidders: Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; W. A. Thompson, Corson's Inlet, N. J.; Arnet & Co., Sea Isle City, N. J.; C. Pfeiffer, Sea Isle City, N. J.; Hiram Godfrey, Cape May Court House, N. J., and W. M. Eisenberg, Woodbine, N. J.

Stable, Sixty-third and Ludlow streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. E. Kunkel, Sixty-third and Market streets. Brick, one story, 114x150 feet. Plans not yet started.

Bank Building (alts.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. Fletcher Street, Drexel Building. Owners, Union National Bank, Atlantic City, N. J. Limestone, two stories. Consists of new front and interior alterations. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in a few days.

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Bungalow, Perkins Lane, N. J. Architect,
J. Fletcher Street, Drexel Building. Owner,
Miss Frances Ely, care of architect. Frame,
one story, shingle roof, hot air heating. Plans
in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3119 North Six-
teenth street, \$7,000. Architects, DeArmond,
Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street.
Owner, John Zimmerman, on premises. Brick,
three stories. Consists of alterations and ad-
ditions, two bath rooms, hardwood floors, tin
roof, hot water heating. Architects taking
bids, due January 24th. The following are
figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh
street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon
Building; J. Sims Wilson Company, 1125
Brown street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Build-
ing; Charles C. Pace, 1716 Sansom street;
John W. Mortimer, 3024 E street; George
Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Building (alt. and add.), 1304 Walnut
street. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer
Building. Owner, Dr. L. Webster Fox, Seven-
teenth and Spruce streets. Brick, four stories,
22x18 feet, slag and tin roof, electric lighting,
steam heating, expanded metal fireproofing.
Architect has received bids.

Bottling House, Atlantic City, N. J. Archi-
tects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut
street. Owners, Moerlein Brewing Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Brick and terra cotta, one
story, 93x149 feet, granite, brick, red face,
slag and tin roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, steel lockers. Architects taking bids, due
January 22nd. The following are figuring:
H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; P. Haibach
Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson
streets; Consolidated Eng. Co., Broad and
Race streets; John N. Gill Company, Heed
Building; Beaumont Const. Co., Atlantic City,
N. J., and Abacus Const. Co., Atlantic City,
N. J.

Factory, Camden, N. J. Architects, Bal-
linger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners,
Camden Dyeing and Finishing Works, Cam-
den, N. J. Brick, two stories, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating. Architects tak-
ing bids, due January 23rd. The following
are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor
street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth
street, all of Philadelphia; W. Wrifford,
Mockett Const. Co. and Daniel Sharp, all of
Camden, N. J.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Loudon
streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer
Building. Owners, Logan Amusement Com-
pany, care of A. J. Margolin, 203 South Fifth
street. Terra cotta and brick, one story, 34x
109 feet, tile and slag roof, electric lighting,
steam heating. Owners taking bids, due Jan-
uary 23rd. George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street,
is figuring.

Residences (36), Locust avenue and Mus-
grave street, Germantown. Architect, private
plans. Owner, Joshua Holmes, Twenty-fourth
and Cambria streets. Brick, three stories.
Plans about to be started. To early for de-
tails.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa., \$10,000. Archi-
tect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Build-
ing. Owner, E. E. Nickson, Land Title Build-
ing. Textile brick and hollow tile, two and
one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heating,
electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owner tak-
ing additional bids, due January 22nd. James
B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Apartments and Studio and 2 Residences,
Twenty-third and Pine streets. Architects,
Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building.
Owner, Albert Rosenthal, 1529 Chestnut
street. Brick, fireproof, three stories, 60x70
feet, slag roof, hardwood floors, exterior mar-
ble, Vermont, concrete fireproofing, (heating
and lighting reserved). Architects taking
bids, due January 27th. Thomas Little &
Sons, 1615 Sansom street, are figuring.

Stable (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa.
Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey
Building. Owner, W. A. McEwen, Lans-
downe, Pa. Frame and rough cast, two
stories, 16x60 feet, electric lighting, slate and
tin roof (hot water heating reserved). Archi-
tects taking bids, due January 24th. The
following are figuring: James B. Flounders,
1329 Arch street, Philadelphia; W. C. Schus-
ter, J. K. Ingram, George W. Riley, R. H.
Anderson and C. T. Moore, all of Lansdowne,
Pa.

Church and Parish House (alt. and add.),
Tamaqua, Pa. Architects, Henon & Boyle, 14
South Broad street, Philadelphia. Owners,
St. Jerome's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick
and plaster, two stories, 50x125 feet, slate
roof, electric lighting. Architects taking re-
vised bids, due January 29th. The following
are figuring: M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South
Twentieth street; H. Reibe Company, Lans-
ford, Pa.; Andrew Breslin, Summitt Hill, Pa.;
Gordon Nagle, Pottsville, Pa., J. McShain,
631 North Seventeenth street, and John &
Maginn, 4214 Powelton avenue.

Parish House (alt. and add.), Mt. Airy, Pa.
Architect, H. J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut
street. Owners, Grace P. E. Church, Mt. Airy,
Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate
roof, electric lighting (heating reserved).
Architect has received bids.

Apartment House, 125 South Texas avenue,
Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, George W. Reh-
fuss, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, David
Selareneo, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, three
stories, 22x49 feet, slag roof, steam heating.
Owner is taking bids.

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Library, Kutztown, Pa. \$100,000. Architects, Ruhe & Lange, 12 North Sixth street, Allentown, Pa. Owners, Keystone State Normal School, Kutz town, Pa. Granite, brick and steel, fireproof, two stories, 51x85 feet and 38x26 feet, Mt. Airy granite, gray face bricks, Tennessee, Westland cream and Sylvan green marble, concrete and metal lath fireproofing (heating reserved), electric lighting. Architects taking bids due January 27. Melody & Keating, Bailey Building, are figuring.

Residences (3), Latham Park, Pa. \$40,000. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, William L. Elkins Estate, Land Title Building. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x49 feet, slate roof, red face brick, electric lighting, hardwood floors (heating reserved). Revised bids will be taken.

Residences (3), Latham Park, Pa. \$45,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William L. Elkins Estate, Land Title Building. Stone, timber and plaster, two and one-half stories, 46x55 feet, 57x54 feet and 54x56 feet, shingle and tile roof, nine bath rooms, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Revised bids will be taken.

Post Office and Court House, Augusta, Ga. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories, tile and copper roof, steam heating. Owners taking bids due February 20, 1913, at 3 P. M. D. T. McCarthy, 411 Walnut street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Store Building, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Peter Thompson, Esq., 1118 Walnut street. Brick, limestone, granite, four stories, 47x98 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators, concrete fireproofing. Architect taking bids due January 25. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), Penllyn, Pa. Architects, Horace Wells Sellers, St. Girard Building. Owner, W. S. Hallowell, Penllyn, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, blue marble exterior, slag and shingle roof (electric lighting and interior marble work reserved), hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due January 25. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrave street, Germantown, and W. C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa. Architects, Mel-ler & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owner, Mrs. William Willecox, 2011 Pine street. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, 45x25 feet; wing, 30x19 feet. Shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floor, four bath rooms. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in one week.

Church, Twenty-eighth and Allegheny avenue. Architects, Ed. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Corpus Christi R. C. Church, care of Rev. Henry A. Naylon, 2902 West Allegheny avenue. Stone, one story. Plans about to be started.

Residences (48), Twenty-eighth and Clearfield streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Herman F. Kettman, 3012 Frankford avenue. Brick, two stories, 14x38 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating, slag roof. Owners will take sub-bids.

School, Mt. Carmel, Pa., \$75,000. Architect, Clyde Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Mt. Carmel Borough School District. Brick and stone, two stories, 120x140 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (heating and plumbing reserved), Hummelstown or White Haven Brown stone, granite, interior marble, Pompeian brick, hollow tile and concrete, fireproofing, slate blackboards. Owners taking bids, due February 24th. Plans may be obtained from architect on deposit of \$25.00.

Coaling Station, Port Reading, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Port Reading Railroad, care of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Steel and wood, 66x473x38 feet, composition roof. Revised plans in progress.

Passenger Station, Utica, N. Y. Architects, Stem & Fellheimer, New York City. Owners, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, New York City. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories 191x203 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag and tile roof, elevators, fireproofing, concrete and hollow tile, granite, limestone trimmings, marble interior, Knoxville and Vermont. In addition to those previously reported, the following are figuring: Wells Const. Co., Inc., Witherspoon Building; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, and J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Garage, Wayne avenue and Upsal street. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, John Edmonds, on premises. Stone, one story, 21x23 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due January 27th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Yates & Co., 7256 Germantown avenue; McClintock & Weaver, 24 Phil-Ellena street; W. J. Cowell, 943 East Cheltenham avenue; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Don't wait for an order to come into your office if you can get it by going after it. Sometimes you may have to wait for it, but by seriously getting after an order which you have good reasons for believing will be let in the near future, you will have forced an entering wedge which may loosen a possible objection to your line. Objections, based on ignorance, sometimes exist.—Ex.

More or Less Personal

V. R. Bucklin, manager of the Ironite Company, manufacturers of the Ironite Waterproofing and Flooring, spent the first few days of the New Year at Baltimore, Md., reaching his office in Chicago, January 4.

* * *

John Reed, Jr., of Pittsburgh, has been chosen sales manager for A. J. Hawes & Co., brick manufacturers, whose plant is located near Cambria City, Pa.

* * *

Edward J. Conley has been appointed western sales manager of Best Bros. Keene's Cement Company. He will take up his duties in this capacity at once, and will have offices at the company's Chicago branch, 312 West Madison street. Mr. Conley goes to the Best Bros. Keene's Cement Company from the Atlas Portland Cement Company, where he was engaged in sales work for Atlas white cement. His connection with Best Bros. Keene's Cement Company is the result of a large increase in the business of that concern during the past year.

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.

A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.

It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

FLOORS

PARQUETRY, PLAIN HARDWOOD,
MAPLE, PINE and EVERY KIND.
LAYING—PLANING—FINISHING

MOORE'S

J. C. MOORE CO., 35 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

If you want your **WINDOWS**
to run smoothly and noiselessly,
specify

American Wrought Metal Sash Pulleys



Ball Bearing

We make all kinds,
including our celebrated
Ball Bearing Pulleys

Our Pressed Metal
Sash Pulleys are inde-
structible, and are cheaper,
lighter and better fin-
ished than Cast Pulleys,
and can be delivered
promptly.

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OFFICE AND WORKS: PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Warehouses: New York, 203 Lafayette St. Boston, 165 Pearl St. Chicago, 124 S. Clinton St.

FRENCH'S "QUALITY FIRST" Cement Colors

Superior—Strong—Safe
Dry Colors for Coloring all
Cement Mixes
BLACK—RED—BLUE
BROWN—YELLOW
Permanent—Easy to Work

Manufactured only by
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1844 Write for samples and prices

Woodoleum Flooring

Applied over old or new wood or
other floors in a half inch layer.
Put down in plastic state, rapidly
hardening into a quiet, springy,
durable floor of attractive ap-
pearance. Water, fire, frost acid
and alkali proof. Any color.
Scored in imitation of tile if de-
sired. Floor and baseboard all
one piece, sanitary "cove" at
their junction. Peerless for
schools, hospitals, stores, apart-
ments. Send postal card for
sample to

The Woodoleum Flooring Company
1108 Betz Bldg., Phila., Pa.

R. R. HAMMOND & CO., - - Land Title Building, Phila., Pa.

Representing

Grinden Art Metal Co.

All Steel Doors, Interior Finish, Mouldings, Trim, etc.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Station and Shed, Wilmington, Del. Archi-
tect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Balti-
more, Md. Plaster, one story, 15x40 feet,
slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating.
Contract awarded to Ed. Brady & Sons, 1109
Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md.

Subway Entrance (alt. and add.), Harper's
Ferry, W. Va. Architect, M. A. Long, Balti-
more, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Rail-
road Company, Baltimore, Md. Galvanized
iron, wood and steel, slate and tin roof, elec-
tric lighting. Contract awarded to Ed. Brady
& Sons, 1109 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md.

Tank Supports, 61-63 North Second street,
\$1,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chest-
nut street. Owner, H. Fliegelman, 36 North
Second street. Brick, two stories. Contract
awarded to Lam Building Company, 1001
Wood street.

Bottling Plant, Baltimore, Md. Architects,
Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Own-
ers, Moerlein Brewing Company, Baltimore,
Md. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two
stories, 100x157 feet. Contract awarded to
Consolidated Engineering Company, Balti-
more, Md.

Building (alt. and add.), 634 Market street,
\$17,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer
Building. Owners, Finance Company of Penn-
sylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Interior altera-
tions. Contract awarded to George Hogg,
1634 Sansom street.

Stable, 222-224 North Twenty-first street,
\$50,000. Architect, private plans. Owner,
Adam Smith, 48 North Twenty-second street.
Reinforced concrete, two stories, 38x185 feet.
Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243
South Tenth street.

Laundry Building, Penn street, west of
Chew street, \$8,000. Architects, Harris &
Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, German-
town Hospital, on premises. Brick, two
stories, 28x42 feet, slate roof, electric light-
ing, steam heating from central plant. Con-
tract awarded to F. Elvidge & Son, 5522 Ger-
mantown avenue.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Willow Grove, Pa.,
\$22,000. Architect, private plans. Owners,
Mineral Springs Inn, care of F. Ehrenpfort,
on premises. Stone, four stories, 100x100
feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, new bath rooms. Contract awarded to
Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Bank and Office Building, Lynchburg, Va.,
\$300,000. Architects, Stem & Fellheimer,
New York City. Owners, People's National
Bank, Lynchburg, Va. Brick, terra cotta,
limestone and steel, fireproof, eleven stories,
48x128 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric
lighting, interior marble. Contract awarded
to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Stable (alt. and add.), Jefferson and Mer-
vine streets. Architect, private plans. Own-
ers, the Supplee Dairy, 1118 Jefferson street.

Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric light-
ing. Contract awarded to Burd P. Evans Co.,
Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), 315 South
Twelfth street. Architect, Herman Miller,
Crozer Building. Owner, J. H. Jolly, on prem-
ises. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, tin
roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors.
Contract awarded to Frank K. Stahl, 221 East
Durham street.

Telephone Exchange (alt. and add.), 26
West Cheltenham avenue, Germantown. Archi-
tect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut
streets. Owners, Bell Telephone Company,
Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and mar-
ble, three stories, slag and galvanized roof
(iron), hot water heating, electric lighting.
Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla
Building.

Residence, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Karcher
& Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Mrs. Allen
J. Smith, Thirty-ninth and Locust streets.
Stone and frame, two and one-half stories,
30x80 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting,
hardwood floors, vapor vacuum heating. Con-
tract awarded to J. J. Murphy & Co., 1129
South Wilton avenue, Philadelphia.

Cottage, Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Bunt-
ing & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner,
Dr. Robert H. Ivy, Lansdowne, Pa. Frame,
two and one-half stories, 25x41 feet, shingle
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, one
bathroom. Contract awarded to J. J. Murphy
& Co., 1129 Wilton avenue, Philadelphia.

Residence, Garage and Greenhouse, Wissa-
hickon avenue and Horter street, German-
town, \$50,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie &
Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, R. W. Scott,
615 West Upsal street. Stone and frame, two
and one-half stories, 43x130 feet, electric
lighting, shingle roof, hardwood floors (heat
reserved). Garage and greenhouse, 20x100
feet. Contract awarded to William R.
Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Fence and Pergola, Rosemont, Pa. Archi-
tect, Alex. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street.
Owner, Alba B. Johnson, Rosemont, Pa. Stone
and frame, copper roof. Contract awarded to
Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

The trouble with some advertising is that
it is like the conversation of certain people—
it never says anything.—"Novelty News."

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays
is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle
by being scraped off.

We know lots of men who have made
money without the aid of advertising, but—
they haven't made it since 1876.

PARADUX CANVAS ROOF COVERING

For Covering Porches, Decks, Roof Gardens, etc.

PARADUX is the Ideal Covering for all Roofs on which Continual Walking is done.

Send for Sample and Prices

THE FRANKLIN PAPER CO., Inc., 718-720 Cherry Street, Phila.*Distributing Agents*

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

M. Silberman (O), Eighth and Tasker streets. B. Saidel (C), 1023 Jackson street. Cost, \$36,000. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, 1605 to 27 South Eighth street.

Ed. M. Harris (O), 50 North Twenty-third street. Ed. Cunningham (C), 50 North Twenty-third street. Cost, \$2,000. Shop, brick, 55x185 feet, 217 North Twenty-second street.

St. Andrew's Reformed Church (O), Twenty-second and Snyder avenue. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$6,000. Sunday School, stone, one story, 54x54 feet. Twenty-second and Snyder avenue.

American Engineering Co. (O), Aramingo avenue and Cumberland street. George Kessler (C), 931 Drexel Building. Cost, \$1,500. Manufacturing building, brick, one story.

Crew Levick Co. (O), Land Title Building. F. Mark Construction Co. (C), 2820 North Twenty-first street. Cost, \$400. Valve house, Olney avenue and Reading Railroad.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building. F. Elvide & Sons (C), 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$6,500. Residence,

stone, two and one-half stories, 14x48 feet, Germantown.

Germantown Hospital (O), Germantown. F. Elvidge & Son (C), Germantown. Cost, \$7,800. Laundry, brick, two stories, 28x47 feet, Penn and Chew streets.

Armstrong & Wiley (O), 312 South Penn Square Building. Cost, \$106,500. Fifteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 20x34 feet. Cost, \$92,300. Thirteen dwellings, Fifty-second and Schuyler avenue.

Electro Dental Manufacturing Co. (O), 1228 Cherry street. William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$173,000. Manufacturing Building, brick, five stories, 277x179 feet, Thirty-third and Arch streets. Cost, \$10,000. Power plant.

Kahn & Greenberg (O), Morris Building. Steuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$110,000. Garage, brick, two stories, 58x88 feet, 2302 Chestnut street.

McCartney and Redmond (O), Forty-second and Aspen streets. Cost, \$25,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 62x133 feet, Richmond and Clearfield streets.

Alterations and Additions

Joseph Corson (O), 538 Christian street. S. Berger (C), 416 Queen street. Cost, \$725. Storage, 928 South Fifth street.

Wister Spinning Company (O), Wister avenue and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Mickle-Milnor Engineering Company (C), 840 Drexel Building. Cost, \$500. Boiler house.

A. Miller (O), 2956 Kensington avenue. D. Snyder (C), 2130 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$1,100. Store and dwelling, 3524 Kensington avenue.

Ed. Hutchinson (O), 122 South Thirteenth street. Federal Sign Company (C), 1518 Sansom street. Cost, \$500. Apartments, Queen Lane and Hansberry street.

Charles E. Johnson & Co. (O), Swanson and Ritner streets. A. L. Miller (C), 509 South Tenth street. Cost, \$1,500. Storage.

C. P. Early (O), Camden, N. J. P. Graham (C), 803 North Seventh street. Cost, \$350. Dwelling, 902 North Sixth street.

Y. M. C. A. (O), 5849 Germantown avenue. T. Mahan & Son (C), 7106 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Swimming pool.

James Barker Company (O), Sixth and Cayuga streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$5,500. Storage.

H. W. White (O), Hedley and Carbon streets. White Bros. (C), Hedley and Carbon streets. Cost, \$2,500. Building, Hedley and Carbon streets.

B. Humboun (O), 2119 Ridge avenue. Jos. Lupowitz (C), 502 Dickinson street. Cost, \$450. Store.

Penington-Colket Company (O), 608 Chestnut street. F. D. Kramer Company (C), 1601 Spring Garden street. Cost, \$2,000. Office building, Fifteenth and Walnut streets.

Harrison Bros. (O), Thirty-fifth and Grays Ferry road. Cost, \$1,800. Stable.

George McKenzie (O), 152 North Twenty-first street. H. Corwin (C), 1430 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$355. Dwelling.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Sax & Abbott (C), Hale Building. Cost, \$1,400. Playgrounds, Wayne avenue and Wyoming avenue.

J. G. Brill Company (O), Sixty-second and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$1,500. Storage.

Cahill Estate (O), 2528 Waverley street. W. J. McShane (C), 417 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$600. Dwelling.

Pennsylvania Trust Company (O), 512 Chestnut street. J. B. Lawrence (C), 1502 Webster street. Cost, \$b00. Dwelling, 537 Cypress street.

Bradbury Bros. (O), 1825 Bristol street. N. W. Bean (C), 4411 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$350. Manufacturing building.

H. R. Rust (O), 724 Ludlow street. Chas. Hoffman (C), 346 South Fourth street. Cost, \$375. Apartment house, 1202 Arch street.

M. Pennock (O), Philadelphia. L. R. Walton (C), Andalusia, Pa. Cost, \$1,000. Wagon-house, Frankford avenue and Liddonfield street.

J. Wertzenfield (O), Sixth and Green sts. Ajax Iron Works (C), Sixth and Poplar sts. Cost, \$350. Flats, 605-07 North Third street.

Kahn & Greenburg (O), Morris Building. A. Baisky (C), 1415 South Sixth street. Cost, \$500. Garage, 2304 Chestnut street.

Childrens' Homeopathic Hospital (O), Franklin and Thompson streets. John N.

KANT-KOROD

(RUST INHIBITIVE PAINT)

Has No Equal for Metal Protection

PYRAMID PAINT CO.

131 N. 22nd St., Phila., Pa.

Makers of Paint for Every Purpose

CONCRETE PAINT

Decorative & Protective

C. Albert Kuehnle

28 South Sixteenth Street

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Painting and Decorating

Interior Work

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Hardwood Finishing

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BOTFIELD FURNACE SPECIALTIES CO

Manufacturers of

"Fibricon" & "Adamant" Fire Brick Cements.

(For welding Fire Bricks together same as iron.)

"Plastic Fire Brick Concrete"

(For front arches in one solid block and quick repairs.)

"Boiler Furnace Enamels."

(For closing all pores in Furnace Linings.)

"Quadruple Herring Bone Grate Bars."

(Better than shaking grate, clears itself)

BOTFIELD'S ADAMANT FIRE BRICK

CEMENT will last more years than fire clay and mortar last months, saves 100 times its cost.

Send for pamphlet or representative to call.

WORKS,

624 So. Front St.

OFFICES,

100-102 Bainbridge St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Gill & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$6,000. Hospital, on premises.

Eagle Wheel Company (O), 940 West Russell street. P. Kuhn (C), 3058 North Eighth street. Cost, \$250. Factory.

Julius Welner (O), 905 Walnut street. Gaffney & Co. (C), 130 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$300. Store, 923 Walnut street.

Drexel Estate (O), Fifth and Chestnut sts. H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, \$7,750. Office building.

Girard Trust Company (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, Delaware avenue and Fairmount avenue.

H. Fliegelman (O), 36 North Second street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$950. Manufacturing building.

Harry Bank (O), 213 Monroe street. H. Goldstein (C), 417 Lombard street. Cost, \$450. Dwelling.

J. H. Corwin (O), 2615 Girard avenue. Mecker & Davis (C), Ridge avenue and Poplar street. Cost, \$500. Store and dwelling, 848 North Fifteenth street.

W. A. Brady (O), 117 South Eighth street. W. S. Hunsberger (C), 835 Ranstead street. Cost, \$300. Dwelling.

John Ricci (O), Sixty-fourth and Haverford avenue. Dennis Bros. (C), 417 Hobart street. Cost, \$995. Dwelling.

L. Lobeling (O), 521 West Erie avenue. F. & L. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, \$420. Garage.

Royal Electric Company (O), 217 North Thirteenth street. Alexander Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$600. Office.

L. Cohen (O), 1206 North Eighth street. Cost, \$800. Stable, Girard avenue and Darien street.

Abe Porlis (O), Eighty-fourth and Eastwick avenue. Charles S. Kates (C), Seventy-ninth and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$800. Store and dwelling.

John Wanamaker (O), Thirteenth and Market streets. Basch & Co. (C) 1436 South Front street. Cost, \$750. Offices, 1224 Market street.

J. W. Millick (O), 1505 North Seventeenth street. J. C. F. Frachsel (C), 230 Arch street. Cost, \$959. Residence.

D. McNichol (O), 1319 Quarry street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$325. Factory, 221 North Sixteenth street.

S. J. Parrott (O), 330 Walnut street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$510. Dwelling, 1936 Ontario street.

W. S. G. Bertolet (O), 1346 Jerome street. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Chapel, Broad and Champlost avenue.

H. H. Wyman (O), 609 South street. Nathan Miller (C), 537 Morris street. Cost, \$500. Store.

J. R. Fox (O), 2620 Fletcher street. B. F. Virden (C), 2917 Fletcher street. Cost, \$350. Shed.

Victor Fotterman (O), 418 North Marshall street. N. Ignatin (C), 467 North Marshall street. Cost, \$700. Dwelling.

Bell Telephone Company (O), Eleventh and Filbert streets. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denekla Building. Cost, \$15,000. Offices.

J. P. Baltz Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Parvin & Co. (C), 926 Stephen Girard Building. Cost, \$1,800. Brewery.

Miss S. Henry (O), 636 North Forty-second street. J. F. Knauss (C), 1415 North Fifty-seventh street. Cost, \$300. Dwelling, 927 Belmont avenue.

W. R. Rotch (O), 503 Chestnut street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$3,000. Store, 329 Market street.

SOME MORE ADVERTISING "DONT'S."

Don't try to do a million dollar business on a two thousand dollar basis.

Don't try to advertise a quarter page proposition in a three-inch space.

Don't belittle a big business reputation by running a piking little "ad" among piker competitors.

Don't overlook the fact that as a man is judged by his stationery, so a firm is judged by its advertising.

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

Many a man has a "Do It Now" motto over his desk and cobwebs on his brain and dust on the desk.

PROBLEMS OF A HIGHWAY CONTRACTOR.

Paper by Hugh Murphy, Read Before the Cincinnati Convention of the American Road Builders' Association.

I have been requested to state from the contractor's point of view the problems that are met with to-day in the construction of roadways.

As to legislation authorizing the construction of roadways, which is ostensibly prepared by officers of States, counties or cities, as the case may be, too often representatives of specific brands of material or patented pavements and specific brands of material to the exclusion of others, and to invest the directory and discretionary powers in others than the engineer. This opens a contest as to what specific brand of material or patented pavement will be designated, and too often without consideration for other materials equally good or better. There are other hurdles met with in the progress of the work that can only be jumped by satisfying the supervising officer of the work. And here let me say that as to the engineer who is bending his every effort to bring about the construction of better roads and maintain open specifications and competition, and who stands for justice for the contractor as well as for the property owner, the fair-minded contractor can only have the highest regard for his ability and full confidence in his integrity.

Let us not overlook the banking interests who frequently get their oar in on legislation and have provisions drafted so that the contractor does not receive his pay for the work until long after the work is completed; and in case of contest or litigation leave the contractor to hold the bag and pay the freight.

Specifying Particular Materials

A contractor who does not eat from the hand of the interest that controls certain specific brands of material used for pavement, or who is not licensed by the owners of certain patented pavements which have been named in some specifications to the exclusion of all other materials, is not permitted to bid upon roadways specifying these materials exclusively. This deprives a legitimate contractor of an opportunity to bid upon public works and deprives the public of the benefit of competition in the bidding for construction work. Why is this? Is it because this specific material is better than other like materials? Or is it because this patented pavement is better adapted to perform the service than other pavements of like character, which could be constructed for less if the field were open to competition? Why is it when these specific brands meet competition in open specifications that they are sold for 25 per cent. less per yard than when they are specified exclusively? Who shares in this extra price paid for materials and patented pavements that are exclusively specified?

To illustrate, I will quote the following extract from a specification recently issued by a city which fell for the song of "the only material" to the exclusion of all others:

"The asphalt to be used in this work shall be iether Gogo asphalt from Hoko Lake located on the Monkey Ranch in the Mountains of the Moon, and Soso asphalt from Soso Lake, located in the Mountains of the Moon beyond the Monkey Ranch."

And this in the fact of the records made by the courts from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast from the year 1894 to 1900 that asphalt other than Gogo and Soso was adjudged not only equal, but in some cases superior to them; and that most of the cities of this country have wiped out this exclusive clause and opened the specifications for other asphalts. But recently the men from behind have been coming to the front and singing the same old charm song, in many cases with the same old results of closing the specifications.

Creosote Block Specifications.

Some of the interests back of this class of pavement have a printed stereotyped form of specification which they have had adopted by cities, yet these specifications require an oil which cannot be produced commercially to meet the requirements; and the contractor outside the circle who takes any of this work is steeplechased over the hurdles and up against the real thing by the manufacturers of or dealers in this oil, and must finally forfeit his contract and give up the game because he cannot purchase the specified impossible material to perform his work. If any of the licensed contractors take the work they can use a material although it does not meet the requirements of the specifications, for the reason that there is no organization which has the men and means similar to the creosote oil organization to prosecute contractors because they are not able to furnish a material that is not obtainable in the market.

Another example is an extract from a specification where the charter prohibits the naming of material specifically, and the endeavor was to frighten away competition of bidders by establishing a vicious standard carrying with it a threat of litigation that if you did not pay a prohibitory price for a special material and took the work and used another material, there would be something doing under this provision, which reads as follows:

"It is hereby specially agreed by the contracting parties that the asphalt pavement shall be equal to the best asphalt pavement heretofore laid in any one or more cities of the United States."

Very simple, and placed there for an insurance to the property owner that he would

get all that was coming to him, but which very plainly tells the contractor who does not use a given material that he will have a lawsuit on his hands to prove that the street or streets that he lays under that contract is equal to some street in Portland, Oregon, in New Orleans, or in Portland, Maine. He would be required to employ experts and send them to these different cities to make their investigations, and then return to the Missouri River town to give their testimony at the trial of the case, and all at an expense to the contractor perhaps exceeding the total price he received for the work, and the likelihood of having the case set over from year to year and the expense climbing higher each year.

It is self-evident from these extracts that the specifications containing these, or like clauses, do not open the work to competition for different materials, do not permit contractors to bid on the work who are not specially licensed by the owners of these specific brands or patented pavements, and thereby wipe out competition of all character.

What is the cause or motive of these and like provisions in specifications for road building? The owners of these specific materials and these patented pavements have had the ear of legislatures in States, as well as of many of the engineers and executive officers that have to do with this character of work. They have been generous in the expenditure of money for promotion and for minstrels to sing the song to obtain their adoption; and when these materials have been specified to the exclusion of others they are reimbursed for their expenditures by the additional price they receive for same.

Responsibility for Estimates of Quantities.

Observe the following instructions to bidders in certain cities at the present time. In these cities the total cost of the work cannot exceed the total estimate of the engineer. The specification reads as follows:

"Bidders must satisfy themselves by examination of the location of the proposed work, its seeming advantages and difficulties, and by such other means as they may prefer, as to the cost thereof, the accuracy of the accompanying estimate of the engineer, or quantities, and shall not thereafter dispute such preliminary estimate of engineer or assert any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of work done."

The man who wrote it, whether he be an engineer, commissioner or member of some board, could only have intended to protect his want of knowledge of the work that was proposed to be let, his doubt as to the accuracy of the engineer's quantities or possible contention of the contractor in the event that the total cost of the work might exceed the estimate of the engineer. You will note that if the cost of the work exceeds the amount estimated there will be no recourse for the contractor for the payment of the excess. It is simply a barricade put up by those who have charge and supervision of the work to save their faces in case of a mistake.

Another provision is that any inconsistency between the plans and specifications must be inquired into a certain time before the letting, in writing, but there is no provision for any answer before letting the contract. This means that you can call the angels from the depths of the deep, but it does not follow that they will come up when you "holler." It is a form of fairness without any substance, for it is stated that after the bids have been received the bidder must abide by the decision of the board without recourse.

Another clause is one where the judgment of those who supervise may come into play:

"Any work not herein specified which may be fairly implied, as included in this contract, of which the board shall judge, shall be done by the contractor without extra charge."

This speaks for itself. If you are bidding on a job per plans and specifications and there is a part of the work that is neither in the specifications nor in the plans and it must be done, you will have to do it without any pay. It may be a case where the powers that be are trying to cover their own shortcoming; it may be a case where they are grafting; or it may be a case where they want to put it on you for interfering with their friends and themselves in taking the contract.

Patent Clauses.

One of these clauses reads:

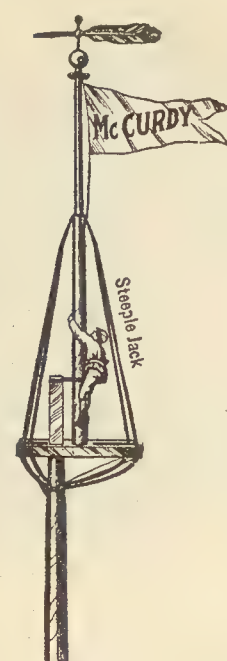
"All fees for an invention or patented invention are to be included in the price stipulated in this contract, and (the bidder is) to protect and save the city harmless from all such fees and claims."

If the city specifies something that is covered by a patent, and invites the public to bid on the same, it should be its duty and not the duty of the contractor to stand the fees for patents, otherwise the contractor will not be able to tell what price to include in his bid in order to meet the royalty or the claim for damages unless he is a licensed operator of the patentee. If the bidder is a licensed operator of the patentee he would be the sole bidder on the work, and there would not be any competition. Therefore the city should assume the fee and claims of patentees, and leave the work open to public competition.

Here is another clause that is a "lulu." It reads as follows:

"It is mutually understood and agreed that the particularity with which quality of the material and workmanship to be required is set forth as to some items, shall not except others, not so minutely described, from like excellence, but shall rather emphasize the importance of like attention to them, since the intention is to have only first-class material each of its class, and the best workmanship throughout, and the spirit of the agreement carried out as to the price per any item in place embracing all incidental cost thereof."

In order that a contractor might interpret this clause he would have to be endowed with occult powers



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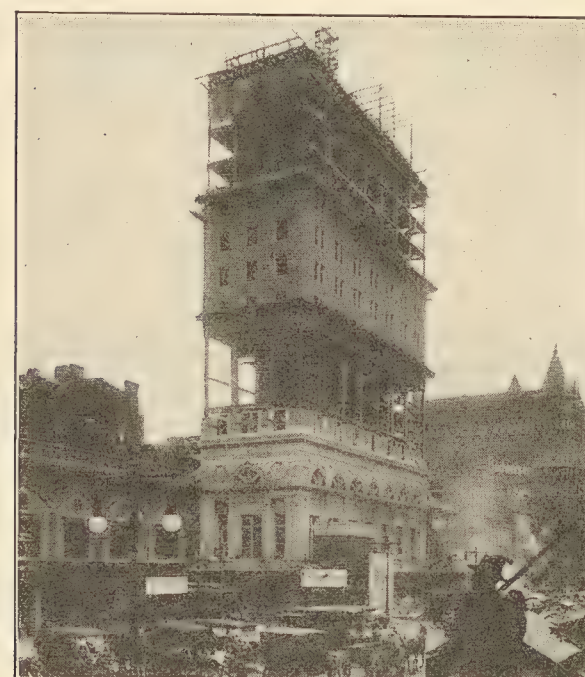
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Here is still another clause that appears in certain specifications:

"The contractor shall not be entitled to any claim for damages for any hindrance or delay from any cause whatever, in the progress of the work, or any portion thereof."

It is our proud boast that the law of the land does not permit anyone to take the property of another without due process of law and full compensation—except the property of a contractor in the construction of roadways. His property may be taken from him under this clause without any redress or compensation.

These are but a few of the clauses that give rise to the friction, disputes and contentions that the contractor meets with in the construction of public roads. Interpretations made by officials regarding material for use in work where no standard tests are provided;



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the discretionary powers vested in officials as to the time, place and manner of performing work give rise to further friction, disputes and contentions. They may represent the honest opinion of officials, or may be intruded and enforced for the purpose of graft.

Remedies.

The question now is "what shall we do to be saved?" In my opinion the following suggestions will minimize friction and contention between contractors and officials in the construction of roadways:

The officials whose duty it is to make specifications and contracts for the construction of roadways should eliminate all tainted provisions therefrom, preventing the possibility of graft in the execution of the work to be done.

By tainted clauses I mean those clauses that limit competition by giving advantage to specific materials or patented pavements, or that give power to officials to make interpretations of specifications, or use discretionary power that should be definitely specified and determined before the letting, so that the contractor may know definitely what is required and what his compensation will be.

Contractors should investigate all conditions of the work to be constructed. The plans should be complete, with all necessary details for the construction of the work. Proper tests should be established for all classes of materials that enter into the work with few limitations, so as to admit all materials suitable for the work, and available in the market, regardless of and without mentioning their name, brand or source of supply.

Before any general specifications and standard tests are adopted, all contractors

and material men should be invited at an appointed time to be present and file their suggestions and objections in writing as to the requirements of the proposed specifications or tests.

A test for a material should not be prescribed so that only one or two materials can comply with it. Requirements should be such as to admit all materials that would be suitable for the making of a first-class roadway, whether it is oil for creosote block pavement, vitrified brick block for brick pavement, asphalt for sheet asphalt pavement, bitumens for macadam, or bituminous concrete, broken stone, sand and cement for concrete, or any of the other materials that enter into the construction of roadways, so that when the bids are received contractors may furnish any material that will meet the requirements, regardless of name, brand or source of supply or patents.

With these provisions surrounding the letting and execution of a contract it becomes in a measure automatic. The contractor or his representative should have the right to be present when the tests are made regarding any of the materials, and before any are finally condemned. The custom is prevalent for cement manufacturers to furnish a certificate of tests, giving lot, number, etc., with each shipment. It might also be a good policy to require a certificate from the refinery furnishing asphalt or bituminous mixtures, giving results of the tests as required of that class of material.

With the adoption of the suggestions herein made it is reasonable to presume that fair contractors, dealing with fair engineers and city officers, would not experience the friction and trouble so commonly complained of, and

that contractors might pursue the calling of road building with no more hazard or worry than people have in any other legitimate business. Yet I do not wish to be understood that the adoption of these suggested remedies in specifications and contracts would convert dishonest men into honest men, but it would remove many of the opportunities for acting maliciously and dishonestly. Even the general acceptance of these suggested remedies will not result in their adoption into specifications and contracts, no matter how anxious and willing the fair-minded and able engineers of this country may be to adopt these or other changes to bring about a square deal, open specifications and open competition. It must be borne in mind that there are but few engineers in the country who are not dominated by political officers who outrank them in the direction of making and adopting specifications; some of these officers in turn are dominated by the representatives of specific brands of material, patented pavements and by political bosses.

Contractors who are independent road builders, contractors who are not tied to any special brands or patented pavements, must get together and remember that in unity there is strength. United we stand, divided we fall. It is then up to the independent contractors of the United States to unite and form a protective association, and by constant vigilance before legislative bodies, local boards and engineers, advocate these changes and bring about the adoption of laws and specifications that will produce the square deal and open specifications. In these efforts you can depend upon the good will and assistance of all fair-minded engineers. Without this, those interests that are active will not only maintain the foothold they have, but will increase it until finally such a thing as an independent paving contractor will be a thing of the past, and in their stead will be a class of contractors who will be in the same position as the saloon-keepers who are tending bar for the breweries, the breweries owning the building, stock and license under which the saloon-keepers are doing business by the sufferance of the political boss.

If you wish the conditions remedied, contractors must cause the remedy to be applied, otherwise you should not complain because others do not do for you what you fail to do for yourselves

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The New Castle Pottery plant, located just south of the Shenango pottery plant, New Castle, Pa., will be fully equipped and placed in operation. The New Castle plant was purchased some time ago by the Shenango Pottery Company. Eighty thousand dollars will be spent in placing the New Castle plant in first-class shape for operation. James M. Smith has assumed the management of the Shenango pottery plant.

**There were a good many records broken in the mineral products field during 1911, according to a series of bulletins of the United States Geological Survey. One of these was in stone, the output from the quarries of the country amounting to nearly \$77,000,000 for the year. This was really only about half a million above the previous year. This was really only about half a million above the previous year, and does not show as big a stride as some that have been taken in the past, but it makes the largest output on record. Other products that have broken the record are copper, lead and zinc. The copper production for 1911 was 1,097,232,749 pounds, which amounted to 56 per cent. of the world's production, and was the biggest output on record. The lead production for the year was 486,976 short tons, and the total zinc production was 286,526 short tons.

**In response to a demand the Department of Architecture at the University of Michigan has established a two year course for special students. This is in addition to the regular four year course now offered. The special course will be open to draftsmen who have had two or more years experience in an architect's office and who are 21 years of age. The course is planned in such a way that part of the work is prescribed and a portion of the work is elective. Students who are prepared may thus specialize in either design or construction and at the same time elect such other studies as they may desire.

The Department of Architecture at the University of Michigan was begun in 1906 and during the past year has had 102 students. It has an excellent library, commodious quarters, and has the co-operation of Departments of Fine Arts and Landscape Design. The Department is one of the Architectural schools on the approved list of architectural schools of the American Institute of Architects.

**The following is a summary of the classification plan of the International Building Exhibition, Leipzig, Germany, in 1913:

Section 1—Architecture; 8 groups with 33 subsections.

Section 2—The Literature of Architecture and Building, Technical Educational Institu-

tions, Office Requisites for Architects and Engineers; 3 groups.

Section 3—Building Materials, their Manufacture or Preparation and Use; 20 groups with 24 subsections.

Section 4—Machines, Tools and Apparatus used in Building; 5 groups and 2 subsections.

Section 5—Sale and Purchase of Building Land, Building Finance, Estate Agencies, Insurance in connection with Dwelling Houses, Bookkeeping for Builders and Architects; 5 groups.

Section 6—Building Sanitation for Dwellings, Factories and Streets, Protection of Workers from Injury, First Aid and Other Provisions for Their Health and Comfort, Precaution against Fire, Old Age and Invalid Insurance; 6 groups.

Section 7—Gymnastics, Games and Sports.

Section 8—Testing of Building Materials, Technical Demonstrations.

Detailed information, application blanks, etc., can be obtained from T. W. Garve, Schultz Building, Columbus, Ohio.

**At a recent meeting of the Cleveland Chapter, American Institute of Architects, the following officers were elected: Mr. F. S. Barnum, president; Mr. William A. Bohnard, vice-president; Mr. G. B. Bohm, secretary and treasurer.

At the October meeting, Mr. F. S. Barnum announced the following standing committees to serve during the ensuing year:

Municipal Art and Architecture Committee.—C. W. Hopkinson, chairman; W. D. Benes, Abram Garfield.

Education Committee.—Herman Dercum, F. W. Striebinger, W. R. Powel.

Building Code Committee.—Benj. S. Hubbell, chairman; H. S. Nelson, A. E. Skeel.

Membership Committee.—C. E. Tousley, chairman; W. H. Nicklas, C. F. Warner.

Program Committee.—F. R. Walker, chairman; W. S. Dutton, C. F. Schneider.

Committee on Public Information.—H. B. Briggs, chairman, V. E. Thebaud, G. W. Beer.

**A "Godd Fellowship Dinner" was tendered by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company to its salesmen at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Monday evening, January 6. An elaborate dinner was spread before the salesmen and a very attractive program rested at each plate as the Lehigh men filed to their places. The speakers of the evening were: Messrs. William Harrison Eccles, Hugh E. Wallace, John D. Mitchell, F. Irvine, Harry Scott, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., Charles Warner and L. Y. Gowan.

**R. C. Remmey Son & Co. will soon build a factory for the manufacture of fire brick

at Bridesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia, on a lot measuring 192x600 feet.

**Wilmington, Del., will soon boast of one of the largest and best equipped brick plants of any city its size. James B. Oberly, who has owned and operated a brick yard in that city for the past twenty-four years, is fitting up a second plant which is to be complete in every detail and to be located on forty-six acres of fine clay land which was purchased about five years ago. The new plant is to be one of the most modern and up-to-date in the country, with the latest and most improved machinery. It will have a capacity of 50,000 brick per day, or 15,000,000 a year. Together with the present plant, this will bring the annual output up to 20,000,000 brick. The buildings and machinery for the new plant represent an investment of \$60,000. The plant will be equipped for making brick in winter as well as in summer. Buildings are to be built of brick with slate roofs. The building which will contain machinery is to be 60x64 feet. There will be installed in a boiler room, 40x60 feet, two 150 horse-power boilers and one 125 horse-power engine.

**This season's output of the Aetna Brick Company, which is located near Troy, N. Y., amounted to 3,00,00 brick, while the Newton Brick Company, located nearby, produced 1,000,000 brick. Most of this output went to Schenectady and New York.

**The Harbison-Walker Brick Plant at Retort, Pa., are adding a 120x80 foot addition which will be completed some time in January. Six more kilns are also to be built and when these improvements are completed, the daily output of the plant will be 40,000 brick.

**The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Master House Painters' and Decorators' Association of Pennsylvania ended on Thursday last at the Walton Hotel, with the reading of the remaining papers on the program, and the election of officers and Executive Committee. A spirited discussion marked the session, several members taking exception to certain technical statements in the paper on "Architects' Specifications," read by John Dewar, Pittsburgh. The paper was finally endorsed by the Association after general discussion and an amendment. Other papers read were "Progress in Modern Wall Finishers," by A. W. Ayer, this city, and "Modern Flat Wall Paintings," by George Butler, also of Philadelphia. Over 300 members attended the annual banquet given the visiting delegates by the Philadelphia Association. Among those who spoke were Herman Loeb, Director of Supplies; Edward J. Cattell, City Statistician; John Hall Rankin, president of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and John Dewar, vice-president of the State Association. Robert S. Perry was toastmaster.

**The twenty-first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Lumberman's Association will be held January 29 and 30 at the Hotel Walton. On Wednesday morning, the 29th, there will be a meeting of the directors, followed by meetings of all the committees. The first

(Continued on page 68.)

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John Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JANUARY 22, 1913.

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(Organized 1857)

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Editorial Comment

That Lincoln Memorial controversy is, it appears, not yet settled—a considerable number of persons, with influence at Washington being still busy in the effort to substitute for it an automobile speedway. Just how anybody possessed of average intelligence can figure out even a remote connection between the memory of the great emancipator and a roadway for the speeding of buzz-wagons is not made very clear by the advocates of the speedway idea. The memorial proposed for which Mr. Henry Bacon has furnished the design has been approved by the Fine Art Commission and the Congressional Commission, is in complete accord with the Park Commission scheme for the development of Washington and in combination with other elements of this carefully considered plan for the beautification of the Capital City makes, we are assured, a most admirable and impressive architectural composition.

Despite which there still remains in Congress a strong faction bent upon bringing about a transfer of the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the building of a roadway from Washington to Gettysburg. Aside from the general unsuitability of such a scheme considered as a memorial, together with the conceded infeasibility of exercising over it that measure of artistic control necessary to lend it the dignity essential in a project of the kind we have the word of men skilled in road making that a highway of the kind properly laid out would cost anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Inasmuch as the question is one that will come before Congress for its final decision just as soon as the Congressional Commission makes its report, architects throughout the United States should write their Congressmen without delay, urging the adoption of the Bacon memorial. It would amount to a national calamity if at this late day a handful of lobbyists, representing automobile interests, should succeed in depriving the capitol city of the splendid memorial embellishment contemplated in the erection of the Bacon structure. Incidentally the plans for the development of the city of Washington along lines of beauty and impressiveness will be set back a quarter of a century and an opportunity to do a really notable bit of city-planning of almost incalculable value as an impulse to better things be lost forever. It is to be hoped that persons with correct ideals of taste, lay as well as professional; will realize the importance of exercising such influence as they may be able to command against the preposterous and absurdly inappropriate idea of a national roadway. Five years would see such a roadway a thing of weeds and dilapidation. At its best there could be nothing in such an achievement in the faintest sense suggestive of the honor in

which the American people hold that great commoner who steered the ship of state through its sharpest and most momentous period of conflict.

* * *

How men associated with big business regard the trade outlook for 1913 is splendidly reflected in a review of general conditions written for the "Guide" by Mr. Norman D. Fraser, president of the Chicago Portland Cement Company:

"It is rather a difficult matter," writes Mr. Fraser, "to predict what effect, if any, the pending change in the administration of the affairs of the country will have upon our general prosperity.

"Broadly speaking, however, any nation with an agricultural production; such as that of the present year, aggregating in estimated value the sum of \$5,000,000,000 and the bulk of which output will be consumed right in its own great industrial and manufacturing centers; and that is already in possession of something more than \$1,000,000,000 in gold, may safely face the future with complacency.

"No check in our present prosperity is, therefore, anticipated; it may be that politics may cause more or less uneasiness during the early life of the new administration, but at the worst, this condition can only be temporary.

"Crops also may not be nearly so productive in 1913, but on the other hand, there is every reason to anticipate a further large increase in the volume of our soil products, due to more scientific methods of production, widely encouraged by both state and federal government.

"Bankers everywhere, are optimistic as to the future. With the advent of the greatest grain and cotton crops on record, business has been good, clearings heavier than in 1911 and money generally more plentiful.

"The railroads of the country have naturally shared in this prosperity. Their earnings from the movement of crops and other commodities are far in excess of any corresponding period during 1911 and the placing of large orders quite recently for 1913 delivery, would seem to indicate that they expect the present condition to prevail for some time to come.

"The steel mills are working full capacity. Unfilled orders for various classes of iron and steel are numerous and new business both for the home and export trade is plentiful. Building construction goes on uninterruptedly. A report covering the permit values in eighty-five cities for the first eleven months of the year shows an increase of three per cent. over the value of the permits issued during the corresponding period in 1911.

"Government plans embrace a variety of large improvements in 1913; the United

States Reclamation Service is at the present time soliciting bids on 210,000 barrels of Portland cement for shipment to Denver, Colo.

"The investment in fireproof construction among factory owners all over the country has shown a decided increase during 1912 and promises even greater development next year. State, county and municipal work is likewise on the increase, permanent improvements in the form of bridges and highways are largely contemplated. In fact we look to 1913 for the completion of a larger amount of work of this character than in any previous year in our history. During 1912, approximately 230 cities and communities situated in all parts of the country were engaged in problem of highway construction and in these localities, more than 2,000,000 square yards of the concrete type in its various forms representing an investment of \$2,500,000, were laid.

"An ocean-to-ocean highway involving an outlay of \$10,000,000 is now spoken of by the automobile manufacturers of the country who propose to, themselves, defray the cost of its construction and plans for the work will doubtless mature early next year.

"Added to this is the large number of contracts embracing almost every phase of building construction delayed, due to the inability of the railroads to handle the necessary material in the late fall of this year and which work will be pushed to completion with the arrival of spring.

"For these various reasons the consumption of Portland cement in 1913, should show a material increase, even over the present year's total, which, in the absence of authentic figures, promises to be, itself, the largest on record, and in that event, prices will consequently remain firm.

"The new administration is in power absolutely. It has, however, a proper appreciation of its responsibilities and no measures tending to affect the general prosperity of the country will receive its sanction.

"I believe we may assure ourselves of that."

Now, gentlemen, suppose we quit croaking and settle down to make 1913 one of the record years in our national history!

* * *

"The Dealers' Building Material Record," one of the most valued of our exchanges, starts in the January number the first of a series of biographical sketches of men notable in the material trade with an excellent portrait and resume of the successful career of Mr. John B. Lober, president of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company. Inasmuch as the Vulcanite Company is a Philadelphia concern and Mr. Lober a Philadelphian, resident at Bryn Mawr, the "Guide" is just delighted with all of the nice things the "Material Record" finds to say regarding him. By the way, it was Mr. Lober who founded as the head of the firm of Warren & Lober the big coal tar products business which is to-day the Barrett Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lober was also one of the founders of the American Society for Testing materials, is president of the Association of Portland Ce-

ment Manufacturers, was born in Camden, N. J., and is an enthusiast on the subject of golf and golfing.

* * *

It is devoutly to be hoped that if Philadelphia is to get a new post office and custom house building it will not be until such time as the Tarsney Act or some measure of equal effectiveness has been enacted into federal statute. Philadelphia has become too important a city architecturally to have foisted upon her buildings of the size contemplated along lines, banal, routine and without distinction. Better a thousand times defer action than risk the chance of getting upon sites extra-conspicuous buildings at once architecturally mediocre and painfully unoriginal.

* * *

The total increase in the assessed valuations of real estate for 1913 amounts to about \$30,000,000, as revealed to-day when the books for the new year were opened in the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, thereby disposing of appeals by dissatisfied property owners.

More than one-half of the total increase has been made within a radius of five squares from City Hall, embracing the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards. The improvements made at Broad and Walnut streets during the year with the consequent rise in adjoining properties contributes the greatest increase.

The new Manufacturers' Club, at the northwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, has been assessed at \$1,060,000; the new Stock Exchange Building on Walnut street, west of Broad, has been given a valuation of \$1,000,000; the new Ritz-Carlton Hotel has been assessed at \$800,000, and the Bellevue-Stratford, \$5,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 in view of the completion of an addition on Walnut street.

In view of the improvements in that locality all properties on the south side of Walnut street from the Bellevue-Stratford to Fifteenth street have been increased from \$130,000 to \$180,000, while those on the opposite side have been increased from \$90,000 to \$100,000 and from \$115,000 to \$125,000.

The holdings of the Broad Street Realty Company, at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut streets, were increased from \$2,500,000, to \$2,700,000, while the Hamilton Apartment property, at 1334 Walnut street, was increased from \$270,000 to \$300,000. The assessed value of the Union League remains at \$2,700,000, the same as last year's figure.

For the first time in its history the Masonic Temple has been assessed, a valuation of \$2,000,000 being placed thereon for the current year by the assessors. Heretofore this property has been exempted from taxation.

Large increases have been made on both sides of Market street, west of Tenth street, of which the greatest is that of the Snellenburg block, which has been advanced from \$5,000,000 to \$5,500,000. The Hotel Bingham and adjoining store properties have been increased a total of \$105,000, while at the

northwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, formerly the Hotel Vendig, the assessment has been increased \$50,000.

The Hotel Vendig, in course of construction, at Thirteenth and Filbert streets, was assessed at \$450,000 as unfinished for 1913.

Increases in the City Hall section included the old stable property of the Harrison estate in South Penn Square recently sold to the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, increased from \$600,000 to \$750,000. Values also were increased on Thirteenth street from Market to Vine streets, and adjacent properties, but none of the advances were as heavy as in those noted above.

SCHEDULED SHOWS AND MEETINGS.

January 16-23—Sixth Annual Cement Products Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, Ill.

January 21-23—American Wood Preservers' Association, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

January 22-23—National Lime Manufacturers' Association, Hotel Astor, New York, N. Y.

January 23-24—Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Pennsylvania, Schenley Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

January 29-30—Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 29-30—Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the State of New York, Hotel Utica, N. Y.

January 29-30—Southern Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Hotel Illini, Alton, Ill.

January 29-31—Wisconsin Clay Workers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

January 30-31—National Builders' Supply Association, Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La.

February 4-5—Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

February 11-13—Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La.

February 13-14—Ohio Builders' Supply Association, Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

February 19-20—Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Seelback Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

February 20—New England Builders' Supply Association, Second Annual Convention, Boston, Mass.

February 26-March 8—Second Annual Clay Products Exhibition, Coliseum, Chicago, Ill.

March 2-8—National Brick Manufacturers' Association, Twenty-seventh Annual Convention, Annex Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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"Novelty News."**

For every "one" man you can mention who has succeeded without advertising we'll agree to name ten whose greater success has been due to advertising "direct." **Moral Advertise!**

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Won't you help your home trade paper to realize this ambition?

Lend a hand.

We have an attractive proposition to make to a few good subscription canvassers. The other kind need not apply.

BUILDERS' GUIDE,

Perry Building, Philadelphia.

The "Builders' Guide" is the OLDEST, and the ONLY Architectural Publication in Pennsylvania.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Excelsior Chimney Top:

The great objection to some chimney tops is that instead of forming a desirable draught, the wind blows down the chimney and fills the rooms with smoke as well as covering the furniture and carpets with soot.

The Excelsior patent chimney top is so constructed that when the wind enters this top from a given direction it passes over the upper extremity of the inside section, does not, and cannot, enter the chimney proper, but invariably passes out through the apertures at the two corners directly opposite, carrying the smoke with it; hence your rooms are kept free from smoke and soot.

The manufacturers of the Excelsior patent chimney top would like to tell you more about this simple device which lends a finished appearance not alone to the chimney but to the house in general. These tops are manufactured by the Excelsior Fire Clay Company, Lisbon, Ohio.

An Ideal Weather Strip:

The Clincher felt weather strip manufactured by the W. J. Dennis & Co., 2222-2226 West Lake street, Chicago, is the most practical and durable strip made. The felt, which is extra heavy, is glued to the bottom of the moulding, and the nail used to apply the strip passes through both moulding and felt. This feature assures complete satisfaction, makes the strip much easier to apply. This company has an excellent proposition for dealers which they would like to send you together with their catalog. Write for it to-day. Address W. J. Dennis & Co., 2222-2226 West Lake street, Chicago.

Whalebone Wall Ties:

One of the most practical and easily handled wall ties is made by the Allegheny Steel Band Company of Allegheny, Pa., and because of their semblance to the spine of a whale they are termed whalebone wall ties. These ties are seven inches long and the extreme width is three-fourths of an inch. They are light in weight and as they answer every requirement for bonding solid brick or brick veneer walls, they should be popular with masons and carpenters. They are packed 1,000 in the box.

In addition to the whalebone wall ties, this company also makes the Allegheny Nailing Plug. The uses of this nailing plug are many and carpenters and bricklayers recommend them for base furring, plumbing, framing and electrical work, mantel and tile setting, awn-

ing work, cement or fireproof construction, brick laying and carpenter work and for any other purpose where nails are required in brick walls.

This company would like to send you samples and quote you prices. Write to-day to the Allegheny Steel Band Company, Allegheny, Pa.

Flexible Asphalt Shingles:

A new booklet giving in detail the merits of the Reynolds Flexible Asphalt Slate Shingles has just been issued by the H. M. Reynolds Asphalt Shingle Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. It is illustrated with pictures of bungalows, mansions and dwelling houses of various descriptions which show the manner in which these asphalt shingles can be successfully used. They are desirous of placing a copy of this booklet in the hands of every reader of the "Builders' Guide." There is a copy waiting for you. A postcard will bring it, if forwarded to H. M. Reynolds Asphalt Shingle Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Bestwall" Wall Board:

"Bestwall" is a wall board which is said to be fireproof. It will not warp, expand or contract. It can be nailed directly to the studding and anyone can apply it quickly and easily. When the wall board has been nailed in place, it immediately becomes a finished wall and the house can be occupied at once. "Bestwall" is made of a mineral composition and the boards are made in convenient sizes to obtain artistic panel effects as well as convenient to handle. When it is not desired to panel the walls, wall paper or washable paint may be applied directly on the surface without the use of strips over the joints.

"Bestwall" comes in the following sizes: 32x36, 37x72, 36x72, 48x36, 48x72 inches. "Bestwall" can be cut with an even edge with an ordinary saw and the unused pieces may be saved for use in odd places over doors, under windows, etc. There is a nice profit for the dealer in the sale of "Bestwall."

The Bestwall Manufacturing Company desire to sell through the dealer. They are creating a demand for this product through national advertising and the benefit of this advertising will be received by the dealers who sell "Bestwall." If you desire to sell this product the Bestwall Manufacturing Company would like to correspond with you. A letter addressed to them at the First National Bank Building, Chicago, will bring their proposition and prices to dealers. Write them to-day.

A NEW METHOD IN STONE CONSTRUCTION.

The past year has been one of the biggest from a builder's standpoint in the history of the United States. During that time a greater number of big structures have been completed in record-breaking time than were ever handled before along similar lines. Every city in the country has been able to point with pride to big new buildings which were rushed to completion in a fashion calculated to make the expert constructionist of twenty years ago sit up and take notice.

It is evident that the demand of the times is not only for big buildings but also for quick work upon them. In this connection the new feature of the stone trade has developed, according to the "American Stone Trade." It is becoming the rule with progressive stone workers that their work upon extensive jobs shall be begun as soon as the frame of the structure projects above the ground to a sufficient height to allow the masons to forge ahead without interruption. The old practice of the stonecutter was to commence his portion of the work as soon as the frame and general details of the building were completed, making it necessary for two processes of construction from the ground up to be followed before the physical make-up of the job was completed.

A couple of years ago the trade changed its plans. It was in the East that the difference first became apparent. Only a comparatively short time ago stone-cutting concerns in New York, Philadelphia and other cities decided that they might as well begin upon their respective jobs at the earliest possible opportunity, instead of allowing the concrete and steel construction to have full sway over the situation until along toward the last, when the masons got their innings.

The innovation has gained in practice and has spread from the East through the Middle West, until to-day there are a large number of up-to-date stone companies which specify in their contracts that they be allowed to push ahead with their work as soon as a chance for this is afforded.

THE BEAUTY OF WHITE PAINT.

Simultaneously with the growing popularity of extremely plain forms of architecture, the use of white colors for the exteriors of detached dwellings has become notably prevalent. In the suburbs of our Southern cities white colors predominate, not alone in the adornment of Colonial types of houses, but in the decoration of almost every newly built home, whether the structure be one of wood or concrete. In some suburbs there is now a pronounced line of demarkation between the older dwellings and those of recent construction. In the one section we find numerous tints on both walls and roofs together with many and various combinations of colors on a single house. In the newer neighborhood we see only white and black, and the suggestion of freshness and cleanliness is delightfully enticing. But while white colors pre-

vail, there is not a rigorous adherence to the Colonial type of architecture. It is actually the exception to find any houses at all which are not painted white.

For outside painting of houses, white lead is a particularly desirable pigment, whether the lead be procured and used already mixed in the form of a good mixed white paint, or whether it be bought pure and mixed by the painter.

It is understood, of course, that a house is not necessarily white because it is painted with white lead, as the lead can be mixed with other colors. In general, however, the lighter the color with which a house is painted, the more durable the paint will be, and the more comfortable the house itself will be, both in winter and summer, white paint having a surprising effect in reflecting the sun's rays in hot weather and keeping the house behind it cool, as well as in preventing radiation of the heat in winter.

The old impression about white being a troublesome color to keep clean is open to question. Is white actually any more susceptible to dirt and fading than yellow, for instance?—"Practical Decorator."

CHICAGO'S NEW ADVERTISING BUILDING.

The advertising interests of Chicago have set an example to the advertising interests of every other large city, by erecting a splendid sixteen-story building known as the Advertising Building, and to be rented entirely to advertising and publication interests. This is the only building of the kind in the world. It costs \$350,000 and the land it occupies is valued at \$450,000.

The corner-stone of the building was laid with impressive ceremonies on November 16.

The building is forty-five feet front by ninety feet deep, sixteen stories in height. It is architecturally a departure from the dull monotony of the skyscraper type, being a harmonious blending of red brick with white tile.

The top three floors of the building will be occupied by the Chicago Advertising Association as its club home. Suitable space will be devoted to dining rooms, billiard room, library, reading room and to other club activities. Twelve floors are being rented or leased by advertising agencies, publishers, publishers' representatives and other advertising interests, while the main or store floor will be rented for commercial purposes. Seventy per cent. of the space of the building has already been leased and the balance is being rapidly taken up. The building will be ready for occupancy before May 1, 1913.

The Chicago Advertising Association was the first advertising association to be formed in America, and for that reason it is now called the mother of the ad clubs of America. Over 150 such clubs are now in existence in other cities, most of which are affiliated into a national organization known as the Associated Advertising Clubs of America.

HINTS TO HOMEBUILDERS.

The interior trim, the mantels, paneling, wainscoting, and the staircase, are generally included in the builder's contract. For this work the architect's details are followed, and his designs accepted without question. Yet, how often is a carefully paneled room utterly ruined by the wall coverings, curtains, and furniture, because the owner, with the best intention in the world, considers these matters—which make or mar an interior—to be outside of an architect's province, or too personal for him to advise upon. Albro & Lindberg, in their new book, "Domestic Architecture," give this professional advice to laymen about to build a country house:

The rooms in a house should be homogeneous, not a collection of samples of historical periods. To design a Jacobean dining room and a Louis XV drawing room, in a Georgian building, immediately makes the house a series of unrelated compartments. On the other hand, when the rooms of a whole floor are treated broadly, we have, as a result, not only a unity of effect, but a fine sense of spaciousness.

The average man contemplates the building of a house with misgivings, not unmixed, at time with fear. He has been told that building is an expensive luxury, and that the cost of a house invariably exceeds the initial estimates.

On this subject we can speak from our own experience. We have designed some houses which have been finished within the expenditure originally proposed, and others in which the initial estimates have been doubled. But we believe we are stating the experience of architects in general, when we say that the additional cost has, in every instance, been incurred at the client's express demands.

In this matter of cost, there are two ways for a client to approach his architect. He may say, "I have \$25,000 to spend; show me what I can get for it." Or he may say, "These are my requirements; keep the cost as low as possible." But he cannot say, "I must have this and that, and I will not pay over \$25,000 for it."

The details and complications of building even the small house may seem at the outset to be many; but there is one way for the owner to avoid most of his worries, and that way is to place at the start a little real faith in the architect he employs. If you wish a successful house, give the architect free admission into your confidence and faith. He will work many times harder, knowing that you trust his judgment and stand behind his decisions. For the profession of architecture, like that of medicine and law, is one in which the results are judged by the services performed, and the creation of a beautiful and useful building is to the true architect his best reward.

The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—Horace Greely.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 63.)

general business session will be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the following subjects will be taken up: "Adjustment of Freight Claims," by Frederick S. Pyfer; "How Can We Improve the Efficiency and Expediency of Delivery?" by J. Watson Craft; "Credits and Collections," by M. P. Cooper; "Care and Feeding of Horses," by Henry Palmer; "Relations of Competitors," by John E. Lloyd; "Lumber Association Benefits," by Owen M. Bruner, representing the wholesaler and the Hon. J. S. Hess, the retailer. The program for Thursday's session is not yet complete, but two subjects to be heard from will be, "The Control of the Chestnut Blight in Pennsylvania," by S. B. Detweller, of the Commission; and "The Utilization of Blighted Chestnut," by Prof. John P. Wentling, chief of the utility branch of the Commission. At the end of Thursday's session will come the big banquet and before adjournment the election of officers.

**Pressed Metal Radiator Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the new name of the Pressed Radiator Company of America. The capital stock of the new corporation is \$1,250,000, divided into 12,500 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The company's plant will continue in operation at West Pittsburgh. Five thousand shares of the capital stock is issued as full paid and non-assessable in payment of claims to old stockholders in whose behalf the plant was purchased at receiver's sale. The stock issued thus is as follows: D. N. Seely, 100 shares, \$10,000; W. N. Murray, 150 shares, \$15,000; John K. Frye, 300 shares, \$30,000; Frederick C. Perkins, 4,450 shares, \$445,000. Officers have been elected as follows: President, John K. Frye; vice-president, F. C. Perkins; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Pearson; directors, Frederick C. Perkins, John W. Garland, John K. Frye, W. N. Murray and D. N. Seeley. The company has closed its New York branch, which was under the management of Raymond H. Kinnear.

**Where do building managers come from; that is, what line were they in before becoming guiders of a building's destiny? A majority of them, we think, were lawyers, men who represented the owners of business property and who saw the possibilities in building management. Closely following upon this profession are the real estate men, this being a sort of logical transition. Then there are a large number of engineers now managing buildings; Mr. Knight, of the Metropolitan Life Building in New York, is of the engineering profession as is Mr. C. T. Coley. Mr. George T. Mortimer was a newspaper man once upon a time.

If your proposition is one that should appeal to architects, builders, building owners, decorators, material and supply concerns, "The Builders' Guide" is the right medium for your advertising and cannot fail to bring you profitable returns.

After commenting upon the disposition of the average client to look for more house than his outlay is able to buy, the writer adds that what he would like to see is a "larger body of people who can better afford it, willing to increase the per foot cost; that is, who only desire a small house but are willing to spend more than a minimum sum for it. It would seem that thoughtful persons in comfortable circumstances would realize the fact that living in a home surrounded by the best work of gifted designers and skilled craftsmen is a source of real solid and lasting pleasure, a subtle influence to refinement that makes for an increased appreciation of all the world's art of every sort. Anyone who is at all sensitive to such things (and the hardest head is influenced more than it ever realizes) knows how he stands up straighter and holds his head higher before a Whistler etching, a piece of old satsuma, gilded carcone or faded tapestry. Oscar Wilde said, 'If I only could live up to my blue china,' and this is the feeling that soaks into one that is surrounded by work that skillful men can do."

But—read the article itself in its entirety. It is too good to be spoiled by quoting from it more than the paragraphs here given. As a presentation of the case of the architect it is by long odds one of the best things we have seen in a confessedly lay magazine.

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute

Do It Now.

ind your duty and begin it

Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going

To be "a going to be," and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

Do It Now.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

Trying to run a business without advertising is like trying to run an automobile without gasoline. You may make it go, but it's tall pushing for a snail's progress.

Don't knock. Boost! Don't grouch. Smile! Don't mope. Advertise!

The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

Ever try a "Want" ad. in The Guide?
Gets the goods every time.

You can't hire loyalty; you have got to deserve it.—Ex.

The short cut to success is good advertising.

Your salesman would consider himself fortunate to get **ONE TEN-MINUTE INTERVIEW** with a busy architect **IN THREE MONTHS.** We **REACH** and **TALK DIRECT** to men of this calibre **FIFTY-TWO WEEKS IN THE YEAR!**

Play-it-on-a-hunch advertising is not the kind that wins out. The steady, persistently repeated note of appeal is what tells.—Cement World.

You can't get figs from thistles. Nor can you get an assured income from a shoe-string advertising proposition.

Are you aware, Mr. Advertiser, that this paper circulates in 5,000 offices, reaches every architect of any prominence in the East and the Secretary of every architectural club and chapter in the country?

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE,
Perry Building, Philadelphia.

The way to get money is to sell things to people who want things. People who want building material and building devices read "The Guide."

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

The man who is "going to do some advertising next year—maybe" gets his advertising in the end in the shape of an obituary.

The finest automobile will not run when the tank is empty, and the finest space can not pull unless it is filled with copy that grips interest.—"Printer's Ink."

Are you a regular subscriber to "The Guide"?

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending January 18, 1913:

Number of transfers	453
Amount of transfers	\$1,317,820.00
Cash consideration	572,090.00
Mortgage consideration	745,730.00
Ground rent consideration	7,813.00
Which on a basis of 6 per cent amounts to	130,216.67

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Canvas Roofing.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Elevator (Lubricators.)

American Engr. & Mfg. Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Engineering Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fire Protection Equipment.

Jas. Boyd & Bros.,
25th and Wharton sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
Keystone Hardwood Floor Co.,
7 S. 16th st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating (Warm Air.)

Makin Heating Co., 6 N. 18th St., Phila.

Help Furnished.

Business Service Co., Commonwealth Bldg.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
435-37 N. Broad st., Phila.

Metal Furniture.

Edward Darby & Sons Co., 233 Arch St.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belf Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st.

Metal Doors and Trim.

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Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Mill Work.

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Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

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C. Albert Kuehnle, 28 S. 16th st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.

Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
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Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Refrigerators.

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Roofing Slate.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Slate (black and colored)

Wm. Moore Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Roofing Tile.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange
O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.

Hazlett & Moss, . . . 518 Walnut st., Phila.

Safety Treads.

R. R. Hammond & Co., Land Title Bldg.

Sanitary Flooring.

Woodoleum Flooring Co., Betz Building

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Sash Pulleys.

American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Soundings.

Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Slate—Roofing and Structural.

Wm. Moore Co., Real Estate Trust Bldg.

Stair Builders.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga Sts., Phila.

Structural Engineer

Harry C. Eisenbise, Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Waitnigh-Pearson Engr. Co.,
Heed Bldg., Phila.

Terra Cotta (Architectural)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
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Wm. Moore Co.,
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Belf Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.

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T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Wall Plaster.

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Water Heaters.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.

Waterproofing Specialties.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Weather Strips (Metal).

Burcaw Real Estate Repair Co.,
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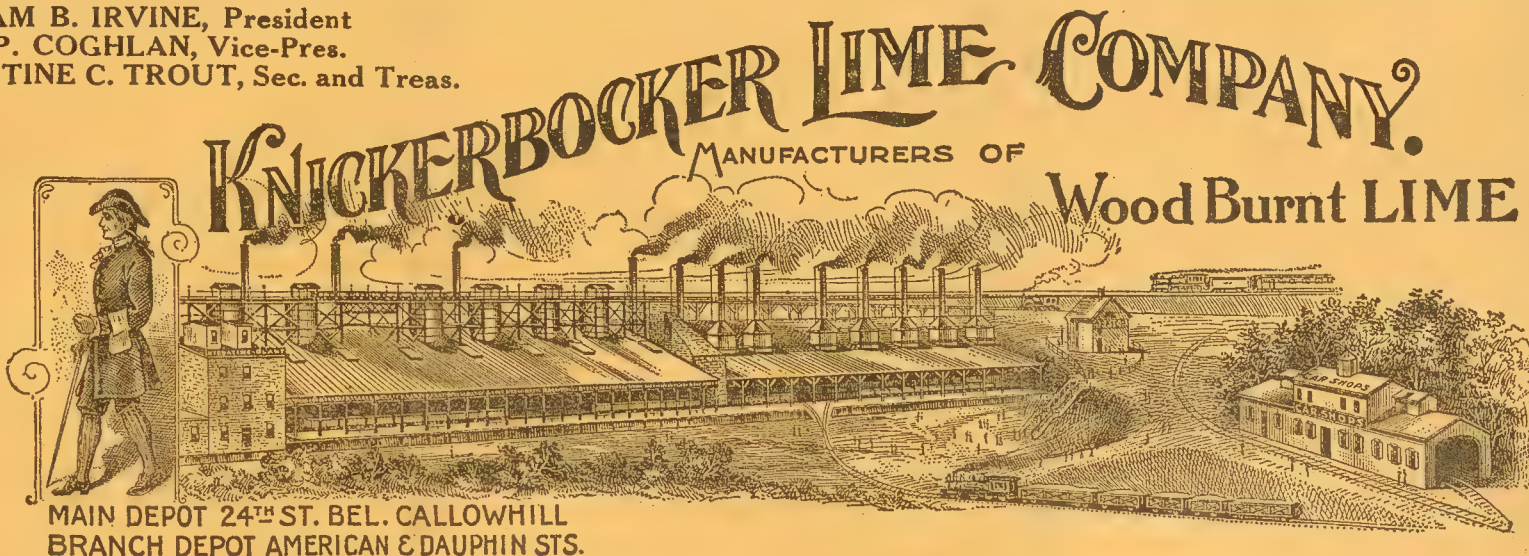
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ISSUED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF ARCHITECTS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS
AND THE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT TRADES

Vol. XXVIII., No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

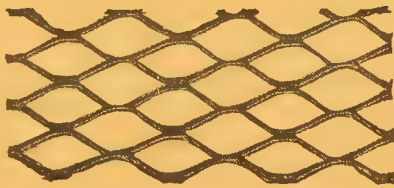
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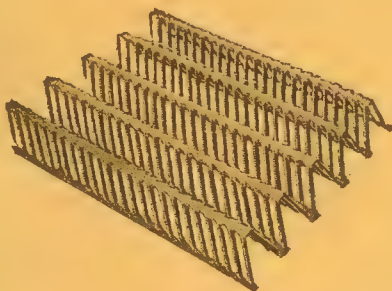
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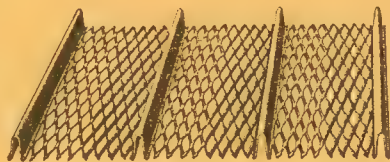


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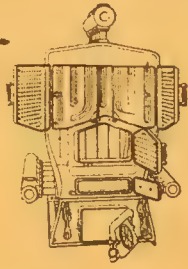
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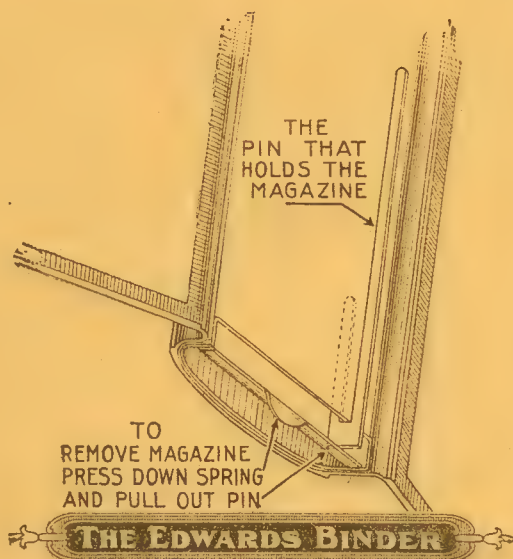
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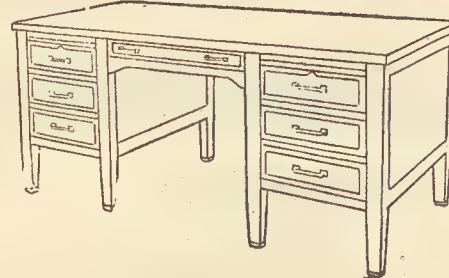
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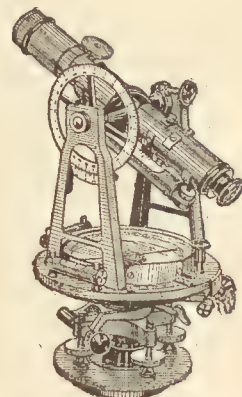
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Store (alt. and add.), 1630 Market street. Architects, Steuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Daniel Deaver, 16334 Market street. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residences (50), Fifty-ninth and Ellsworth streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. C. Enburg, 516 South Fifty seventh street. Brick two stories, 15x50 feet. Electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans about to be started.

Building (alt. and add.), 1304 Walnut street. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner, Dr. L. Webster Fox, Seventeenth and Spruce streets. Brick, four stories, 22x28 feet. Slag and tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating, expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking revised bids, due January 29th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; H. M. Irwin, 1613 Ranstead street; R. J. Whiteside, 2115 Wallace street; MacTavish & Hazzard, 1513 Pine street, and E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Charles Le Boutilier Homer, L. A. Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa., \$50,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. L. Woolston, 110 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, electric lighting, hot water heating, tile roof, six bath rooms (hardwood floors reserved). Architect ready for revised bids.

Store and Dwelling, Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Reuben Cohen, 623 South Seventeenth street. Brick, three stories, 17x38 feet, slag roof, hot air heating,

white marble, exterior. Architects taking bids due January 30. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue; S. Lashner, Fifth and Morris streets; Harry Miller, 427 Catharine street.

Residence, McKean and Clappier streets. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Rushton Marot, 212 Race street. Stone, two and one

Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, E. G. Whitman, 2209 Venango street. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due January 31. The following are figuring: Mower Bros., Merion, Pa.; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street.

Residence and Garage, Broad street, south of Boulevard. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank P. Clark, 1328 North Thirteenth street. Brick, three stories, 33x33 feet, Pompeian bricks, limestone trimmings, tile roof, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, W. E. Rees, 312 Betz Building. Owner, Pelham Harding, Narberth, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Lakeside avenue, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, William E. Groben, 1021 Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and brick, 30x15 feet, two and one half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Sixty-sixth avenue and Seventh street, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, William E. Groben, 1021 Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two and one-half stories, 30x42 feet, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Factory, Camden, N. J. Architects and engineers, William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street. Owner, Joseph Campbell Company, Camden, N. J. Concrete, fireproof, eight stories, 300x900 feet. Plans in progress.

Graduate School, Chestnut, west of Thirty-fourth street. \$300,000. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania. Brick, stone and

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DAILY BUILDING NEWS
Perry Building, Phila.

half stories, 50x60 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due January 30. The following are figuring: McLean & Baldwin, 6101 Walnut street; W. E. Dotts & Co., 148 North Second street; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Fesmire & Son, Glenside, Pa.; W. O. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Residence and Garage, Cynwyd, Pa. \$12,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse &

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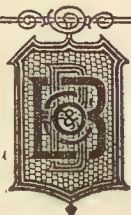
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Bank and Office Building, Northwest cor-
ner Broad and Locust streets. \$1,000,000.
Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary,
Northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut sts.
Owner, John H. McFadden, 121 Chestnut st.
Brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof,
thirty-seven stories. Architects are ready for
approximate sub-bids.

Twin Residence, Bustleton, Philadelphia.
Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut
street. Owner, B. Albert Margerum, 1900
Fisher avenue. Brick, two stories, 20x46 feet.
Owner is taking sub-bids.

Cottages, Atlantic City, N. J. \$10,000.
Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South
Fifth street. Owner, Lewis Rosenthal, care
architects. Brick, two and one-half stories,
33x43 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hard-
wood floors. Plans in progress.

Hospital (5 Buildings), Summit County,
Ohio. Architects, G. C. & A. L. Thayer, New
Castle, Pa. Owners, Trustees of Hospital of
Springfield Township, Summit County, Ohio.
Brick, one and two and three stories, hollow
tile and concrete fireproofing, slate, slag and
tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating,
white marble interior. Owners taking bids
due February 3. Metzger & Wells, Heed
Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

High School Building, Philadelphia. Ar-
chitect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Build-
ing. Owner, Girard College, Philadelphia.
Marble, granite and brick, three stories, 129x
187 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating,
slag roof, steel lockers, terra cotta, enamel
brick, white Italian marble interior, Knox
ville pink and white marble, exterior, hollow
tile and concrete fireproofing. Architect tak-
ing bids due February 5. The following are
figuring: Pomeroy Construction Company,
1609 Ranstead street; J. Myers & Sons, With-
erspoon Building; Charles McCaul Company,
Tenth and Sansom streets; B. Ketcham's Son,
1029 Brown street; Thos. Reilly, 1616 Thomp-
son street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building;
James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are
figuring.

School (add.), Bayonne, N. J. Architects,
Guilbert & Betelle, 62 West Forty fifth street,
New York City. Owners, Board of Educa-
tion, Bayonne, N. J. Brick, three stories and
basement, 71x140 feet, slag roof, electric light-
ing, steam heating, Knoxville marble interior,
terra cotta, bluestone and granite, fireproofing,
hollow tile, expanded metal and concrete.
Owners taking bids due February 13. Abel
Bottoms Sons & Co., 41 South Fifteenth street,
are figuring.

Store (alt. and add.), 303 North Fifty-third
street. Architect, C. E. Rahn, 410 Walnut

street. Owner, Mettler Rittenhouse, 249 North
Fifty-second street. Brick, one story, slag
roof, electric lighting. Architect has received
bids.

Factory, Margaret and James streets. Ar-
chitects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard
Building. Owners, Blumenthal Bros., 1313
North Second street. Brick and terra cotta,
two and three stories, 84x303 feet, slag roof,
steam heating, electric lighting. Owners tak-
ing bids due January 30. William Steele &
Sons, 1600 Arch street, are figuring.

Library, Charleston, S. C. Architects, Mc
Goodwin & Hawley, 34 South Fifteenth street,
Philadelphia. Owners, Charleston Library So-
ciety, Charleston, S. C. Brick and plaster,
one story, 53x75 feet, steam heating, electric
lighting, hardwood floors, slag and tile roof,
Georgia white marble, exterior, terra cotta,
fireproofing. Architects taking bids due Feb-
ruary 7. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street,
and James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building,
Philadelphia, are figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 718 Market
street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen
Girard Building. Owners, National Co-opera-
tive Association, care of architect. Brick,
four stories, consists of interior alteration and
additions, electric lighting, steam heating,
elevators. Architects have received bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 122 Market street.
Architect, E. P. Clark, Boston, Mass. Owners,
Regal Shoe Company, Eighth and Chestnut
streets. Consists of new bulk windows and
interior alterations, electric lighting, hard-
wood floors. Owners taking bids due January
29. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets,
is figuring.

Office (alt. and add.), 660 North Broad st.
Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut sts.
Owners, Meeley Rubber Company, 660 North
Broad street. Brick, electric lighting. Ar-
chitects have received bids.

Factory (add.), Nicetown, Philadelphia.
Architects, William Steele & Sons Company,
1600 Arch street. Owners, Conklin Armstrong
Company, Builders' Exchange. Brick and
concrete, three stories, 50x112 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting. William Steele & Sons,
builders, are taking sub bids.

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Store and Apartments, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect's private plans. Owners, J. V. Ramsden, 1089 North Sixty-third street. Brick, three stories, 35x60 feet, electric lighting, slate roof, hot water heating. Owner taking bids due January 31. The following are figuring: Charles C. Pace, 1716 Sansom street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; W. E. Biscoe, 2954 Ludlow street.

Library, Kutztown, Pa. \$100,000. Architects, Ruhe & Lange, 12 North Sixth street, Allentown, Pa. Owners, Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa. Granite, brick and steel, fireproof, two stories, 51x85 feet, and 38x26 feet, Mt. Airy granite, gray face bricks, Tennessee, Westland, Croam and Sylvan green interior marble, concrete and metal lath fire proofing, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architects have received bids.

Bank and Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa. \$125,000. Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger, 5 Liberty street, New York City. Owner, Mechanics National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. Granite, brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, eight stories, 38x73 feet. Architects ready for bids.

Surgical Ward, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets, \$200,000. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Brick, steel, limestone and terra cotta, seven stories, 92x94 feet, enamel bricks, slag, slate and tile roofs, hollow tile, concrete and expanded metal lath fireproofing, steam heating from central plant, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Club House (alt. and add.), Princeton, N. J. Architects, Rowland & Eurich, Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J. Owners, Key and Seal Club, Princeton, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, 46x65 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due January 29. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Knox and Coulter streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Walter D. Larzelere, 300 Chestnut street. Stone, three stories, tin and slate roof, three bath rooms, red oak floors, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architects taking bids due January 30. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; J. B. Founders, 1329 Arch street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; William H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, Pa.

Library, Charleston, S. C. Architects, McGowan & Hawley, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owners, Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C. Brick and plaster, one story, 53x75 feet, steam heating, electric lighting, slag and tile roof, hardwood floors, Georgia white marble, exterior, terra cotta, fireproofing. Architects taking bids due February 7. The

following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia; Michael Crawford Company and Miles & Brant, of Atlanta, Ga.; C. Kanapaux & Co., Charleston Engineering Company, Simonds Mayrant Company and Zacharias & Powers, all of Charleston, S. C.

Power House (add.), Twenty-sixth and College avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Charles W. Young, Twenty-sixth and College avenue. Brick, one story, 36x64 feet, slag roof. Architects taking bids due January 29. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; B. Ketchem's Son, 1029 Brown street; P. Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1314 Arch street.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, C. M. Brown, Land Title Building. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Store Building, Seventh and Cherry streets. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, fireproof, eight stories, 72x148 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators. Plans in progress.

Residence, Seminole avenue and Graver's lane, Germantown. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Mrs. W. Logan Fox, Twelfth and Clinton streets. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 31x80 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due February 8th. J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building, and J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue, are figuring.

Church (alt. and add.), Fifty-first and Cedar avenue. Architect, George T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street. Owner, St. George's P. E. Church, Fifty-first and Cedar avenue. Stone, one story, 18x20 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, (heat reserved). Architect taking bids, due January 31st. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street, and F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Storage and Oil House, St. Clair, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due February 3rd. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Son, Builders' Exchange; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Brown-King Construction Company, Har-

rison Building, and Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Association Building, Harrisburg, Pa., \$100,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Young Women's Christian Association, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 50x80 feet. Plans about to be started.

Residence (alt. and add.), Langhorne, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, John M. Patterson, Langhorne, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof. Consists of new wing and interior and exterior alterations. Plans in progress.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa., \$7,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x36 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, two bath rooms. Plans in progress. Architect will soon take bids.

Restaurant and Pool Room, 5203 Market street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Francis J. Loughran, 5201 Market street. Brick, two stories, 17x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

SOME REASONS FOR FAILURES IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

Some of the more common reasons for the failure of building trade concerns are pointed out in a recent paper by Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass. Among these he mentions overhead charges, depreciation of plant, the lack of an accurate accounting system which would show the actual cost of the work performed in detail, and an extraordinarily weak judgment as to credits. The last seems to Mr. Wason to be an almost general weakness of the building trade. It has often been said that any one can get a building erected if he can only occupy a piece of land long enough so that a builder can begin operations.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Nurses' Home (add.), Front and Lehigh
avenue, \$50,000. Architects, Stewardson &
Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Episcopal
Hospital, on premises. Brick and terra cotta,
four stories, hollow tile and concrete, fire-
proofing, enamel bricks, slate and tile roof,
metal lockers (heating and electric work re-
served). Contract awarded to Metzger &
Wells, Heed Building.

Fire Tower, 1314 North Broad street. Ar-
chitect, George V. Rehffuss, 1524 Chestnut
street. Owner, Moose Club, care of Mr. Mee-
nehan, Fourth and Vine streets. Brick, four
stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract
awarded to Jacob Naimon, 1029 Jackson st.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa. \$25,000. Ar-
chitect, James Pardon, Boston, Mass. Owner,
Nathan Hayward, care of Bell Telephone
Company. Plaster, twenty-three stories, 40x
90 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water
heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded
to Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ran-
stead street.

Office Building (add.), 1727 Sansom street,
\$5,500. Architects, Steuckert & Sloan, Crozer
Building. Owner, United Electric Construc-
tion Company, 1708 Sansom street. Brick and
plaster, four stories, slag roof (electric light-
ing reserved), hot water heating, limestone
and marble. Contract awarded to James G.
Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

School, Fifth and Nedro avenue. \$10,825.
Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Build-
ing. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall.
Brick, stone, terra cotta, four stories, 115x165
feet, steam heating, electric lighting, slag
roof, enamel and salt glazed brick, marble
interior, hollow tile and cinder concrete fire-
proofing, granite and limestone. Contract
awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth
and Sansom streets.

School, Twenty-second and Ritner streets.
\$173,325. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land
Title Building. Owner, Board of Education,
City Hall. Brick, stone, terra cotta, four
stories, 162x114 feet steam heating, electric
lighting, slag roof, enamel and salt glazed
brick, marble interior, hollow tile and cinder
concrete, fireproofing, granite and limestone.
Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Com-
pany, Tenth and Sansom streets.

School Building, Ardmore, Pa. \$50,000.
Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident
Building. Owner, Lower Merion Township,
Ardmore, Pa. Brick, two stories, 55x66 feet,
slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating.
Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Lati-
mer street.

Freight Station, Rahway, N. J. \$20,000.
Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Sta-
tion. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Com-
pany, Broad Street Station. Brick, one story,
35x276 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam
heating. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens
& Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6025 Overbrook
avenue. \$10,000. Architect, Horace Trum-
bauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Freder-
ick T. Chandler, 1338 Chestnut street. Stone,
three stories, consists of rear addition and
interior alterations, hardwood floors, steam
heating, extension, etc. Contract awarded to
Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Natatorium (alt. and add.), 219 South
Broad street. \$10,000. Architect, Walter
Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owners,
W. E. Adams, on premises. Brick, two stor-
ies, slag roof (light and heating reserved).
Contract awarded to A. N. Proud, 2677 North
Eighteenth street.

Signal Towers (2), South Bethlehem, Pa.
Architect, W. H. Hunter, Reading Terminal.
Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,
Reading Terminal. Brick and frame, two
stories, 13x25 feet, slate roof, electric light-
ing, hot air heating. Contract awarded to
William F. Danzer & Co., South Bethlehem,
Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Berwyn, Pa.
Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey
Building. Owner, George S. Hutton, Berwyn,
Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half
stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, Kelsey
warm air heater, white oak floors, three bath
rooms. Contract awarded to W. J. McCone,
Devon, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor,
1309 Walnut street. Owner, Walter Lippin-
cott, 2100 Walnut street. Stone, two stories,
tile roof, two bath rooms. Contract awarded
to Frank H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

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Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

A. C. Patterson (O), 1006 Lehigh avenue. Frank & Kaiser (C), 1517 South Sixth street. Cost, \$2,600. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x29 feet, 2842 North Twenty-second street.

W. Stocks (O), 1649 Brill street. S. Padan (C), 4520 Salmon street. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x25 feet, Brill and Leshner streets.

Louis Spheen (O), Seventy-eighth and Ewing avenue. Cost, \$600. Stable, brick, two stories, 14x28 feet, Seventy-eighth and Bart-ram avenue.

A. P. Fraim (O), 319 Market street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 17x30 feet, 3821 Brandywine street.

Zedda and Rachael Solomon (O), 801 South Fourth street. Solomon Brothers (C), 801 South Fourth street. Cost, \$15,000. Three stores and dwelling, brick, 16x70 feet, three stories, 1354 South street.

J. R. White (O), Oak Lane, Pa. Cost, \$7,000. Dwelling, frame, three stories, 28x44 feet.

Harry Shoemaker (O), 6412 North Eleventh street. H. P. Schneider (C), York road. Cost, \$4,500. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 28x24 feet, Eleventh and Cheltenham avenue.

Louis Sigel (O), 8405 Eastwick avenue. Cost, \$7,500. Three dwellings, brick, three stories, 13x30 feet, 2005-07-09 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$2,500. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$3,000. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$4,500. Three dwellings.

Mark Haller (O), 1803 South Eleventh st. Cost, \$8,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 15x27 feet, Seventh and Dickinson streets. Cost, \$6,000. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$2,500. Storage.

F. H. Sterling (O), Delaware County. Cost, \$2,500. Factory, brick, two stories, 18x139 feet, 309 Cherry street.

E. J. Ellis (O), 1708 Sansom street. Jas. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$5,500. Office building, brick, four stories, 16x65 feet, 1727 Sansom street.

J. F. Jones (O), 309 South Fortieth street. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$28,000. Store, brick, two stories, 25x40 feet, 232 North Twenty-second street.

F. W. Jordan (O), 6940 Dittman street. Cost, \$5,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Diston and Jackson streets. Cost, \$5,600. Two dwellings. Cost, \$3,400. One dwelling.

Roth Bros. (O). George H. Roth (C), 931 Erie avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 40x100 feet, Ridge avenue and Oxford street.

A. M. Gummis (O), 4420 Market street. Cost, \$1,500. Shed, 4425 Ludlow street.

James C. Enberg (O), 516 South Fifty-seventh street. T. D. Steinmetz (C), 646 South Fifty-sixth street. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x46 feet. Cost, \$50,000. Twenty dwellings, Fifty-eighth and Washington avenue.

Alterations and Additions

H. H. Hall (O), 5302 Lancaster avenue. Ed. H. Reuss, Jr. (C), 921 South Forty-sixth street. Cost, \$1,139. Residence, Fifty-fourth and Wynnefield avenue.

George Abbott (O), Thirty-first and Chestnut streets. Nass & Hare (C), 113 Tasker street. Cost, \$600. Dairies.

E. L. McCurdy (O), 4019 Lancaster avenue. C. Smith (C), 4215 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$400. Shop, 715 North Forty-sixth street.

Supplee Dairies (O), Mervine and Jefferson streets. Burd P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$1,300. Dairies.

William Shoe Company (O), 1003 West Girard avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$1,800. Store and dwelling.

Charles Weeney (O), 214 North Seventeenth street. S. E. Brown Heating Company (C), 18 South Seventh street. Cost, \$400. Restaurant.

Rev. W. E. Parks (O), 1009 Bainbridge street. S. E. Brown Heating Company (C), 18 South Seventh street. Cost, \$400. Restaurant.

William Allmond (O), Seventeenth and Christian streets. S. E. Brown Heating Company (C), 19 South Seventh street. Cost, \$400. Office.

P. Fleisher (O), 1512 Chestnut street. S. E. Brown Heating Company (C), 18 South Seventh street. Cost, \$1,200. Post office, 5226 Market street.

Morris Finer (O), 812 Vine street. M. Cylinder (C), 521 Mifflin street. Cost, \$550. Storage.

Polish & Feinberg (O), 225 North Front street. Seedman & Getz (C), 1312 North Sixth street. Cost, \$1,600. Store and dwelling, Thirtieth and York streets.

J. C. Gallagher (O), 1420 North Sixteenth street. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling.

St. John's Reformed Church (O), Frankford avenue and Ontario street. J. G. Fotheringham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$600. Shop.

C. C. Harrison (O), Fourth and Chestnut streets. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, \$6,500. Store, 920 Chestnut street.

Model Mills Company (O), I and Ontario streets. Matthew Morrison (C), 2322 North Howard street. Cost, \$500. Shed. Cost, \$1,000. Shed.

Electro Dental Mfg. Company (O), 1228 Cherry street. H. R. Huncke (C), Drexel

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J. M. Gesslers Sons (O), Thirty-ninth and Baltimore avenue. G. Ritchie, Jr. (C), 224 South Fortieth street. Cost, \$400. Office.

Green well Company (O), 514 South Thirteenth street. J. A. Robertson (C), 514 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$430. Restaurant, 1526 South street.

I. Weiseburg (O), Fifteenth and Susquehanna avenue. F. A. Isphording (C), 1527 Dauphin streets. Cost, \$400. Store, 1506 Susquehanna avenue.

J. B. Shenfield (O), 1222 South Fifth street. Cost, \$400. Factory, 633 Dickinson street.

J. Goodwin (O), 4713 Cedar avenue. B. Benswick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, \$450. Store and dwelling, 1200 North Fifty-second street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Broad (Continued on page 84.)

THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS TO THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

(This, and all other reports, will be found later in the Journal of the Institute.)

The Standing Committee on Competitions has the honor to report to the Institute the continued satisfactory progress of the Institute's campaign against the evils of competition practice. Many factors have so combined as to make the year just passed most notable in the long history of the Institute's efforts to that end.

The reasonableness of the Institute's attitude has been more fully recognized and its authority more generally acknowledged than heretofore. Its policy has been supported by the public and by the press. Members of the Institute throughout the country and its various Committees and Sub-committees on Competitions and on Public Information have co-operated in making its attitude more fully understood, with the result that opposition has greatly diminished.

The influence of the Institute is seen in an appeal for help in a certain competition from the Dallas Texas, Society of Architects which is in no way related to the Institute. It is also interesting to note that there is a State Association of Architects in Texas not connected with this Institute which has rules for the conduct of competitions modelled on our own, and that the Houston, Texas, Society is also active in improving conditions. Steps are being taken to bring these societies into relation with the Institute.

This report is divided into four parts, first, a summary of the reports of sub-committees; second, a statement of facts relating to certain important competitions and the lessons learned therefrom; third, a statement of the changes made by the Board in the "Circular of Advice Relative to the Conduct of Competitions;" fourth, a submission of resolutions covering certain matters on which it would seem well for the convention to take action.

Reports have been received from nearly all of the sub-committees for the territory of the several Chapters. These reports show that the sub-committees are discharging their duties with interest and energy. Some of the sub-committees find it difficult to determine whether the number of competitions is increasing or decreasing, others are sure they are decreasing, but all agree that there is a notable improvement in the character of competitions, and that members of the Institute

have loyally supported its policy and principles.

The New York Sub-committee finds itself somewhat astonished that during the year it has had to deal with but three competitions. It is not sure whether this small number is due to general acquaintance with the requirements of the Institute or to other causes. The sub-committee thinks it the best policy "to discourage competitions by insisting on the fullest possible protection to the architect, rather than to encourage them by accepting the best terms offered."

The Philadelphia Sub-committee reports that though building activity has been normal, not a single competition has been conducted within its territory during the year.

The San Francisco Chapter has adopted a resolution that there ought always to be a jury, of which the professional adviser ought never to be a member. The competition for the City Hall has been concluded and the last obstacles to the employment of the successful competitor has been removed.

The report of the Kansas City Chapter, the efficient work of which in connection with the Missouri State Capitol competition should not be forgotten, discloses a state of affairs that should be brought to your attention. The report says: "Aside from the State Capitol competition, there have been few open and above-board competitions in our territory. We have with us, however, the lamentable practice of many of our architects volunteering preliminary sketches on a proposed project. Of course these become competitions under the definition of the Code. This practice is confined to our non-Institute members who outnumber the Institute members of our Chapter five to one. We tried to make the competition code obligatory for the non-Institute members and failed. The practice of holding formal competitions seems to be on the decrease."

That there should be a means by which the non-Institute members of a Chapter find exemption from that part of the Canons of Ethics relating to competitions is somewhat astonishing. If exempt from certain canons, why not from all of them? Can it be that the Institute has affiliated with it Chapter members on whom the canons are not binding and who may, for example, with impunity engage in the building trades or accept com-

missions from builders or material men? The needed reform is not one that the Standing Committee on Competitions can effect, but it should be taken vigorously in hand by the Institute itself.

The sub-committee for the territory of the newly formed Louisiana Chapter reports one competition in which its efforts were unavailing and another—the important one for the Newcomb College, in which its efforts, extending over a year, resulted in the holding of a competition of the highest type.

The report of the Iowa Sub-committee states that no competitions have been held in that territory under the Institute plan and shows a lamentable state of affairs. It states that "the principal effect of the drastic ruling of the code has been merely the elimination of Institute members from competitions for court-houses, school-houses and other buildings of this character and their award to practitioners who are not, and probably would not be considered eligible to be, members of the Institute or of the Chapter. As the average price for services rendered on public buildings in this territory is somewhere between 1½ per cent. and 2½ per cent., it will be seen that there is the necessity of a tremendous uplift, either by an educational campaign or by slow process of evolution before the necessity for employing high grade architects is recognized as essential by those having the selection of architects."

The Washington, D. C., Sub-committee reports having approved one competition of the highest type, having advised members of the Chapter that to submit sketches in answer to a certain invitation would be a violation of the Code, with the result that they all abstained from so doing. The committee adds, "We have no hesitation in stating that the Code is exercising a good influence in this locality, not only upon the members but also upon the public, in that it tends to increase the standing and prestige of the profession."

The Illinois Sub-committee reports that no competition of any importance were held during the year but draws attention to the unfortunate conditions existing in the selection of architects for school-houses. The Standing Committee has been much impressed by indications coming from many parts of the country tending to show that school commissioners generally discharge the duty of the selection

of an architect in a most ignorant manner. The evils of practice now almost eliminated in competitions for important work still exist in connection with school-houses, chiefly of the smaller sort, but sometimes even in case of large buildings. Substantial improvement is, however, to be noted in certain parts of the country in school-house competitions. The Illinois Sub-committee adds: "We believe that there is a tendency in this territory on the part of the architects to discourage competitions and that this disposition can be traced to the Code and publicity which it has received. We strongly recommend wider publicity of the Code."

The Indiana Sub-committee has wrestled manfully and with some success against the adverse conditions existing in its territory. After much labor this committee had a bad program for the important city hospital withdrawn and one much more fully in conformity with the code substituted. This sub-committee also draws attention to the attempt of a certain commission to hold a competition for a State educational building costing \$800,000 without promise of employment to any competitor, without an appropriation to erect the building or even to pay the winning architect. The commissioners, who appeared greatly to desire the Institute's approval, were fully informed why it could not be given. We are told that they will report to the Legislature that the idea of a competition has had to be abandoned on account of the unreasonable action of this Institute, in not approving the program.

The Indiana Sub-committee has also been instrumental in securing the appointment of a professional adviser and what in the end proved to be a good program for a competition for a million dollar office building. The Indiana Sub-committee adds, "The process of education is necessarily slow in this territory, where the practice has been much abused, but we find conditions generally improving, due chiefly to the attitude of some of our Chapter members in advocating a choice of men from records established rather than from sketches submitted."

The newly formed Wisconsin Chapter has been doing excellent work upon unprepared soil and under adverse conditions. The report says, "Our great task during the past year has been the attempt to regulate competitive work throughout the State. The Institute is looked upon as a trades union, not in every case from ignorance but for political reasons. The public official, with his local small-bore editorial support, helps a friend to secure the job and at the same time gives the public to understand that he has saved their funds from the grasp of the 'architects' trust.'"

We have found, however, in a number of cases, that a personal visit by our committee has brought about the best results. Our local Chapter has voted the necessary expense money for such trips, and we have always found members who were willing to sacrifice their time in the cause. While we have not very much to our credit as yet we believe that

we are making progress and propose to continue our efforts during the coming year."

After a long fight, the Chapter succeeded in having the important competition for the Milwaukee House of Correction conducted under the Institute's rules. The competition was successfully conducted but "there has been little progress made in carrying out the work, and a disposition has appeared at various times to annul the award. We therefore heartily commend the action of the Institute in demanding the contract clause in every program, it having proven of inestimable value to the competitors in retention by them of the fruit of their victory."

The President of the Chapter has made an excellent public statement of the Institute's attitude toward competitions.

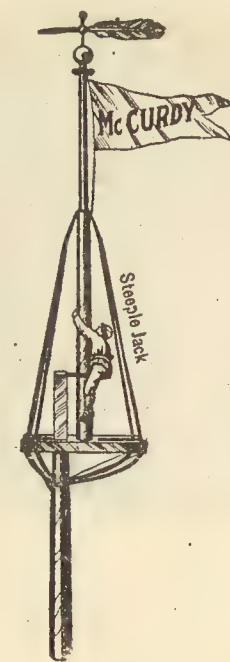
The Brooklyn Sub-committee reports two competitions brought into harmony with the Institute's principles. It adds, "In these two competitions we have found no trouble in enforcing the Code of the Institute. We believe that from now on, competitions will be held in a fair and honest manner."

The Buffalo Sub-committee has not acted in regard to any competition. It thinks that the Code "reduces the number of competitions but that it tends to throw such as are still held into the hands of non-Institute members, or those over whom the Chapter has no control."

The Baltimore Sub-committee has offered its good offices in several cases in one of which it reports that an injustice to an architect was prevented by the Institute's rules. The sub-committee has "reason to believe that the deplorable custom still continues among those who are not members of the Institute nor of our Chapter, of submitting sketches gratis, in loose competitions, and taking chances."

The report of the St. Louis Sub-committee, after referring to the competition for the Missouri State Capitol in which members from St. Louis played an active and useful part, says, "During the past year there seems to have been no disposition on the part of Chapter members to take part in irregular competitions, and therefore we may assume that the result of the enforcement of the Institute Code has been eminently satisfactory. In this locality there seems, however, to be a marked disposition on the part of well established architects to avoid competitions altogether, many of the more important firms making this a matter of fixed business policy."

The Sub-committee for Southern California reports two competitions approved by the Institute but says that in California the law of 1872 makes obligatory the selection of all architects for public work by competition and imposes conditions so fundamentally at variance with good practice that members of the Institute cannot take part. Work costing over a million dollars has thus gone, within the last year, to persons outside of the Institute who were willing to comply with the law. Steps are being taken to secure a repeal of the law. The report concludes, "If we do not succeed, then every bit of work in the State



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of California will have to go into the hands of those who do not belong to the Institute, unless the Institute sees fit to make a special provision to cover public work which must be done under this law."

The Connecticut Sub-committee reports approval refused to a bad program and given to an excellent one.

The Rhode Island Sub-committee reports the Institute's approval has not been given by it during the year. It refers to the Providence Armory competition, of which an account will be given later in this report and says, "This committee would like to suggest that architects from outside its territory, when invited to compete in its territory, should recognize the jurisdiction of this committee and take its advice in regard to communications made to the authorities of the competition when the competition has not been approved by this committee."

Communications by architects to an owner while a committee is trying to improve a program, unless they are of the most discreet sort, are likely to do much harm. Heat, ill temper, violent language make negotiations extremely difficult; while such judicious and reasonable but firm communications as were addressed by several invited architects to the Missouri State Capitol Commissioners are of the greatest assistance.

The Boston Sub-committee reports two competitions successfully completed under the Code. Three cases "were considered by the



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Committee as not coming under the head of competitions." In one of these the committee gave advice as to the direct selection of an architect.

The Sub-committee for Southern Pennsylvania has used its offices in several cases to improve intended competitions. It thinks progress is being made but fears that the number of competitions in its territory is increasing. It has approved one excellent program.

The Washington State Sub-committee reports one program approved.

The report of the Pittsburgh Sub-committee is so informing that a quotation from it will be of value as indicating to sub-committees generally an energetic and proper course of action. It says, "Our committee has endeavored to keep in touch with the competitions conducted within our territory, and has requested the members of the Chapter to keep it informed of proposed competitions which have been brought to their attention.

"When word of a contemplated competition has reached the committee, we have immediately written the owner, stating clearly the position of the Chapter and its members with regard to competitions, and requesting him to conduct the proposed competition in accordance with the Code. Where it was possible a committee waited upon the owner and endeavored to impress upon him the advantages of a properly conducted competition.

"Public work of considerable importance has been under consideration by the city authorities during the past year, and several meetings with the authorities were held by representatives of the Chapter. Our advances were well received, and will undoubtedly bear fruit.

"There has been a noticeable falling off in the number of competitions, and a corresponding increase of the number of cases of direct selection in preference to competitions. The Code has had a fair trial and has proven to be the best solution of the vexatious competition question; the majority of our members have firmly stood by its mandates, although often at a considerable loss to themselves, and the result has been an appreciable elevation of the standards of the profession, both in the eyes of the general public and in the eyes of the practitioners themselves."

The Standing Committee on Competitions, acting for the territory of the Chapter-at-Large, has had before it during the year but one competition. This was one of great importance in which the owner insisted on holding an open competition without any provision as to the competency of the competitors. A firm letter from the Standing Committee containing the information that such a competition would under no circumstances be approved and giving the reasons therefor, brought the program promptly into accord with the principles approved by the Institute.

The Standing Committee and several of its sub-committees have been embarrassed by the lack of exact determination of the territory of Chapters. There is in some cases doubt as to the extent of such territory and there is nowhere published, for the use of members, any statement of Chapter limits.

Having thus referred to the work of such sub-committees as have recently reported to the Standing Committee, it may be instructive to consider certain competitions of especial interest.

The Board of Directors of the Institute has instructed this committee to make a statement

in regard to the case of the Franklin Engraving Company of Chicago and to indicate the lessons to be drawn from it.

From evidence submitted to the Committee on Practice in the course of its investigation of the case, it appears that the company retained three architects to make simultaneous sketches for its proposed building, for a fee of three hundred dollars each. There was no professional adviser in charge of the competition and no program other than a statement of requirements. The sub-committee for the territory of the Illinois Chapter took the view that this affair came under an exception relative to a "preliminary report" which at that time was included in the Code, since their "ruling was that no competition existed."

The Board of Directors, finding that the exception in question was likely to be seized upon as a cloak for improper competitions, promptly recinded it.

The Committee on Practice in reporting to the Board upon this case offered the following comment which the Board draws to the attention of members of the Institute: "Your committee believes that the spirit of the Code is and should be superior to the strict letter, and that where doubt exists as to the literal interpretation of any paragraph, that paragraph should be interpreted in the light of the spirit of the Code as a whole.

"Viewed in that light, the paragraph under 'Sundry Exceptions' which relates to the preliminary report upon the development of a property should not in our opinion have been interpreted as permitting two or more members of the Institute to prepare plans for the same project at the same time, under conditions which violate the spirit of every paragraph of the Code from beginning to end."

The Board is deeply impressed with the grave importance of the work of the Sub-committees on Competitions and of the vital necessity of their discharging their duties under the Code in the spirit in which it is written.

The fact that sub-committee are empowered to give approval to programs in the name of the Institute and that an error once made may cause deep embarrassment to the Institute and to all concerned, shows how necessary are a careful reading of the program and clear thinking as to its meaning. Many of the sub-committees do their duty with admirable vigilance, intelligence and fairness, but unfortunately this is not true of all. In a recent case, a sub-committee approved a program containing most grave defects, flatly at variance with the Code.

Some sub-committees have failed to note that in certain programs, although the contract between winner and owner seems to be in due order, there may occur a sentence gravely modifying some feature of that contract. The program of the recent competition for the office building for the Fletcher Trust Company, Indianapolis, to cost about a million dollars was a case in point. The winner's contract was apparently based on the Institute Schedule which was appended, but there was a clause stating that no payment

additional to the half of one per cent., payable upon the making of the award, was to be made to the winner until he had finished working drawings and specifications, and nothing whatever was to be payable to him even then unless he could bring in a bid on a well finished office building with bank furniture, vaults, architects' fees, etc., included at 28 cents per cubic foot.

The sub-committee gave the Institute's approval to the program even though it contained the above proviso. Nine of the twelve competitors, however, with highly commendable spirit brought the clause to the attention of the Standing Committee on Competitions by inquiring whether it was consonant with the form of contract approved by the Institute.

On informing the adviser that unless the proviso were withdrawn the Institute's approval would be withdrawn, the President of the Company at once sought an interview with the Standing Committee on Competitions at which the reasons for objection to the proviso were fully explained and means found for bringing the program into harmony with the best practice.

This case was interesting as a demonstration of the ease with which the Institute's point of view may be seen by a man of good judgment and fine perceptions and of an owner's willingness to conform to the requirements of the Institute, especially when it is made entirely clear in advance that the competitors will not otherwise take part.

The competition for a Young Woman's Christian Association building at Harrisburg, Pa., is interesting as presenting a case in which the owner appealed to the Standing Committee from a decision of a sub-committee. A member of the Institute held that the owner was indebted to him for work previously performed in preparing drawings and specifications. The sub-committee was informed that the owner had made a formal tender to arbitrate the claim but that the architect had not accepted the offer. The sub-committee stated that the program of competition was in all ways in accord with the code but that it would not give approval until the claimant architect had been paid. From this decision the owner appealed. He proved his offer of arbitration and the architect's failure to accept it. The Standing Committee sustained the appeal and ordered the program approved.

Reference should also be made to the fine conduct of competitors invited to take part in the Providence, R. I., Armory competition and to the spirited attitude of members of the Rhode Island Chapter. The program was of the lowest type. It was freely stated that the competition was being used as a cloak for the appointment of a certain person. Architects invited to compete were prompt with indignant refusals. The newspapers not only published accounts of the meetings of the commissioners which showed the most singular proceedings, but they urged the commissioners to adopt the orderly methods of the Institute. In the end, their methods thoroughly

exposed and no architect of reputation consenting to take part in it, the commissioners abandoned the competition and made a direct appointment of the person to whom rumor had pointed as the predestined winner. The Chapter published a dignified and admirable explanation of the Institute's methods.

The most important competition with which the Standing Committee on Competitions has had to deal during the year was that for the Missouri State Capitol. It was a crucial test of the principles and the authority of the Institute.

Through the efforts of members of the Chapter in Missouri, the commissioners had been made aware of the Institute's Code and had retained a professional adviser, but when the program appeared it had grave defects, among which were the following:

1. The competition was open to all but, before the award would be made, the name of the supposed winner was to be disclosed.

2. The right to reject any or all plans submitted was reserved.

3. Almost all of the statements relative to payments and practice were at variance with the Institute's Schedule.

The program was transmitted to the Standing Committee and a lengthy correspondence with the State Capitol Commissioners followed in which they were informed of all the changes that would have to be made if the Institute's approval were to be obtained. The invited competitors refused to have anything to do with the competition unless the program were put on a high plane. The local Chapters came out strongly against the program. The press supported the architects. The commissioners, finding that they could make no progress without the Institute's approval, invited the Standing Committee to meet them in St. Louis. It was not, however, until they gave assurances that they would make a sincere effort to bring their program into harmony with the Institute's principles that the committee consented to go. Four of its members met the commissioners and, after meetings lasting over two days, the commissioners were shown ways by which they could legally bring their program into such condition that it could receive the Institute's approval, which was finally given.

The act appointing the commission was drawn in ignorance of proper practice and imposed limitations which it required much ingenuity to interpret into action acceptable to the Institute. The commissioners, when at last convinced that the form and terms of competition recommended by the committee were in consonance with law and in the interest of the State, acceded to them, and upon the close of the competition, adopted resolutions expressing appreciation of the Standing Committee's action and thanking it for advice and assistance in the conduct of the competition.

The chairman of the Standing Committee on Competitions has received from the chairman of the Missouri State Capitol Commissioners a letter reading as follows:

"We have finally concluded all arrange-

ments in connection with architectural work upon the State Capitol. We have selected our architects and the plan in strict accordance with the rules of the American Institute of Architects. We are fully satisfied with the result and we wish to acknowledge the friendly assistance which you and your associates have rendered us in this matter.

"As a matter of history, as well as of justice to all concerned, we desire to have it known to the architects of the country that our advisory architect, Mr. L. Baylor Pendleton, has, from the beginning of his association with us, striven earnestly to have the competition held in strict accordance with the rules of your Institute. In fact, the first program issued conformed to the spirit of the rules of the Institute, but it was rejected by the Attorney General, and the result was that we were compelled to issue a program which was not satisfactory either to us or to the Institute.

"In finally evolving a program that was acceptable to all concerned, and in which you so kindly aided us, Mr. Pendleton was in full sympathy with the rules of the Institute and has maintained an unvarying loyalty to that organization up to the time of the final award.

"To him and to your committee, more than any others, we feel is due the fact that the problem has been so happily solved. We wish to give honor where honor is due.

"It is useless for us to say that the members of the State Capitol Commission Board are thorough converts to the methods and rules adopted by the American Institute of Architects for architectural competitions."

The Board of Directors also instructs this committee to bring to your attention the case of the Portland Auditorium. The city of Portland, Oregon, being about to erect an auditorium, the recently established Oregon Chapter conducted a successful campaign for the adoption of proper methods. An adviser was chosen to conduct the competition and a program was issued, which received the approval of the Institute.

Upon the conclusion of the competition, there appeared over the signature of a member of the Institute an article vigorously attacking the jury of award.

The Committee on Practice, acting under instructions from the Board of Directors, conducted a very careful investigation into the conduct of the jury and transmitted to the Board a report accompanied by twenty-one exhibits.

The Committee on Practice finds that "The competition was * * * honestly and conscientiously judged and that there was no prima facie evidence of misconduct on the part of the jury."

It is to be supposed that members of the Institute desire to support it in its efforts to improve competition practice. From coast to coast, they have given every evidence of such a desire. Yet in the case of the Portland Auditorium, where the city had recognized the Institute's advice by establishing an orderly competition, architects themselves, by rushing

(Continued on page 82.)

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Editorial Comment

Through the courtesy of Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the American Institute of Architects, we are enabled to present to our readers in this and succeeding numbers of the "Guide," a series of committee reports read at the recent convention in Washington of the American Institute.

These reports deserve a careful reading at the hands of men interested in the advancement of American architecture, covering as they do problems of more or less vital importance to the profession.

As we have observed at the outset the reports in this number are the first of a series we have arranged to give space in the pages of the "Guide." While some of the material contained in these documents is open to the criticism that it is of professional rather than general interest, we have reached the conclusion that to condense it would be to take away from it that flavor of the point of view which is essential to an intelligent grasp of deliverances of the kind.

Our professional readers, in every way considerable, will, we take it, value the matter more highly in this form than in the shape of mangled extracts, while our lay readers will, we fancy, find much of the text worthy of careful reading for the bearing so influential a body as the American Institute is likely to have upon general trade conditions.

* * *

In this connection the editor of the "Guide" is pleased to be able to announce that the series of portrait sketches of prominent architects promised our readers some weeks ago, will begin in an early number of this magazine. Practitioners who have not yet responded to the "Guide's" invitation to forward data and photographs for the series are urged to do so without further delay. The idea is to lead off with Pennsylvania architects, taking in later on practitioners of special note throughout the United States. There will be no charge of any kind for representation in this series, the idea of which is to make known to the trade and to the lay press the personality and achievements of men who are "doing things" in contemporary architecture.

* * *

The close of the first year of Mayor Blankenburg's administration finds the masses thoroughly united, not to say enthusiastic, in approval of this, its first, "reform" administration of city affairs. While here and there trivial errors of judgment have occurred to mar what otherwise might have been classed as a well nigh perfect management of municipal business, in the main the business of the city has been splendidly directed throughout and marks in every department a distinct and encouraging advance over the conditions which obtained under

"gang" rule. Mayor Blankenburg has shown a determination in supporting the principle of civil service in the making of appointments that, considering the pressure brought to bear upon him by those of his friends who believe in the efficacy of spoils methods, is little short of heroic. He has managed a hostile councilmanic body with the utmost tact and ability. He has completely revolutionized the system of awarding contracts and has worked marvels in the methods of bidding for city supplies. He has taken municipal employees out of politics, has established promotions upon a merit basis and has drawn to himself the kindest regard and respect of the men who work in the various city departments. He has effected needed economies in every avenue of municipal expenditure, has placed a needed kibosh on foolish and reckless schemes of embellishment and last but not least has placed a deserved crimp in that irresponsible high-handed and autocratic body—the Board of Revision.

Rome wasn't built in a day. The Augean stable of local politics presents too vile a mess to be cleansed in a year. The wonder of men who know local political conditions from the inside is not that Mayor Blankenburg has "done so little," as certain of his gang critics take a delight in putting it, but that he has been able to do so much. Unless the "Guide" is vastly mistaken in its judgment of Rudolph Blankenburg the man, Philadelphia will be the gainer of much for which to be thankful in the next three years of the Blankenburg term of office. Men who because of trivial things find themselves ready to indulge in hasty criticism, will be wise to suspend judgment until this time a year hence. If the name of Rudolph Blankenburg is not written, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, high upon the scroll of those who love their fellow men, the "Guide" will be ready to admit its failure rightly to interpret the drift of intelligent public sentiment.

* * *

From an article on bungalow designing in "The Architect and Engineer," we are moved to quote the following:

"The magic of the architect has touched Southern California. They have nothing like the great Louisiana oaks, but what they do have they use. The value of the setting is recognized, it is part of the project; unsightly fences; 'sheds,' are abjured. Fences become by their design component parts of the whole, outbuildings partake of the general character. Natural conditions of the site are utilized, grasped with a true instinct; common flowers are used with tremendous effectiveness,—the brilliant red geranium, the Bougainvillia, the ragged Robin, the Gold of Ophir Rose, the terrace moss. The note of color in the residence sections is intensified by the soft, warm tones

of the rough woodwork of the dwellings. The dull grays and wintry tones of other climes are absent. The abundance of a rich country, the fertility of its soil, the love of life, are all exhibited. Gateways, entrances, garden objects, small outbuildings, are of simple design in rough wood, cement or common brick, and these little things are handled with an honest and unfettered pencil that brings about results both of charm and of bigness.

"'A livable house'—simple words these, well understood by English and German architects in their domestic work, and voiced in the bungalow, but the meaning is too subtle for comprehension of the designer whose training has been received in the 45-degree shadow of the light-killing classical colonnade, in the realm of ephemeral detail, of constructed decoration, of the tin cornice skyline; his sympathies, his studies are with the Past. There is much to learn in the rolled parchment of Time, inspiration, yes; but Science's open book of To-day, the economic and mechanical facts of this century appeal for a manly facing of facts, a higher solution of architectural design. The Greeks lived, and expressed their lives, their ideals; the Romans theirs. We, we are in transition; architecture shows this as nothing else does, a reflection of the depths of shallows, too often the latter, of the people and the times. All this is trite, still pertinent."

* * *

A writer in the pages of "The Scientific American," discussing the annoying brick stains which under certain conditions mar otherwise attractive buildings quotes the "Bibliothèque Universelle" in these words: "The brown, white and yellow stains which frequently disfigure brick buildings or walls are the result of a saline efflorescence which may sometimes be removed, according to the 'Bibliothèque Universelle,' by washing with slightly acidulated water, when pure water prove inadequate. Prevention, however, is better than cure. The stains are caused by particles of soluble salts which have been carried to the surface by water and are then crystallized by evaporation. These comprise sulphates of potassium, sodium, aluminium, magnesium and calcium, the last being the one commonest found and the one most resistant to rain. Chlorides and carbonates are also often found. These salts pre-exist either in the earth or in the waters used in manufacture, or in the mortar or sand, the latter being especially the case near the seashore, where sand from the beach is commonly used without the precaution of washing with fresh water. The entry of salts into the brick may occur during the baking, also, when the coal contains pyrites. Care should be taken to use water of low mineral content, especially as regards sulphates. Where only 'sulphur water' is available it should be neutralized with a barium salt (the chloride or carbonate)."

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**Blaw Steel Construction Company, of Pittsburgh, has started sixteen of its sales engineers out on a campaign of education which will take them into every important city in the country. It is the Blaw idea to put their energetic sales engineers into face-to-face contact with the building contractors of the country, and to show them just what is being done with steel forms over a wide range of construction. As Blaw forms cover the field from sidewalks to sewers and walls to columns and girders any contractor for concrete work will be naturally interested in the Blaw story. This concern is to be commended for its enterprise in broadening its publicity campaign in such fashion.

**E. B. Stanley, for twenty-one years connected with the Clinton Metallic Paint Company, Clinton, N. Y., as secretary-treasurer and manager, has disposed of his interest in that company to engage in business independently. Mr. Stanley has secured a splendid line of mortar colors, metallic paint, etc., and will put them out under the "Supreme" brand.

**The sub-committee on concrete paving specifications of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, in the specifications submitted to the recent convention of the society, includes a method of ascertaining the suitability of sand in concrete by comparing mortar made thereof with similar mortar made from Standard Ottawa Sand. The clauses of the specifications regarding fine aggregate as submitted were as follows: The lime aggregate shall consist of material of silicious, granitic or igneous origin, free from mica, clay or silt or other impurities in the excess of 5 per cent., and that per cent. not permitted when occurring as a coating on the sand grains. The aggregate shall be of graded sizes, ranging from 1/4 inch down to that which will be retained on a No. 100 standard sieve; not more than 20 per cent. of which will pass a No. 50 standard sieve for the base, and from 1/4 inch down to that which will pass a No. 80 standard sieve, not more than 20 per cent. of which shall pass a No. 50 standard sieve for the top or wearing surface. When mixed with Portland cement in the proportions of one part of cement to three parts sand, in accordance with standard methods, the resulting mortar shall develop a strength of at least 70 per cent. of the strength of a mortar made of the same proportions, with the same cement and standard Ottawa sand.

**Oskosh Manufacturing Company, Oskosh, Wisconsin, announces the establishment of a Chicago office at 1452 Monadnock Build-

ing, in charge of Mr. A. M. Anderson, district manager. The increased demand for Oskosh machinery makes necessary the extension of distributive forces.

**On November 30, 1912, a prominent figure in the cement industry was removed by death. Mr. Arthur St. John Newberry, president of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Sandusky, Ohio, passed away at his home in Cleveland from pneumonia. He had been in uncertain health for several years, but seemed so much stronger through the past summer and autumn that his sudden death was an unexpected sorrow to his family and friends.

**The Unit Construction Company, Liggett Building, St. Louis, Mo., has acquired the interest and good will of Ernest L. Ransome and the Ransome Engineering Company in patents covering the Ransome Unit System of reinforced concrete construction. By this arrangement the Unit Construction Company adds to its present method of "Unit Bilt" construction and secures the benefits to be derived from the experience of the Ransome organization. Mr. E. E. Ransome will co-operate with the engineering department of the Unit Construction Company as consulting engineer.

**The granite produced in the United States in 1911 had a value of \$21,391,878, an increase of \$849,911 over the value for 1910. Fourteen States, according to the United States Geological Survey, produced granite valued at more than \$50,000, in the following order: Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, California, Wisconsin, Washington, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon and Connecticut. Of these States the first seven produced granite valued at more than \$1,000,000, and six of the fourteen—Vermont, Massachusetts, California, Washington, Rhode Island and Connecticut—showed an increase in value of output. There was an increase of 1,029,704 paving blocks in 1911 over the output of 1910, when the production was 57,089,399, and an increase of \$36,059 in value over the value of the 1910 output, which was \$2,823,772. A large proportion of the output of Wisconsin, the largest producer of these blocks, goes to Chicago; the blocks for New York and other large Eastern cities are supplied by Massachusetts, Maine, New York, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Georgia and other granite-quarrying States near the Atlantic seaboard; and the demand on the Pacific Coast is met by the local quarries.

**Betz & Longyear, architects, with offices

(Continued on page 83.)

Church Lighting

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPETITION.

(Continued from page 79.)

into print in denunciation of the judgment, have done much to jeopardize all that the profession has gained. The public cannot readily distinguish between an attack upon the jury's judgment and an attack upon the method of holding the competition, the result being that they are given the impression that the well considered methods commended by the Institute are not better than those of the days when competitions were a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

In concluding this review of cases, it is highly gratifying to note that the most important competition of the year, that for the new Court House in New York, involving an expenditure of perhaps \$20,000,000, is under the conduct of your president, Mr. Walter Cook, who acts not merely as professional adviser but as consulting architect to the Court House Board.

The year's experience has suggested the desirability of certain changes in the Circular of Advice. These having been studied with the utmost care by the Standing Committee and by the Executive Committee were, upon being laid before the Board of Directors, adopted by that body.

The chief features of these amendments to the circular are as follows:

First. It has been for some time apparent that the idea of putting into a single pamphlet intended for general use a Circular of Advice to Owners and a Code governing the action of members of the Institute was far from fortunate.

It was found on examination that the few sentences relating to the conduct of members, which gave the character of a Code to the

latter part of the circular, were almost completely covered by the Institute's "Canons of Ethics" and that a few changes in that document would not only render unnecessary any reference in the circular to the duties of members but would confine the formal expression of those duties to a single document. Therefore, the circular and Code will now appear as a Circular of Advice pure and simple, though it will, of course, inform the public of the conditions which members of the Institute held prerequisite to participation in competitions.

The latter part of the circular, heretofore called the Code, has been rewritten with an increase in clearness and brevity, but with the omission of statements covered in the Canons of Ethics.

The Standing Committee is happy that so simple a solution of an unfortunate condition has been found.

Second. The Missouri State Capitol Competition focussed attention upon the Institute's description of the several forms of competition with the result that that description of the several forms of competition with the result that that description has been greatly simplified and improved.

Third. Certain unpaid limited competitions having been held, to which twenty or even thirty competitors were invited, an article intended to show why the admission of such great numbers is not to the interest of the owner has been added to the circular.

Fourth. A number of cases have made it evident that the Institute's Schedule of Charges is not in a form satisfactory for use as the conditions of a contract between the owner and the winning architect.

To begin with, the owner, especially if a public body, ought not to be called upon to use a document bearing the Institute's name. Again, the rate of charge is not clearly stated although six per cent. is mentioned, higher rates are referred to, and again the sentence touching the payment of experts is far from clear in its meaning.

In view of this, a form of agreement between the owner and competitors and between the owner and winner, with clear and definite conditions of contract, has been drawn and is included in the circular. This form has received the approval of the Institute's counsel, Francis Fisher Kane, Esq. The use in the program of a contract substantially in accord therewith is made prerequisite to the giving of the Institute's approval.

Fifth. The Tarsney Act having been repealed, the exemption of Treasury competitions from the requirement of approval has been stricken out. The exception from the category of competitions of any case wherein the owner pays each competitor one and one-fifth per cent., has also been stricken out.

The Standing Committee offers for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, first, that the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects reaffirms the principles heretofore adopted by the Institute in its efforts to abate the evils of competitions as expressed in the

"Circular of Advice" and approves the course of the Board of Directors in enforcing these principles.

Resolved, second, that the "Circular of Advice Relative to Principles of Professional Practice" be amended as follows:

Article 14. Change the first sentence to read: "An architect should not take part in a competition as a competitor or juror unless the competition is to be conducted according to the best practice and usage of the profession, as evidenced by its having received the approval of the Institute, nor should he continue to act as professional adviser after it has been determined that the program cannot be so drawn as to receive such approval. "When an architect has been authorized to submit sketches for a given project, no other architect should submit sketches for it until the owner has taken definite action on the first sketches, since, as far as the second architect is concerned, a competition is thus established."

Resolved, third, that the "Canons of Ethics" be amended as follows:

Article 5. Change the article to read: "5. To take part in an competition which has not received the approval of the Institute or to continue to act as professional adviser after it has been determined that the program cannot be so drawn as to receive such approval.

Article 11. Add the words "e. g. by submitting sketches for a project for which another architect has been authorized to submit sketches."

Resolved, fourth, that the American Institute of Architects requires its Chapters so to arrange their affairs that the Institute's Canons of Ethics shall be binding upon all their members and that the Board of Directors is hereby empowered and instructed to enforce this order.

Resolved, fifth, that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby instructed to print in the Annuary, under the heading of each Chapter, an exact statement of the limits of its territory.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MILES DAY,
Chairman.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS,
JOHN HALL RANKIN,
THOS. R. KIMBALL,
C. GRANT LA FARGE,
MILTON B. MEDARY, JR., Secretary,
Committee.

THE ROOF IS IMPORTANT.

"When you get right down to it, all the parts of a building are pretty darn important, but the roof, m' boy, is the only part that gets rained on an' snowed on worth mentionin'. If you was buildin' a boat you'd be mighty particular about the soundness of the hull, which is the one part that keeps the water out, an' I figure that a feller ought to be pust as finicky about the roof of his house, which holds the same kind of a job." —"Rufus the Roofer."

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 81.)

in the New York State Bank Building, Kingston, N. Y., desire catalogs of all building specialties.

**Congressman William M. Calder, of Brooklyn, formerly Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn, in an address in the House of Representatives on the subject of immigration, took strong grounds against severe restrictions. He said the recent immigration has not displaced the native American wage earner and the earlier immigrant, but has only covered the shortage of labor resulting from the excess of the demand over the domestic supply. He added: "I am competent, I believe, to discuss this question. I have studied it from every phase as affecting the business interests of New York City and the wage earning of the American workman; neither has it increased the hours of labor of the so-called skilled American workman. The real fact in the matter that can be demonstrated clearly is that this immigration has tended to actually decrease the hours of labor and increase the wages of the skilled American workman. I am engaged in the building business in New York City, and from my own observation have noted in the past 25 years first a reduction of the hours of labor of men engaged in that industry from 10 to 8 hours and an actual increase in compensation for every branch of labor of from 30 to 100 per cent."

**Cass Gilbert, architect, of New York City, designer of many prominent buildings throughout the country, including the capitol at St. Paul, Minn., and the custom house and the Woolworth Building of New York City, has been elected a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Raymond W. Dull & Co., heretofore located at Aurora, Ill., will be found now at room 706, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill. The company's business, that of designing building sand and gravel screening and washing plants, has increased to such an extent that the change became necessary.

**In view of the important functions of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers as a factor for the spread of education in the uses of cement and the advantages of concrete construction, and for promotion of the business interests of Portland cement manufacturers and users in this country, unusual interest attaches to any changes that may occur in the personnel of the official management of the Association. Several such changes were made at the annual meeting held in New York City early in December, 1912, the most notable being the retirement, as president, of Edward M. Hagar, president of the Universal Portland Cement Company, and the election, in his stead, of John B. Lober, president of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Company. A new office, that of assistant treasurer, was created; and in view of the present volume of the business of the Association, an assistant secretary was appointed in the person of Lewis R. Ferguson, in formal recognition of his valuable services

for several years past. Percy H. Wilson, who has very efficiently served the association heretofore as secretary, is continued in that office. The following are the officers elected for 1913: President, John B. Lober; vice-president, Robert S. Sinclair; treasurer, W. H. Harding; assistant treasurer, W. D. Lober; secretary, Percy H. Wilson, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; assistant secretary, Lewis R. Ferguson.

**William L. Bowman, civil engineer, an attorney-at-law, of New York, read a paper

on Tuesday afternoon at the annual meeting of the American Society of Engineering Contractors, at 29 West Thirty-ninth street. His topic was "Legal Hints to Contractors." In the evening the session opened with an address by the incoming president, after which Edward F. Croker, ex-chief of the New York Fire Department and president of the Croker National Fire Prevention Engineering Company, of New York City, gave a talk, supplemented with lantern slides, on "Fire: Its Effects and Its Prevention."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912

(This, and all other reports, will be found later in the Journal of the Institute.)

December 24, 1912...

To the Board of Directors, American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

As Chairman of the Standing Committee on Contracts and Specifications, I beg to report progress.

The work of the Committee for the past year has been confined to matters relating to slight modifications in the standard documents, which, from time to time, have been requested by the various members and chapters of the Institute, or from bodies who were considering the adoption of our documents in their practice and desired to have them modified in certain details to suit local conditions. The Washington State Chapter, for example, has issued under our supervision the Washington State Chapter Edition of the Standard Documents. Quite a number of individual practitioners have in a similar way had their own documents printed, as provided under our agreement with Mr. Soltmann, the licensee, as well as certain corporations, such, for example, as the Sage Foundation Homes Company, which has used the documents in this way for some 200 or 300 contracts. According to a statement from the licensee, the sales of the Standard Documents have in round numbers amounted to 10,000 proposals, 10,000 agreement sets, 10,000 general conditions. In addition to this, 3,000 of the general conditions and 1,000 of agreement "A" were printed for the Washington State Chapter.

Considering the fact that the documents are new and that not a few practitioners had anticipated the final issuance of these documents by having printed documents of their own based upon the preliminary reports of your committee, and, therefore, would not purchase from the licensee our documents until their stock was exhausted, your committee feels that the result of the first year

is very satisfactory and fully comes up to the committee's expectations.

As to criticism of the forms and conditions of the documents it is perhaps too soon to make an intelligent report. The suggestions received to date have all been of such a minor character as to make a discussion in this report unnecessary. A sufficient time has not elapsed to bring the documents under the test of legal interpretation by the courts. In a number of instances, however known to the committee, the documents have been passed upon by important corporations and found satisfactory.

Your committee is now considering the matter of a proper contract between owner and architect, combined with a schedule of services, or what might correspond to the general conditions of the building contract, which defines and explains more fully than the schedule of the charges of the Institute, the functions and responsibilities of the architect both as implied and expressed in the Standard Documents and customarily rendered by the best architects.

While your committee is not sure that it is wise or necessary to provide a standard form for such an agreement between owner and architect, it is nevertheless impressed with the great advantage of representing a standard of practice and relations which might be referred to as the basis of individual contracts between owners and architects. It would seem that such a schedule ought to be substantially the same whether the commission be the result of a competition or a voluntary selection, and, therefore, your committee has consulted with the Committee on Competitions in their preparation of a draft to be submitted by them in connection with their report. In considering this draft, your committee would suggest that the convention look upon it not only with reference to work obtained through competitions, but as the basis of such a general schedule of practice

as might be approved by the Institute and thereafter represent a standard of reference for specific documents to be employed in general practice.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GROSVENOR ATTERBURY.
Committee on Contracts and Specifications:
GROSVENOR ATTERBURY,
FRANK W. FERGUSON,
WILLIAM A. BORING,
FRANK C. BALDWIN,
FRANK MILES DAY,
ALLEN B. POND.

Alterations and Additions

(Continued from page 75.)

Street Station. Cost, \$12,000. Station, Sixteenth and Indiana avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Sixteenth and Indian avenue.

Charles Martin (O), 3626 Sansom street. J. J. Mulhern (C), 3625 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$300. Residence.

A. Veltzen (O), 2967 Frankford avenue. D. Snyder (C), 2130 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$350. Store and dwelling, 2945 Frankford avenue.

C. Schmidt & Son (O), Second and Girard avenue. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson st. Cost, \$20,000. Tower, 178 Girard avenue.

Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company (O), Twenty-eighth and Parrish streets. Richmond & Kemp (C), 1908 Market street. Cost, \$1,000. Wash house.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company (O), Reading Terminal. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$4,250. Office, Ridge avenue and Noble street. Cost, \$4,200. Stable.

E. J. Mungey (Agent), 505 Chestnut street. Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$900. Store, 155 North Third street.

A. M. Lamb (O), 4114 Girard avenue. R. S. Boylan (C), 5741 Catherine street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, 3920 Girard avenue.

Estate of T. B. White (O), Howard and Berks streets Frank Achuff (C), 2627 North Front street. Ghost \$600. Manufactory.

W. E. Adams (O), 2030 North Nineteenth street. A. K. Proud (C), 2627 North Englethteenth street. Cost, \$10,000. Store and natatorium, 219 South Broad street.

Dale & Yost (O), Haines and Ogontz avenue. Cost, \$700. Greenhouse.

J. McClellan (O), Eighth and Dauphin sts. W. W. Kline (C), 2530 North Broad street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, Fourth and Cambria streets.

Philadelphia Trust Company (O), 915 Chestnut street. W. H. Pierce (C), 1236 Olive street. Cost, \$850. Warehouse, 24 South Marshall street.

M. S. Maloney (O), 2126 North Twentieth street. J. Borden & Bro. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$360. Theatre, Twenty-second and Berks streets.

Seyber Machine Works (O), 1537 Thompson street. J. F. Berger & Co. (O), 6336 Stenton avenue. Cost, \$360. Shop.

Janney & Burroughs (O), 315 North Third street. Rydhouse-Arey Company (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, \$500. Salesroom.

J. & J. Dobson (O), Falls of Schuylkill, Pa. Cost, \$1,000. Mill, Falls of Schuylkill.

Dominico De Medio (O), 1033 South Ninth street. Pietro Giordano (C), 724 Salter street. Cost, \$400. Store, 1033 South Ninth street.

J. H. Jolly (O), 42 North Fifth street. F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, \$3,050. Dwelling, 315 South Twelfth street.

F. T. Chandler (O), 6025 Overbrook avenue. Milton W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, Overbrook, Pa.

COST KEEPING FOR CONTRACTORS.

A recent issue of the "Journal of the American Society of Engineering Contractors" contains an article entitled "Cost Keeping and Its Value in Relation to Estimating on New Work," which is significant in its substance as well as its title in that it indicates that the contractor of to-day is looking upon his business as not merely that of a good "boss," getting a maximum amount of work out of each laborer at the minimum wage, but that he is advancing it to be a profession, the laws of which should be studied and mastered if success is to be attained.

Even more significant of this—than the paper itself—was the discussion, in which several contractors stated their belief in this idea of contracting. One contractor whose work is largely reinforced concrete stated:

"I keep a clerk on all of my work, and he has nothing to do but one thing, keep the time and keep track of the materials and their disposition. He checks up the materials, and that relieves the foreman of that duty."

* * * It is a small job that does not pay for the clerk to keep time and check materials. I think that is as necessary as any other part of the work. If there is a bag of cement that goes over to a certain footing it is charged to that footing, and so on for other sections of the work. And all it costs to know that is the salary of the man who is taking notes of them."

Another speaker summed up the advantages to contractors of cost keeping as follows: "The old-fashioned contractor who did not keep cost records never knew whether he had made or lost money on his job until it was completed; and if he had made money he did not know on what items he had made it. He had made money on the whole job, and that is all he knew. And he used those same figures on the next job, if it was similar to the previous one; whereas, if he had kept a cost system he would have been able to bid more intelligently on work by reducing the price on some of the items where he had made more money than was necessary, and increasing the price for those items on which he had figured too low before."

The author of the article, Berton M. Laughhead, described in brief what is included in such cost keeping as follows: "In order to successfully make estimates that will enable a contractor to make safe bids, it is absolutely necessary that he keep daily records, in detail, of every branch of his work, so that on completion, he will be able from such records to compile a final cost sheet that will show him the total cost and the cost per yard of his work."

A REFRIGERATION EXPOSITION.

The third International Congress of Refrigeration in September will be featured by an Exposition. An association has been organized to manage and finance it and the immense amphitheatre at Forty-second and Halsted streets, Chicago, has been engaged.

Trackage connection with all of the railways entering Chicago makes magnificent possibilities for a fine exhibition of everything pertaining to refrigeration—cars, machinery of all sorts, fruits, game, poultry, meats, vegetables, eggs, butter and cheese.

This exhibition will be held while between 500 and 600 delegates from Europe and South American countries are attending convention of American ice-makers, meat packers, poultry, game, butter and egg interests.

The officers and directors of this Exposition are: President pro tem., William L. Wagner; vice-president, Frank L. Nickerson, and general manager, William E. Skinner, with office at 819 Exchange avenue, Chicago. Directors in addition to the officers are Theo. O. Vilter, John S. Field, F. S. Pilsbry, Arthur Meeker, H. C. Gardner, C. M. Secrist, George S. Haskell, A. D. White and H. W. Hart.

HOW TO ATTACH PLASTER TO CONCRETE.

The Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass., recommend the following method of attaching plaster to concrete: "Make the concrete as porous as possible by omitting sand from the mix and by not spading the concrete next to the forms. Where plaster is required underneath a floor or roof, if the forms are sprinkled with ½-inch stone before the concrete is placed, a rough surface will be obtained to which plaster will key nicely.

"To attach Portland cement plaster to smooth concrete, hack the surface with a point, brush the surface thoroughly to get the dust out, wash it, and in every case make sure that the under concrete is thoroughly wet before the plaster is applied. Otherwise the water will be soaked out of the plaster and the plaster will not adhere. Wash the surface with grout just ahead of the plaster and make sure that the plaster is applied before the grout has time to set."

It is the experience of the Aberthaw Construction Company that lime plaster is very unsatisfactory for placing on concrete surfaces. The only way they have been sure of a satisfactory result is to use plaster which is principally composed of plaster of paris. They have used several of these such as made by the United States Gypsum Company and the Kings Windsor Company.

The man that doesn't advertise nowadays is a barnacle. And he ends up like a barnacle by being scraped off.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending January 25, 1913:

Number of transfers	462
Amount of transfers	\$2,484,464.17
Cash consideration	309,276.67
Mortgage consideration	2,175,187.50
Ground rent consideration	3,226.33
Which on a basis of 6 per cent. amounts to	53,772.17

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ransstead st., Phila.

Canvas Roofing.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Elevator (Lubricators.)

American Engr & Mfg. Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Engineering Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fire Protection Equipment.

Jas. Boyd & Bros.,
25th and Wharton sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

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Keystone Hardwood Floor Co.,
7 S. 16th st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Juncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating (Warm Air.)

Makin Heating Co., 6 N. 18th St., Phila.

Help Furnished.

Business Service Co., Commonwealth Bldg.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
435-37 N. Broad st., Phila.

Metal Furniture.

Edward Darby & Sons Co., 233 Arch St.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

American Metal Stamping Company,
20 Herman st., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st.

Metal Doors and Trim.

R. R. Hammond & Co.,
Land Title Bldg., Phila.

Mill Work.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
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Mortar Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
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Painting and Decorating.

C. Albert Kuehnle, 28 S. 16th st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.

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Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Refrigerators.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Slate (black and colored)

Wm. Moore Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Roofing Tile.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange
O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.

Hazlett & Moss, . . . 518 Walnut st., Phila.

Safety Treads.

R. R. Hammond & Co., Land Title Bldg.

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Woodoleum Flooring Co., Betz Building

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Sash Pulleys.

American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Soundings.

Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Slate—Roofing and Structural.

Wm. Moore Co., Real Estate Trust Bldg.

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9th and Tioga Sts., Phila.

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Harry C. Eisenbise, Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Waitneight-Pearson Engr. Co.,
Heed Bldg., Phila.

Terra Cotta (Architectural)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Test Borings.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

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Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.

Waterproofing Specialties.

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Weather Strips (Metal).

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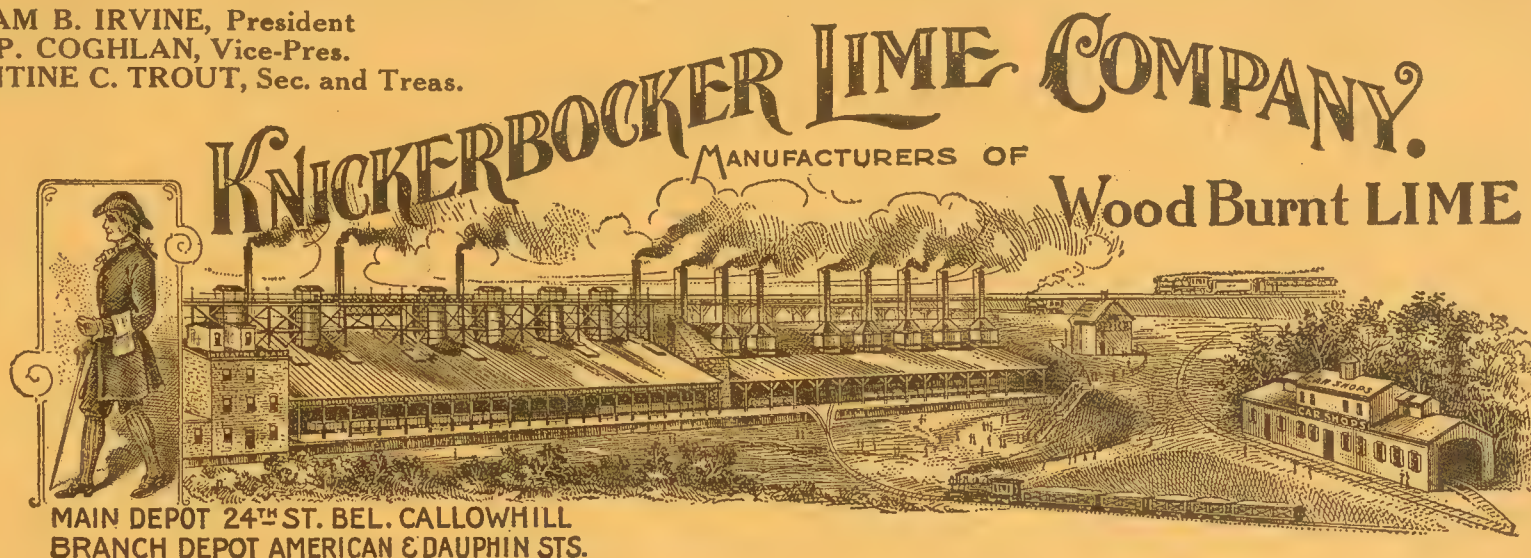
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AND THE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT TRADES

Vol. XXVIII., No. 6.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

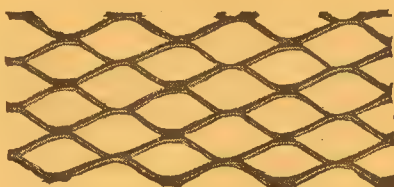
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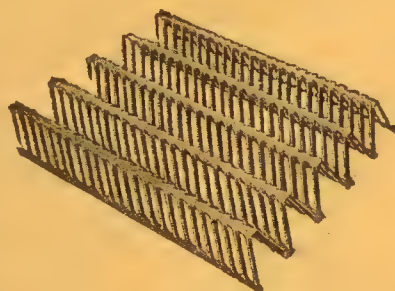
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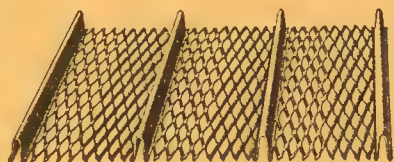


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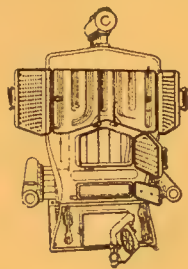
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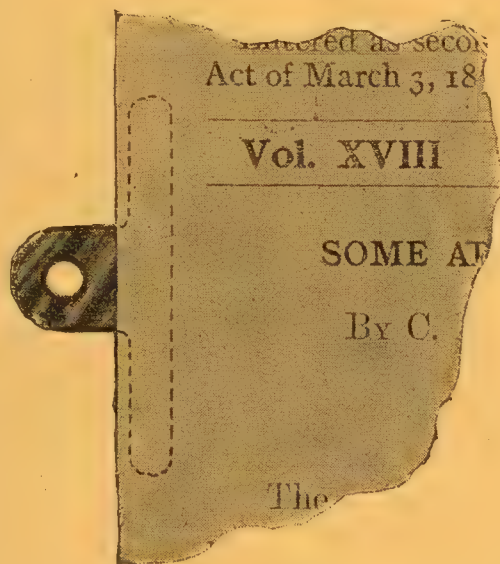
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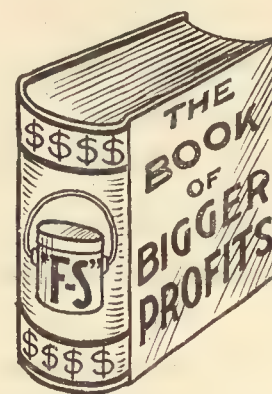
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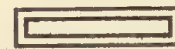
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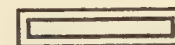


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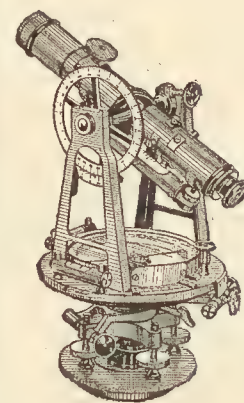
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

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Residence, Seminole avenue and Gravers' lane, Germantown. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Mrs. W. Logan Fox, Twelfth and Clinton streets. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 31x80 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due February 8th. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue, and Pringle Borthwick, 8818 Germantown avenue.

Residences (30), Delmar and Pechin streets, Manayunk, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Robert M. Hilands, 41 South Fifteenth street. Brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Builder, Rhoads Shee, Real Estate Trust Building, is taking sub-bids.

Library, Sixty-fifth and Girard avenue. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, Free Library of Philadelphia, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 80x105 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, granite. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in two weeks.

Restaurant (alts.), 1432 South Penn Square. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Lessees, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Consists of remodeling entire first floor for restaurant. Plans about to be started.

Machine Shop, Seventeenth and Allegheny avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Harrison Safety Boiler Works, on premises. Brick, one story, 56x70 feet; wing, 25x46 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, are figuring.

Residence, Yardley, Pa., \$15,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, C. A. Beach, care of Reading Railroad, Reading Terminal. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, 30x60 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids, due February 10th. F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, is figuring.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, three stories, 49x52 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Garage, Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Wm. A. Gray, Bala, Pa. Stone, one story, Billiard room on second floor, shingle roof, hot water heater, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Oxford, Pa., \$12,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, William D. Miller, Oxford, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 40x62 feet, six bath rooms, electric lighting and steam heating from central plant. Plans completed. Owner ready for bids.

Residences (107), Wyoming avenue and York road. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Anthony M. Zane, 2223 Somerset street. Brick, two and three stories, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owner taking sub-bids.

Store and Dwelling, Seventy-first and Woodland avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, P. Bernard, 6720 Woodland avenue. Brick, two stories, 40x75 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (heating reserved). Owner taking bids. Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street, is figuring.

Laboratory and Power House, Cold Spring Harbor, R. I. Architects, Peabody, Wilson & Brown, 389 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owners, Carnegie Laboratory of Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, R. I. Brick, hollow tile, plaster, one and two stories, 80x52 feet and 54x40 feet, tile and asbestos shingle roof, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing

(heating and electric lighting reserved). Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. A. S. Hoag, Haverford, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting, one bath room. Architects taking bids, due February 6th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.; Frank Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; M. N. Croll, St. Davids, Pa.

Loft Building, 117-119 North Seventh street. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, S. P. Wetherill, Morris Building. Brick and terra cotta, eight stories, 54x142 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators, hollow tile, concrete and metal fireproofing, granite. Architect taking bids, due February 7th at 11 A. M. The following are figuring: George Pawling Company, Broad and Vine streets; Fuller Const. Co., Morris Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; James G. Doak Company, Crozer Building; Cramp Company, Denckla Building; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street, and B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street.

Telephone Exchange (alts.), Moorestown, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Delaware and Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph. Brick, two stories, 21x89 feet. Consists of interior alterations, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due February 12th. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, and Chas. McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Office Building (alt and add.), Dauphin street and Glenwood avenue. Architect J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Henry C. Patterson, on premises. Brick, two stories, 27x32 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Swarthmore, Pa., \$7,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, James Bacon Douglas, Swarthmore, Pa. Frame, two and one-

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half stories, 42x27 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, two bath rooms. Architects taking bids, due February 6th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. W. Meckert & Co., Glenolden, Pa.; J. D. Durnell, Swarthmore, Pa.; George W. Grover, Morton, Pa., and R. H. Anderson, Lansdowne, Pa.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa. Architects, Melior & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owner, Mrs. William Willcox, 2011 Pine street. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, 45x25 feet; wing, 30x19 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors, four bath rooms. Architects taking bids, due February 7th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; John J. Murphy & Co., 1139 South Wilton avenue; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; Alfred James, Bala, Pa., Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Factory Building, 4200 Wissahickon avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, American Pulley Company, on premises. Concrete, brick, two stories, 181x151 feet; wing, 50x80 feet, tile and asbestos roof, granite. Owners taking bids on brick and stone work, due February 3rd. In addition to those previously reported, J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

School, Llanerch, Pa., \$50,000. Architects, Blithe & Richards, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Llanerch, Pa. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Store and Office Building, Thirteenth and Sansom streets, \$20,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, S. J. M. Brock, agent, Franklin Bank Building. Brick, four stories, 17x92 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), 1630 Market street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, 1329 South Penn Square. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating, blue marble, exterior and marble interior. Architects taking bids, due February 8th. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Jacob Myers & Sons, Wither-spoon Building, and Ferguson & Sons, 405 South Twenty-first street.

Restaurant and Pool Room, 5203 Market street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chest-

nut street. Owner, F. J. Loughran, 5201 Market street. Brick, two stories, 17x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due February 7th. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; F. B. Borel, Fifty-third and Market streets; Joseph Bird Company, 213 East Eleventh street; L. K. Smith, 5324 North Twelfth street; Carvan Construction Company, 5143 Erving street.

Building (alt. and add.). Consists of new auditoriums, 3944 Walnut street, \$12,000. Architect, Charles B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Philomusian Club, 3903 Sansom street. Brick, three stories, 34x165 feet, sand stone, tin and slag roof, maple floor, five toilet room (steam heat and electric lighting reserved). Architect taking bids, due February 8th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wynnewood, Pa. Architect, Horace Wells Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, A. A. Stevenson, on premises. Brick, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due February 6th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrave street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; J. M. Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Sub-Station, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia. Owners, Beacon Light Company, Chester, Pa. Brick, one story, 30x92 feet, slag roof, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due February 7th. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building, and F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Garage and Power House, Enfield, Pa. Architects, Broekie & Hastings, Presser Building. Owner, Edward Dale, Enfield, Pa. Brick, one story, slate roof, electric lighting.

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Architects taking bids, due February 5th. The following are figuring: Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; I. A. Dunkelberger, 71 East Herman street; George A. Sorber's Son, 18 Harvey street; A. P. Simpson, 435 Winona street.

School, Mt. Carmel, Pa., \$75,000. Architect, Clyde Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Mt. Carmel Borough School District. Brick and stone, two stories, 120x140 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (heating, plumbing, reserved). Hummelstown or White Haven Brown stone, granite, interior marble, Pompeian brick, hollow tile and concrete, fireproofing, slate blackboards. Owners taking bids, due February 24th. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Edw. Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Wayne Contracting Company, 1214 Filbert street; Henry E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. Roe Searing, all of Philadelphia; Lewis & Morse, Mt. Carmel Lumber Company, both of Mt. Carmel, Pa.; East End Lumber Company and Shamokin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Shamokin, Pa.; W. H. Lamont, Hazleton, Pa.; James W. Boyle, Freeland, Pa.; S. W. Strayer, Lemoyne, Pa.; Gordon Nagle, Pottsville, Pa.; J. Henry Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Daniel H. Sharp, 30 North Third street, Camden, N. J., and Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.; and James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, Philadelphia.

School, Twenty-ninth and Muckle streets, Camden, N. J., \$100,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fireproof, three stories, 131x153 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, fan system, brownstone and granite, marble interior, expanded metal, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due February 10th. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, 617 Perry Building; W. E. Dotts & Co., Bulletin Building; Wayne Contracting Company, 1214 Filbert street; Henry E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Edward Fay & Son, 1521 Ranstead street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street, all of Philadelphia; William Wrixford, 535 Market street; James W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Mockett Const. Co., Sixth and Market streets; Daniel H. Sharp, 39 North Third street; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway; George Bachman, 19 North Thirtieth street, all of Camden, N. J., and Harry Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Apartment House, Southeast corner Nineteenth and Rittenhouse streets. \$1,000,000. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, fifteen stories, 70x100 feet. Plans in progress.

School, Coatesville, Pa. \$60,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street.

Owner, Board of Education, Coatesville, Pa. Brick, two stories, sixteen rooms, concrete floors. Plans in progress. Bids will be taken in about ten days.

Residences (43), Medary avenue, west of Twentieth street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Armstrong & Wiley, care C. M. Rainsford, Penn Square Building. Brick, two stories, 15x43 feet each. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids in about ten days.

Restaurant, 26 North Eleventh street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 16x62 feet, Kittanning bricks, granite, slag roof, steam heating, interior marble base. Architects taking bids due February 8. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Office Building, Akron, Ohio. Architect, Fred W. Hagloch, Flatiron Building, Akron, Ohio. Owner, The Selzer Building, Akron, Ohio. Brick, terra cotta, steel and concrete, fireproof, five stories, 74x162 feet, granite, light bricks, asbestos roof, concrete fireproofing (heating and lighting reserved). Architects taking bids. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Apartments, Studio and Two Residences, Twenty-third and Pine streets. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owner, Albert Rosenthal, 1529 Chestnut street. Brick, fireproof, three stories, 60x70 feet, slag roof, hardwood floors, exterior marble, Vermont, concrete fireproofing (heating and lighting reserved). Architects taking additional bids due February 6. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is figuring.

Alt. for Flats, Fifty-sixth and Race streets. Architect, B. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Receiver of Tradesmen's Trust Company, Juniper and Chestnut streets. Brick, three stories. Will contain 18 flats. Plans about completed.

School, Norristown, Pa. Architect, Oliver R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, Board of Education, Norristown, Pa. Brick, fireproof, two stories, 45x67 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Milk Depot, Twelfth and Montgomery avenue. Architect, Oliver R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, Wills, Jones, McEwen Company. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

School, Ilion, N. Y. Architects, Fuller & Robinson Company, Albany, N. Y. Owners, Board of Education, Ilion, N. Y. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 126x102 feet, slag roof. Electric light, steam heat, fan system,

limestone, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due February 20. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Factory, Conshohocken, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, Linde Product Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Brick and concrete, one story, 30x65 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due February 8th. F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, is figuring.

Y. M. C. A., Seventeenth and Christian streets. Architect, H. Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Colored Branch, 1726 Christian street. Brick, four stories, 71x130 feet, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Revised plans in progress.

Factory, Tioga and C streets. Architects, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Budd Manufacturing Company, Arimingo and Tioga streets. Galvanized iron, one story, 30x70 feet. Architects have received bids.

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Contracts Awarded

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Store Building, Twelfth and Walnut streets, \$45,000. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Peter Thomson, Esq., 1118 Walnut street. Brick, limestone, granite, four stories, 47x98 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators, concrete fire-proofing. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Museum (add.), Thirty-third and Spruce streets, \$500,000. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, Day Bros. & Klauder, and Stewardson & Page, associated. Owner, University of Pennsylvania, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 100x125 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, Sayre & Fisher hydraulic face brick, granite, Vermont, Italian white and Knoxville marble. Contract awarded to J. Myers & Sons, Wither-spoon Building.

Bungalow, Brown's Mills, N. J., \$3,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Frame, two stories, 22x38 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to C. H. Shaedle, Columbus, N. J.

Residence, Greenwich, N. J. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Dr. A. H. Goodwin, Greenwich, N. J. Brick, two and one-half stories, 62x37 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Stable (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, W. A. McEwen, Lansdowne, Pa. Frame and rough cast, two stories, 16x60 feet, electric lighting, slate and tin roof (hot water heating reserved). Contract awarded to J. K. Ingram, Lansdowne, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, Horace Thumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, John W. Converse, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, three stories, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Office (alt. and add.), 660 North Broad street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Meeley Rubber Company, 660 North Broad street. Brick, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Springfield avenue and Cherokee street, \$8,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. C. W. Henry, on premises. Stone, three stories. Consists of alterations and additions. Contract awarded to William J. Gruhler Company, 219 East High street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Penllyn, Pa. Architect, Horace Wells Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, W. S. Hollowell, Penllyn, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, blue marble, exterior, slag and shingle

roof (electric lighting and interior marble work reserved). Hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Loudon streets. \$13,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Logan Amusement Company, care A. J. Margolin, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 34x109 feet, tile and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to G. J. Reich, 1112 Loudon street.

Store Building (alt.), 1517 Chestnut street. Architect's private plans. Owner, Showell & Fryer, Juniper and Market streets. Brick, six stories, 22x176 feet. Contract awarded to Henry C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street.

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Permits for New Buildings

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Joseph Ashby (O), Fox Chase, Pa. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x46 feet, D and Stanwood streets. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings.

R. W. Scott (O), Wissahickon avenue. Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,000. Garage, stone, one story, 24x53 feet. Cost, \$20,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 42x65 feet, Wissahickon avenue and Hortter street.

J. H. Earl (O), Mulberry street. W. R. Gruthers (C), 1815 Plum street. Cost, \$950. Stable, brick, two stories, 16x32 feet. Plum and Schlater streets.

Bergner & Engel Brewing Company (O), Thirtys-econd and Master streets. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$125,000. Brewery, brick, five stories, 62x123 feet, Thirty-second and Master streets.

Thomas J. Rzespski (O), 3173 Richmond street. Cost, \$4,800. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x46 feet, 3602 Richmond street.

Dougherty & Storch (O), 1712 Wolf street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x32 feet, Allegheny avenue and Howard street.

H. Gelbarth (O), Thirteenth and Ontario streets. F. L. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, \$4,500. Dwelling, brick,

two stories, 24x35 feet, Sixty-fifth avenue and Twelfth street.

B. Berheim Sons (O), 309 Master street. Cost, \$5,500. Manufacturing, brick, two stories, 60x63 feet, 312 Master street.

Stanley (agent), Eighty-first and Avenue F. E. Adler (C), Eigtieth and Buist avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x36 feet. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, Seventy-seventh and Buist avenue.

D. Lupton & Sons Company (O), Allegheny avenue and Tulip street. Cost, \$20,000. Manufacturing, brick, one story, 57x165 feet, Allegheny avenue and Wetter street.

Rhoe Shee (O), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$24,000. Sixteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x40 feet. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, Delmar and Peachin streets.

Louis A. Finberg (O), 2047 East Cambria street. Cost, \$4,500. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 18x27 feet, 2217 North Front street.

F. E. Heaton (O), Churchville, Pa. Cost, \$500. Brick, one story, 18x26 feet. Tree and Red Lion road.

R. C. Ballinger & Co. (O), 218 North Thirteenth street. H. B. Coyle Iron Works (C), 622 Filbert street. Cost, \$375. Office, 121 South Third street.

Alterations and Additions

Barrett Manufacturing Company (O), Land Title Building. Cost, \$5,000. Manufacturing building. Cost, \$3,000. Manufacturing building, Thirty-sixth and Wharton streets.

William MacDonald (O), 3511 Kensington avenue. Ignatz Pacan (C), Salmon and Le-fever streets. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, 2605 Howard street.

Order of Moose (O), 134 North Broad street. Jacob Neimon (C), 1029 Jackson street. Cost, \$1,600. Club house.

H. G. Herring (O), 447 Queen street, Germantown. Cost, \$2,000. Garage.

J. F. Foley (O), 1132 Callowhill street. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 624 North Twelfth street.

American Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Master streets. P. Haibach Contracting Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$6,000. Stable.

W. J. Barr (O), 2339 Spruce street. Robert F. Makin (C), 713 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$800. Store and dwelling.

C. E. Balbon (O), 42 North Ninth street. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$3,000. Store, Tenth and Arch streets.

A. W. Vollmer (O), Bailey Building. F. H. Steer (C), Mutual Life Building. Cost, \$2,000. Office, 26 South Fifteenth street.

John Lucas Company (O), Mitchell Brothers (C), 2125 Race street. Cost, \$5,250. Offices.

Charles Munder (O), 105 Callowhill street. J. W. Roberts (C), 121 West Wildey street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 233 Callowhill street.

Penn Surgical Manufacturing Company (O), 1407 North Eighth street. C. F. Bachler (C), 142 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$1,030. Manufacturing.

Dr. D. Richardson (O), 708 Chestnut street. H. C. Weisner (C), 708 Chestnut street. Cost, \$5,000. Museum.

F. W. Maurer & Sons (O), Wayne avenue and Bristol street. R. Beatty & Bros. (C), 2331 East Fletcher street. Cost, \$900. Power house.

Bell Telephone Company (O), Thirteenth and Arch streets. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denekla Building. Cost, \$3,000. Office, 26 West Chelton avenue.

H. C. Scattergood (O), 1016 Pine street. Charles H. S. Zebly (C), Pine and Quince streets. Cost, \$1,200. Residence.

M. Rosenbaum (O), 1117 South Second street. Basch & Co. (C), 1436 South Front street. Cost, \$400. Store.

James Amorost (O), 430 North Sixty-fourth street. S. Amoroso (C), 430 North Sixty-fourth street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling.

Bunting & Heritage (O), 1421 South Broad street. A. Donaldson, Ja. (C), 2237 Oakford street. Cost, \$1,975. Manufacturing, 1210 South Twelfth street.

Thomas Gleim (O), 031 Master street. C.

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G. W. Garman (O), 258 North Fifty-second street. M. Schmidt (C), 5319 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$550. Dwelling.

R. B. Scott (O), 834 North Twelfth street. W. S. Snyder (C), 1205 Thompson street. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 810 North Twelfth street.

P. Halberstadt (O), 5152 Viola street. H. Halberstadt (C), 5152 Viola street. Cost, \$1,565. Dwelling, 5168 Viola street.

Supplee Dairies (O), Marvine and Jefferson streets. Drehman Paving Company (C), 2625 Parrish street. Cost, \$500. Dairy.

Harry Freshie (O), 2322 Ridge avenue. Bushnell Brothers (C), 2246 North Fifth street. Cost, \$640. Store.

Netherlands Company (O), Philadelphia. William Morrow (C), 320 Harmony street. Cost, \$570. Office, 836 Chestnut street.

T. McLeister (O), 2218 Pine street. Cost, \$600. Dwelling, 2133 Cypress street.

H. F. Mitchell Company (O), 518 Market street. E. C. Brown (C), 1220 Chancellor street. Cost, \$1,500. Store.

Charles Vendig (O), Bailey Building. Cambria Steel Company (C), Johnstown, Pa. Cost, \$2,000. Hotel, Thirteenth and Filbert streets.

Harry Zebinan (O), 3412 Germantown avenue. Ed. Reebe (C), 2632 West Cumberland street.

Samuel Snellenberg (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Basch & Co. (C), 1436 South Front street. Cost, \$1,800. Store, 1008 Market street.

H. Jacob (O), 135 West Susquehanna avenue. J. McCann (C), 210 West Dauphin street. Cost, \$560. Dwelling, 135 West Susquehanna avenue.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia. A. A. Ardis (C), 219 South Fifth street. Cost, \$350. Stable, 908 Buttonwood street.

Wallace Automobile Company (O), 206 North Twenty-second street. Klonowert & Jost (C), 1538 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,800. Garage.

All Saints' Sisters of the Poor (O), 2016 Race street. Klonowert & Jost (C), 1538 Cherry street. Cost, \$3,900. Store, Eleventh and Commerce streets.

Berg Brothers (O), 1017 Market street. Klonowert & Jost (C), 1538 Cherry street. Cost, \$3,900. Store, Eleventh and Commerce streets.

Department of Health (O), City Hall, Philadelphia. J. W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, \$18,000. Dining room, Byberry, Pa. Cost, \$29,000. Pavilion, Byberry, Pa.

E. A. Carroll (O), Sixtieth and Girard avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, Lincoln Drive and Westview street.

American Ice Company (O), Sixth and Arch streets. Cost, \$400. Club house, Shawmont, Pa.

J. H. Sloan (O), 1527 Morris street. Henry Lutz & Co., (C), 210 North Sixteenth street. Cost, \$1,250. Apartments, 104 North Nineteenth street.

William Whitehead (O), 2018 North Twentieth street. E. Rieber (C), 232 Cumberland street. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling, 2406 North Twenty-ninth street.

Emil Kamp (O), 1000 West Huntingdon street. T. Matthews Sons (C), 2336 Hancock street. Cost, \$485. Store and dwelling, 2552 Germantown avenue.

V. Van Doorne (O), 6108 Woodstock street. A. M. Lance (C), Haines and Pike streets. Cost, \$675. Dwelling.

R. E. Lamberton (O), 217 West Penn street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$500. Residence.

Mrs. C. J. Gibbons (O), 917 Farragut Terrace. H. B. Hunt, Jr. (C), 1117 South Forty-seventh street. Cost, \$875. Residence, 4625 Woodland avenue.

City of Philadelphia (O). Thomas M. Seeds (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$2,000. Elevators, City Hall, Philadelphia.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

as read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. December 1912.

(This, and all other reports, will be found later in the Journal of the Institute)

This Committee begs to "report progress" in many of the matters referred to in its report to the Convention of 1911. As some members of the Institute may recollect, we announced at that time that we proposed to hold an "Educational Conference," made up of representatives of the several Chapters. This took place, was largely attended, prolonged itself well into the next day, and, whether it was stimulating or not to those who took part, was of the utmost use to the Committee, which, as announced, will hold another conference at this Convention tonight. The Committee is deeply gratified to note that this year other committees will follow the same course. This is all eloquent testimony to the supreme importance of personal associations, which is of primary value, not only in committee work, but in education, and it is the enforced lack of such association that leads this Committee to oppose the educational scheme of correspondence schools, which, in all good faith, and with the best intentions, cannot possibly give the human and gregarious elements which are absolutely and primarily essential.

At the Educational Conference of last year it was agreed that the Educational Committee should use its best efforts towards inducing the several Chapters to form standing committees on education (where these did not exist), and to offer its services to such committees, in order that there might be more consistent and energetic activity in this direction, and that it might all be co-ordinated, in a way, through the Central Committee. The response to our appeals has been most gratifying; several education committees have been established where there was none before, and we have evidence that there is a new activity in this direction. Of course there still remains some Chapters that have taken no action in this matter, and some committees that are apparently content to simply exist. Last year we noted the work of the Boston Architectural Club as an example of what could be done within one Chapter's jurisdiction. This year we wish to call attention to no less active work elsewhere. In Los Angeles, during the past year, a great architectural exhibition has been held by the Southern California Chapter and the Architectural Club acting jointly, the attendance being over forty thousand in numbers. The Chapter has made an appropriation to the Architectural Club Atelier for the purpose of books and equipment, and as a result of this encouragement and support the Atelier has become so strong that it is practically a third architectural body. There are as many working members as the accommodations will permit, with a waiting

list, and the chairman reports that in all probability these accommodations will be doubled in capacity during the winter.

This is an admirable example of the sort of support which a Chapter can give to the educational efforts of the Architectural Clubs and Ateliers with good returns of enthusiasm and effectiveness.

Another instance showing the constructive results that may follow such concentrated Chapter action is found in the report to this Committee of the Washington Chapter. Here the question has been taken up of restoring the School of Architecture to George Washington University, and the Chapter has succeeded in bringing about this very desirable end, having by its own exertions raised a guarantee fund to provide for salaries, etc., in case the funds derived from the engineering department proved insufficient. As a result the school has been reopened with a new faculty, and there are already thirty-three registered students.

The Washington State Chapter also sends a report indicating great activity, with commensurate results. In Seattle definite educational work was begun in the year 1907 with the organizing of an Architectural Club, and a year later of an Atelier, associated with the Beaux Arts Society of New York. In the same year the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast was organized in Portland, Oregon. Amongst other work, this organization succeeded in raising the sum of \$1,000 for a scholarship, and after some delay this was first awarded this year. Exhibitions have been held, lectures given, and the registrations have increased from 28 in 1910 to 71 in 1911, and to 214 in 1912.

The Washington State Chapter has been actively at work with the Y. M. C. A. in the establishing of evening classes in architectural drawing, and also of a course of architectural lectures; finally, it has approached the University of Washington in the matter of the establishing of a department of art and architecture, and it is understood that the recommendations have been received with much interest by the University authorities, and are now being given careful consideration.

We also desire to call attention to the concerted action that has been taken in Pittsburgh towards furthering the education of draughtsmen. Every architect knows that, however desirable it may be for his men to take part in atelier or other student competitions, there is one serious drawback, and that is the necessity of night work and holiday work that puts a strain on him that to a certain extent reduces his efficiency in the office. The problems in the evening

classes in design at the Carnegie Technical School were due to be handed in on Monday morning, and it was found that the rush of work on the part of the students in finishing their drawings Saturday and Sunday (both day and night) left the men in no condition for regular work on Monday, while the effect of mental preoccupation as well as of fatigue was observed for several days before.

As a result of the activities of the Committee on Education of the Pittsburgh Chapter an arrangement was made with the Carnegie Technical School that the time for handing in the problems should be changed to Saturday night. This enforced automatically a cessation of work on Sunday. In addition the architects agreed to encourage their employees to take the courses and to give them leave of absence at the time of final rendering of the school competitions of not more than two days for any competition, and not more than eight days in any one year.

It seems to this Committee that there could hardly be a better example of sane co-operation than this with an underlying spirit of friendly encouragement and assistance, which in its cost to the architect is negligible, and in its stimulus to the student may be incalculable.

We should like to cite one more example of new activity. In Kansas City, after much labor by the Committee on Education, action was taken by the Chapter as follows: There existed an atelier with eight students taking the problems of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The Chapter arranged to hire a room for the use of the men throughout the year. In addition to the study of design, courses are to be arranged in mathematics and construction and monthly lectures on the History of Architecture and the Theory of Design. Also in the Chapter meeting papers are to be read on various phases of the practice and the ethics of the profession. The students are to pay twenty dollars for the eight months' term, which will entitle them also to attend all Chapter meetings and all lectures held under its auspices. In addition the Chapter has subscribed a sum of money to start an atelier library.

The Committee likes to feel that this activity was very largely stimulated into successful existence by the Conference held last year and the assistance and suggestions which this Committee has been able to give and which have been so cordially welcomed.

In such practical accomplishment the Committee finds a satisfaction quite equal to that of the discussion of theoretical ideals of education.

The extension work for draughtsmen undertaken last year by Columbia and Pennsylvania is being continued with good results; in both cases the students still show an invincible propensities towards "bread and butter" courses, and they shun architectural history, aesthetics and cultural studies as they would the plague. How far it would be wise to go towards dragooning them into a more well

rounded grouping of studies is problematical, but this Committee tentatively suggests that whenever a certificate is worded for and given it might be possible for the universities to adopt the group plan of Princeton and Harvard, prescribe one or two compulsory studies when the others are elective, so that no student could devote himself exclusively to mathematics and construction or to planning and rendering, but that a general balance should be maintained.

The Committee was much pleased to find last year that there was a general approval by the architectural schools of some instruction in the practice and the ethics of the profession. Each school had its own idea as to methods and the extent to which the instruction could and should be carried. The Committee has gone no further in this matter this year, feeling that with the schools definitely in favor of the idea they could safely be left to work out sane solutions, each according to its own theory.

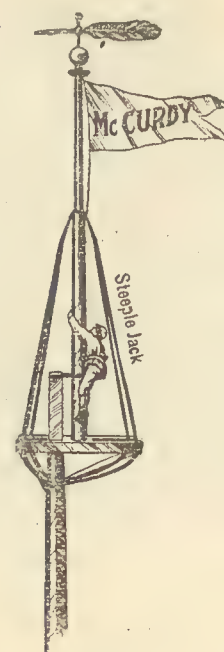
Similarly with the cross breeding of knowledge in the engineering and architectural schools. The need of each profession knowing something of the other seems to be generally accepted and various plans are being experimented with in the different schools, which is a most promising fact.

For several years this Committee has given consideration to the plan of study formulated by the Architectural League of America, which the League has been endeavoring to develop along lines originally suggested by a Committee of the Institute several years ago. The underlying idea was to have a definite outline of work to be accomplished by the students working in various evening classes, and to give credits when any definite portion of the work was successfully completed, the aim of the students to be the acquiring of a complete list of credits which it was hoped might some time be accepted by the Institute as satisfying its educational requirements for membership.

After much consideration we are of the opinion, as a Committee, that the schedule is an interesting one, which if pressed will develop into a system that will be some stimulus to a certain type of student and so be of some value, but under present conditions is not of great promise. The schedule last proposed was definitely less in certain respects than what would be insisted upon in an accredited school. Manifestly, therefore, the Institute could not well accept it as on a par with the schools which are recognized as finishing educational opportunities satisfactory to the standard of the Institute.

There is so much pioneer work to be done in getting practical work under way like that referred to above in Kansas City and elsewhere that we can safely leave to the distant future any scheme that is primarily interested in the correlation of the results of education. Let us take care of the instruction, the knowledge will take care of itself.

So as the Institute appears to have been instrumental in starting work along this line, it may properly determine whether in its



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opinion the work as developed is on the whole worth while. The Institute owes sincere appreciation to many officers of the eague for a vast amount of hard work expended on the study of this scheme, and it is to be regretted if effort has in this way been wasted. The work they have done cannot fail, however, to bear some good results ven if indirectly.

Amongst the various agencies making rather towards the education of the public than the profession none is more efficient than the American Federation of Arts; its activities are numerous, its enthusiasm infectious, and we earnestly bespeak for it the unanimous support and co-operation of the members of the Institute.

We have referred in past reports to the

very serious questions of the student, the draughtsman and the junior practitioner in their relation to the profession, and, therefore, indirectly to the Institute. It is generally accepted that even from the moment when he begins the study of architecture the student should feel, or be made to feel, that he has come into some kind of organic relationship to the whole body of architects, and to their official organization. Just how this should be determined, and on what lines, and how it should be put into practice are questions which apparently open up an infinite vista of conflicting opinions and warring emotions, and since this Committee has been unable after three years to unite on any definite recommendations to the Institute it proposes this year to make the matter a subject for special consideration at the Educational Conference in the hope that the present nebulous condition may so precipitate itself into a definite and coherent form.

This Committee has in recent years swept with nervous fingers the whole gamut of forma larchitectural education, from the column bass of the August schools, through the middle register of the architects and his works, to the shrill treble of the clubs, ateliers and those who are to be benefitted by "extension courses;" that aid to the injured draughtsman. We desire now to speak of yet another aspect of the educational question which is of great importance, yet at present almost wholly ignored. From time to time we have referred more or less casually to the fact that while we have the most copious and widespread architectural education to be found in any country, we have practically no agencies for the education of craftsmen. The result must be, and is, extremely injurious,

if not fatal, to architecture itself. We may on paper create visions that rival those of Coleridge's Eublai Khan; we may on arising from a weary drawing board, our creative task accomplished, say with Justinian (and believe ourselves in the saying), "Solomon, I have surpassed thee," but when we see our drawings and our designs materialized in three dimensions we realize that, were we buried within their walls the globe trotting New Zealander, a century hence, looking for our personal monuments would hardly say with Sir Christopher's eulogist, "Circumspice." In the good old days when an architectural monument was a plexus of all the arts, the architect was pretty much at the mercy of the craftsman, and he still is, with a difference, for then every bit of sculpture or painting or carving or metal work and joinery, and glass and needle work, when these latter came into play, enhanced the architecture, glorified it, and sometimes redeemed it as well; now either our carving is butchered, our sculpture and painting conceived on lines that defy the architecture, our stained glass defiant of every law of God, man or architect, or it is all reduced to a dead level of technical plausibility, without an atom of feeling or artistry—and we are glad enough to take it this way for the sake of escaping worse.

Every architect knows that the success or failure of his work depends largely on the craftsmen who carry it out, and complete it with all its decorative features of form and color, and yet in a nation of 100,000,000 people, with a dozen schools of architecture, practically nothing is done towards educating these same craftsmen, and we either secure the services of foreign trained men, accept tenth-rate native work, or go without. Take a case in point; it is decided to build a metropolitan cathedral with little regard to cost; plans are made, what then? If it is to be a great and comprehensive work of art it needs—and exactly as much as it needs its architect—sculptors, painters, carvers in wood and stone, glass makers, tapestry makers, embroiderers, leather workers. Are there enough schools in America to train all the craftsmen needed on this one monument? Is there one school, and if so, where? One of the foolish arguments against Gothic is that it is quite dependent on artist-craftsmen, and as we have none we must abandon the style. One of the foolish arguments in favor of Classical design is that anybody can learn to carve an acanthus, therefore we had better stick to what we know we can do. Neither argument is sound; if we have no artist-craftsmen, then it would be better for us to close up half the schools that are turning out architects and employ the funds so saved for the training of the only men who can give life to the architect's designs.

Apart from the industrial arts is their relationship to architecture, their importance in this country where art manufactures or products are as enormously in demand, is too obvious to need demonstration. Nearly all

our expert labor in the artistic trades is imported from Europe. We pay large wages to foreign workmen, but refuse to educate our own people so that this financial benefit may accrue to them. In other words, our prosperity results in benefiting the alies, and we allow our own citizens to degenerate, furnishing no new employment for the rising generation, but fitting it only for those limited callings, which are already overstocked, and in which it can command but a minimum wage.

The lack of industrial art education all over this country is nothing less than shocking, and the elementary nature of that which exists is absurd when compared to its importance. Consider for example some of the schools of art industries in Paris. These exist in nearly every category; tapestry weaving, ceramics, horticulture, landscape gardening, etc., but four in particular single themselves out for especial consideration. These are as follows:

Ecole Germain Pilon, producing artistic capable of designing and modelling objects to be executed by artisans; it has 115 students with a budget of \$12,000 per annum.

Ecole Boulle, for highly skilled artisans in the furniture trade, with 290 students and a budget of \$45,000.

Ecole Estienne, for the several industries of the book and printing trade, with 190 students and a budget of \$45,000.

Ecole Bernard Palissy, a school of applied design, with 120 students and a budget of \$15,000.

These schools occupy great individual buildings, admirably appointed, and teach every branch of the trade they stand for. The Ecole Estienne covering no less than 17 specialized professions in the printing trade, at an expense to the state of over \$250 per student each year. Admission is by competitive examinations so that the students are of the best type, expensive education not being wasted on incompetent subjects. The boys are admitted between the ages of 13 and 16, the course lasts three or four years and includes a general culture course as well as courses which are purely technical.

In the very few American vocational schools we have, there is usually one class room given to each profession. Book binding, which for example at the Ecole Estienne is developed into several separate professions, here occupies one room where the same student is supposedly taught everything knowable in the art in the space of a year or two, and then sent off to command wages one-half those paid workman imported from France or Germany.

Now in comparison, and considering only the question of those two branches of work most intimately associated with architects, decorative modelling and painting, what is offered for by New York?

The decorative modellers trade is governed by a society calling itself the Modellers and Sculptors of America, of which the local branch in New York has 250 members. These are almost exclusively foreigners, a fact significant in itself. The pay varies from \$35

to \$60 per week. The society admits only a limited number of apprentices, we believe not more than fifteen or twenty, at any given time. These apprentices are supposed to pick up what they can learn at the shops during four years, after which they must become journeymen. As they rarely do pick up very much during this time they discover that they are unable to obtain work at the end of their apprenticeship and have to give up the trade, thus having wasted four years. The only means of instructions for these boys are afforded by Cooper Institute, Pratt Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, and the Sculpture Studio of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.

The first three of these institutes give the boys simply practice in modelling and drawing from casts; the fourth is this year endeavoring to train them in a knowledge of classical orders, the various styles of modern ornament, the study of natural forms, and original composition of ornament.

Praiseworthy as these efforts are, they are insufficient. No boy, to grow into an intelligent workman, can abandon all studies at 14 and enter a shop. He must continue his course of general studies while learning the elements of his craft, therefore, a school is necessary until he is at least sixteen. Again these classes are so overcrowded that the student can come only every other day, while the system of copying casts, stupefying as it is, cannot be productive of good results.

The decorative painters form a part of the general painters union, which in New York is divided up into locals by nationalities; the German local containing about 1,200 journeymen is said to have the highest standard, and at one time it had some form of instruction for its members. What this was we are unable at present, to find out, but now it has been abolished altogether.

We are told that there is not one American born journey man doing commercial painting.

Now if all this is true of architectural modelling and painting it is at least equally true of the other arts, such as wood carving, the making of stained glass, and metal work of all kinds; obviously little is done educationally in any of these directions, and as a consequence when we want really good work we go abroad for it, or employ foreign trained men who have taken up their residence in this country. Some time ago a member of this committee was asked to give a list of artist craftsmen who were competent in design and execution, and who were willing to work with due regard to the architectural environment of their products; he reported that there were two Americans who were doing well as beginners in stained glass, but that it would be safer to go to England, where the ancient tradition in design and workmanship still maintains in a measure; he named two good sculptors in wood, one a Bavarian, one a German; one admirable iron-worker, a German; one goldsmith, an Englishman, and two architectural sculptors, one a Welshman, the other American.

Of course this is all wrong; there should

be a hundred craftsmen in each category, if architectural dreams are to be properly materialized and embellished, and these should be our own people, not imported aliens, however competent they may be.

It should be understood that we are not referring to the sculptor and the painter as architectural allies; we have great men in both categories and their relationship to the profession was considered by the Committee on Allied Arts of last year; we are speaking of the craftsmen whose work enters more intimately into ordinary architectural practice, and so speaking we do not hesitate to say that the present state of things in America is barbarous, uneconomical, and in a degree discreditable to the architectural profession.

We do not suggest a remedy; we have none to offer. We beg to call attention to a condition, and to urge each architect individually and each Chapter collectively to consider the situation very seriously, and to do everything possible to remedy a crying disgrace. There are two things that might be done, one by the architect, the other by the Chapters. The architect might and should exclude from his general contracts everything that calls into play artist-craftsmanship;—as many do even now—such as art-metal work of all kinds, stone and wood carving, tiles, mosaic, leaded glass, and then endeavor to place this work in the hands, not of great organizations, but of individual craftsmen. The Chapters might, through committees interest themselves in local trades schools, offering their assistance to the teachers, giving perhaps small prizes for meritorious original work, and where there are no classes for the teaching of some particular craft, they might be influential in organizing a class in some definite field.

Neither of these suggestions goes to the root of the matter, of course, for this lies much deeper than may be reached by any such panaceas, but something must be done, and in default of better we proffer these suggestions.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM,
Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH ADAMS CRAM,
EMIL LORCH,
LLOYD WARREN,
C. C. ZANTZINGER,
WM. S. PARKER,
Committee on Education.

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Editorial Comment

The splendid Lincoln Memorial at Washington is now assured. President Taft, on Saturday, performed the final act in the plan to provide Potomac Park with this architecturally imposing temple by formally affixing his signature to the congressional resolution providing for it. In the work of saving this notable work of art from the attack of interests favorable to a highway from Washington to Gettysburg, the American Institute of Architects, through its subordinate Chapters, was a conspicuous and important factor. It cannot be considered other than encouraging that a body of the type of the Institute, committed to artistic ideals in which the great masses of the people take,—unfortunately,—little or no interest, has been able to impress the wisdom of its views upon so volatile an assemblage as Congress.

The Greek temple was considered from the first as being the form of architectural art best suited to the purpose of immortalizing the memory of Lincoln; and the site on the bank of the Potomac was generally approved as being the best. Mr. Hay, one of Lincoln's secretaries and biographers, expressed his sentiment regarding the proposed memorial in these words:

"As I understand it, the place of honor is on the main axis of the plan. Lincoln of all Americans next to Washington deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city; isolated, distinguished and serene. Of all the sites, this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose."

Acting in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Hay, the Commission of Fine Arts appointed by the President transmitted to the Senate through the Chief Executive a report specifying the plans for the memorial and recommending the Potomac Park site.

Having previously advised the Lincoln Memorial Commission that in its judgment the direct selection of an artist was calculated to produce the best results, the Commission of Fine Arts was requested to name an architect. Henry Bacon's final design for the memorial in the Potomac Park was unanimously approved by the Commission of Fine Arts and afterward accepted by the Lincoln Memorial Commission and later approved by Congress and the President.

In speaking of the great memorial, Leslie Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, said:

"The beautiful Greek Temple to be erected in memory of Lincoln will be one of the most imposing works of architecture in America. Mr. Bacon is well qualified to execute such a work of art as the temple will be. And the

site chosen is the best possible one for a fitting tribute to a great man. The Greek temple is the most admirable form of architecture that could have been selected for this monument to those qualities of mind, heart and soul which distinguished the man thus uniquely honored during his lifetime."

* * *

George K. Johnson, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, dropped a remark recently that deserves to be rescued from the obscurity of the day's news and given a setting where men at the head of institutions of financial importance may see it and ponder over it and imbibe the fine public spirit and burgher pride and responsibility with which it is inspired.

"We believe it is a duty of corporations," said Mr. Johnson, "to aid in the project of making the city beautiful, and our new building has been planned with that idea prominent."

Here is a financial dignitary who has the fitting idea of that part which a great corporation should play in the beautification of the city in which it has its being. A feeling akin to this has given New York City two magnificent terminals, those of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads. A new terminal for the Pennsy here in Philadelphia, not less imposing than the New York edifice, is a possible development of the same basic idea in the not remote future. In a large view of the relation in which corporations of the first class stand toward the public one is justified in looking to such corporations for improvements which shall not only add measurably to the beauty and importance of the city, but which shall stand as exemplars of the finest taste architecturally and otherwise. In other words, the doctrine of noblesse oblige obtains in every such case to a degree perhaps but imperfectly realized either by the corporation itself or by the public which supports it. It is for a reason closely allied to that here indicated that every effort should be put forward to restore the competitive idea in the designing of important Federal edifices. Men of sane artistic views contend and are undoubtedly justified in contending that the Government of the United States has not the right to cheapen its status in the eyes of the world with mediocre, ugly and uninspired buildings. They contend that as the symbol for much that is co-ordinate in the minds of the masses with all that is highest and most inspiring the Government is bound by a tacit moral obligation to make of its buildings examples of all that is finest in contemporary design. No one possessed of a grammar school order of intelligence will suppose for an instant that designing of this calibre may be had from a department architect assisted by a staff of salaried draughtsmen. When one demands

something of special distinction one goes unerringly to the man of unusual distinction to get it. For the same reason that an editor does not expect to get the finest verse from the salaried hack paid to fill in odd spaces in the make-up of his magazine, the country is not justified in exacting from the office of the Supervising Architect a more than feeble, imitative and unoriginal order of design.

* * *

The Golden West must be looking up, somewhat, architecturally. F. R. Benson, an actor and pageant master who returned to London recently from San Francisco, where he has been arranging plans for the Panama Canal pageant, is quoted as saying:

"I come back tremendously enthused with developments in the United States, and especially in California, in the field not only of politics and industry, but also in art. I realize now the extent to which America is creating new traditions, not only for herself, but for the Old World. One of the political phenomena that struck me most is the carrying into operation of the maximum of equal opportunities for all.

"The developments in domestic architecture greatly attracted my attention. Many buildings I saw, especially in the West, presented features of beauty unknown on this side of the Atlantic, and marked a new departure in art.

"In their appreciation of the value of the natural grain and color of wood, marble and stone, in their subservience to some definite purpose in the mind of the architect, they suggest an evolution of house building which does not at present exist in the old country."

* * *

A writer in the columns of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," whose pen name is "Gerard," offers a novel suggestion for the utilization of the tower over the City Hall.

"We hear of tall tower buildings in other cities," writes Gerard, "which are rented out for offices. Why not make some use of the interior of Philadelphia's City Hall tower for municipal purposes? There is a demand for more room in which to carry on the business of this great town. The City Hall tower is magnificent to look at, and no American city has a finer object of adornment. I doubt if any other has one that compares with it, except Washington.

"There may be architectural reasons for not using part of this great tower for offices, but if there are none, why not look in that direction when seeking an outlet for some overcramped departments?"

Omitting any discussion of the taste which finds this abominably ugly tower "magnificent," why not put office space in the tower, some 300 feet of which could be made to serve under this plan a useful purpose?

* * *

The Plumbing Supply Association of Philadelphia has recently completed a campaign for the elimination of unguaranteed bathtubs, plumbing supplies, range boilers and steam, gas and water pipe from the local market.

The many explosions of range boilers, the failure of hot water heating plants in private residences and the large number of broken and chipped bathtubs, lavatories and other bath room fixtures during recent years were all traced to cheap and unsubstantial construction. Protests to the companies manufacturing these supplies did not receive attention. The matter was taken up by the Supply Association. The dangers to life and limb from the installation of heating plants in which light-weight pipe had been used; from poorly constructed hot water boilers and bursting gas pipe were shown at various meetings. The results of the campaign of educa-

tion undertaken are now being enjoyed by the householder.

Only guaranteed articles will be placed on the local market by the manufacturers of the country. The quality of all sanitary enameled ironware has been greatly improved. The range boilers which are being manufactured under the new regulations will stand a great pressure and will last for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to conditions under which they are used.

The manufacturers of steam, gas and water pipe agreed to withdraw from January 1, onward, all light-weight stock, and to supply only full-weight pipe to Philadelphia trade.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Electus Litchfield, of 244 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, has been selected architect by the Library Board of St. Paul, Minn., for a new library structure, to be erected this spring at a cost of \$3,150,000. The structure will include a reference library building, which is the gift of James J. Hill, of that city. Mr. Litchfield formerly lived at St. Paul, being a son of W. D. Litchfield, a former resident of that state. The library will be patterned after the J. P. Morgan Library in New York City. The structure will be of marble, granite and white stone.

**The Minnesota State Art Society, of which Mr. Maurice I. Flagg is director, has formulated a novel and interesting plan to improve the architecture of the farm houses of Minnesota, according to "Art and Progress." A competition will be instituted by the society among all Minnesota architects for designs for a farm house to cost \$3,500, which shall combine utility with beauty. Five hundred dollars will be given in cash prizes besides which there will be a medal and at least one diploma. The prize winning plans are to be the property of the State Art Society, and will be placed at the service of the farm house builders.

**Founded in 1902 in honor of the ironmaster, whose name it bears, the John Fritz medal has been awarded for this year to Captain Robert W. Hunt, of Chicago. The medal is intended to commemorate notable scientific and industrial progress. Captain Hunt, an engineer of world-wide celebrity, served in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, and has been widely known for his work in many branches of engineering. Previous awards of the medal have been made to Lord Kelvin, George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, Charles T. Porter, Alfred Nobel and Sir William White.

**Gustave Beyer, formerly of the Keystone

Varnish Company, is now representing the Hildreth Varnish Company, 90 West street, New York.

**Harrison & Meyer, who make a specialty of artificial stone pavements and cement floors for buildings, will on February 1 move their offices to the Centurian Building, 1182 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth street. The firm has recently completed several large contracts in the Madison square district.

**Carrere & Hastings' designs, which won the honors in the Pulitzer Fountain competition, were on view last week at the Public Library in New York City, together with those of the other competitors. The sum of \$50,000 was left by Mr. Pulitzer for a fountain to be placed in the Fifty-ninth street plaza at the entrance to Central Park. Others in the competition were McKim, Mead & White, Arnold W. Brunner, H. Van Buren Magonigle and John Russell Pope.

**The Metal Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia held its annual meeting and banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford on Thursday evening. Technical topics were discussed in addresses by Arthur A. Hammerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburgh, and James O. Fagen. Other speakers were E. A. Fisher, J. Philip Bird, H. F. Lee, Robert Biddle, Thomas Evans and Arthur Falkneau, New York.

**The bids that were opened in the Bureau of Highways for the construction of a bridge on the line of Fortieth street, over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were as follows: American Paving and Construction Company, \$12,900, 130 days; M. & J. B. McHugh, \$12,290, 105 days; Steyer-March & Co., \$14,755, 150 days, and William A. Mundy, \$13,000, 180 days. The department received bids for this work last September, but they all exceeded the \$16,500 available for it.

**Showell & Fryer, whose lease on the build-

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ing at the north east corner of Juniper and Market streets expires in a few months, have purchased the six-story building at 1517 Chestnut street from the estate of Hugh Craig, at a price reported to be about \$215,000. The assessed valuation is \$190,000. The property occupies a lot 22 by 176 feet, and will be occupied by the purchasers upon the completion of improvements. The building at the north-east corner of Juniper and Market, extending to Commerce street, is owned by the estate of Joseph Harrison. This property has not yet been sold, although various interests have negotiated for its purchase recently.

******Testimony in the action of the city against Samuel Shoemaker, a contractor, with offices in the Land Title Building, charged with violating a city ordinance by storing building materials in the public highway without a permit, was taken by Magistrate Eisenbrown at his office on Thursday last.

Shoemaker testified that he was erecting a \$300,000 operation at Wayne avenue and School House lane, Germantown, and had been granted a permit for storing material in the street until January, when the privilege was refused. He said he could find no good reason for this refusal and continued to use the highway as he had under previous permits.

Magistrate Eisenbrown said that he would confine the case to the reason a permit had not been issued to Shoemaker this month. Mr. Connell said that permits had been issued from August to December inclusive, when it was believed that the work on the building had progressed sufficiently to allow the storing of materials other than on Wayne avenue and for that reason the permit had been refused.

******Owing to the high temperature during the present month work was begun on more dwell-

ings than in any previous January in the history of the Bureau of Building Inspection. The month's report shows that forty permits were granted during January for 132 houses, the total cost of which reached \$493,600.

The increased dwelling operations served to send the estimated cost of all building work begun in the city during January to approximately \$1,550,000, representing an increase of about \$300,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

The following statement, compiled by W. W. Gamble, statistician in the Bureau of Building Inspection, gives the character of buildings and estimated cost for January, 1913:

	Permits.	Oper.	Estimated Cost.
Dwellings, 2-story	21	94	\$351,000
Dwellings, 3-story	18	37	133,000
Dwellings, frame	1	1	4,500
Alterations and repairs...	239	250	171,085
Garages	12	14	118,550
Stables and carriage houses	13	13	6,275
Manufactories	6	6	226,000
Workshops	5	5	31,025
Office buildings	4	4	5,150
Stores	2	2	5,300
Warehouses	3	3	147,500
Engine and boiler houses..	1	1	10,000
Additions	72	75	121,825
Churches	1	1	2,000
Municipal buildings	2	2	63,000
Miscellaneous work	143	151	18,215
Places of amusement	2	2	31,000
Heaters	51	52	34,635
Fire escapes	24	24	5,195
Signs	11	11	3,120
Totals	648	706	\$1,520,210

Revised figures are expected to increase the figures about \$30,000, making the total in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000.

******The use of red gumwood for interior trim in the United States has increased wonderfully during the past few years. The manner of cutting and seasoning is thoroughly understood now by the leading red gum lumbermen and the matter of warping is therefore done entirely away with by these manufacturers.

******According to the statistics compiled by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, there are 17,850 elevators in use in New York City. As the average height of elevator buildings in that city is eight stories and thirteen feet represents the height of the average story, all these shafts placed in one shaft would reach 332 miles into the air. Traveling at the rate of forty-eight feet a minute, it would take 26 hours for the elevator to make the trip.

******Frank L. Patterson & Co., New York, announces the following recent sales of its Patterson hot water tanks: Hampton Hall Hotel, Ocala, Fla.; Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y.; Horton Memorial Church, Middletown, N. Y.; Ponce de Leon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Boys' College, Winona, Minn.; St.

Teresa College, Winona, Minn.; Poughkeepsie High School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Loft Candy Factory, New York; The Cleveland Foundry Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Anthony Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Horn & Hardart Baking Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Va.; Pequannoc Rubber Company, Butler, N. J.; Delmonico Hotel, Shenandoah, Iowa; Casswell Hotel, Baltimore, Md.; Municipal Baths, Syracuse, N. Y.; Standard Silk Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Central Cigar Manufacturing Company Building, New York; Byron Hotel, Bellingham, Wash.; Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City; United Shirt and Collar Company, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Syracuse City Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.

******Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., announces that the selling price of its Silica-Graphite "one quality only" paint has been reduced. This lower price has been made possible through the lower cost of linseed oil. This paint has been on the market for fifty years and is found especially serviceable as a protector for all exposed steel and metal surfaces.

******National Committee of the the Confederated Supply Associations, at its annual meeting in New York, November 21, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Ryan, J. J. Ryan & Co., Chicago; vice-president, W. A. Myler, Standard Sanitary and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh; treasurer, L. O. Koven, L. O. Koven & Bro., New York; secretary, Frank S. Hanley, 261 Broadway, New York; directors, J. J. Ryan, W. A. Myler, L. O. Koven and D. L. Hamill, D. L. Hamill Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Hubbard, W. B. Hubbard & Sons Company, Boston, and F. D. Keeler, Rockford Brass Works, Rockford, Ill.

******Hudson Boiler Manufacturing Company, New York, announces the appointment of F. A. Leland manager of its New England territory. Mr. Leland, who formerly represented the McCrum-Howell Company in this section, will have his headquarters at 200 Devonshire street, Boston.

******Richmond Radiator Company, New York, which succeeds the McCrum-Howell Company, in the manufacture and sale of Richmond and Model boilers and Richmond radiators and vacuum cleaning machines and enameled ware, has opened for business, with headquarters and show rooms in the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second street, New York. The company was chartered in Delaware, under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of \$4,725,000. The stock is divided into \$1,575,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and \$3,150,000 common. Of the preferred stock, \$700,000 will be issued to creditors at 25 per cent. of the face of their claims, or used for purposes approved by the organization committee. Of the new \$3,150,000 common stock, \$2,275,000 will be given creditors for 75 per cent. of their claims. The remaining \$875,000 will go to old stock-

holders participating in the reorganization plan. Officers have been elected as follows: President, F. H. Moore, Utica, N. Y.; vice-president, P. H. Seward, New York. The directors will include William W. Potter, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York; S. H. Miller, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York; Frederick I. Allen, vice-president of the Mechanics' and Metals Bank, New York; F. B. Bartlett and F. H. Moore.

**Ten commandments issued by the Housing Committee of the Chicago Woman's Aid, are included in the Health Department bulletin, which declares Chicago to be the healthiest large city in the world. The commandments are:

1. Thou shalt honor thy city and keep its laws.
2. Remember thy cleaning day and keep it wholly.
3. Thou shalt love and cherish thy children and provide for them decent homes and playgrounds.
4. Thou shalt not keep thy window closed day or night.
5. Thou shalt keep order in thy alley, thy back yard, thy hall and stairway.
6. Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor's bod-

ies with poisonous air, nor their souls with bad companions.

7. Thou shalt not let the wicked fly live.
8. Thou shalt not steal thy children's right to happiness from them.
9. Thou shalt bear witness against thy neighbor's rubbish heap.
10. Thou shalt covet all the air and sunlight thou canst obtain.

**A party made up largely of members of the New York and Boston Chapters of the American Society of Ventilating Engineers made a trip early in December to the boiler and radiator plant of the H. B. Smith Company, at Westfield, Mass., followed, the next day, by a visit to the Mason Laboratory of Yale University, at New Haven, Conn. The party was composed of James A. Donnelly, of New York, who organized the trip, and J. I. Lyle, Conway Kiewitz, Frank T. Chapman, C. Teran, George Schmidt, Frank K. Chew, Charles J. Lang, T. F. Murphy, C. D. Fundinger and J. C. Faulkner, and Charles A. Miller, manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the H. B. Smith Company's New York branch, all from New York; also Frank Irving Cooper, J. W. H. Myrick, A. B. Franklin, W. M. McKenna and J. G. Bresnahan, of Boston, and T. J. Morris, of Springfield, Mass.

LOCAL ARCHITECTS CRITICIZE CAPITAL

Agree With Wisconsin Congressman Who Pokes Fun at Landmarks of Washington, D. C.

Architects in this city are disposed to agree with Congressman Cooper, of Wisconsin, in his criticism of some of the Federal architecture in Washington, D. C.

Speaking of the proposed \$2,000,000 Lincoln Memorial, for which the House recently voted, Representative Cooper characterized the Washington Monument as "an Egyptian obelisk," the Post Office Department building as "a cross between a cathedral and a cotton factory," and the pension building as "a lovely red shed that disfigures Judiciary Square."

John Hall Rankin, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the firm of Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, which designed the new Department of Agriculture Building at the National Capital, says Representative Cooper is right in what he says about the Pension Building and the Washington Monument.

"They are very bad," said Mr. Rankin. "But they were built at a time when Federal architecture was at a very low ebb. The character of the Federal buildings erected twenty-five years ago was different entirely from the character of the buildings being erected by the Government to-day. The later buildings, such as the new Post Office Building, designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., of

Chicago; the Bureau of American Republics, designed by Kelsey & Cret, of Philadelphia, and the municipal building, by Cope & Stewardson, also of Philadelphia, all are good buildings that challenge the admiration of the most critical.

"Designs of the same good quality have been made for the building of the Department of State, by A. H. Brunner; for the building of the Department of Justice by Donn Barber, and for the building of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by York & Sawyer, all of New York.

"Of course, in much earlier days some of the best work in architecture in this country was done in Washington. The Treasury Building, the Pension Office, the White House and the Capitol, all are buildings of which any government might be proud. Critics like Sir Aston Webb, R. A., perhaps the most noted of English architects, who came to this country a few years ago to receive the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects, have admired much of what they have seen in Washington.

"But Mr. Cooper is mistaken absolutely as to the merit of the Washington Monument, if he means to belittle it. It is one of the most remarkable monuments in the world, on account of its size and proportions. It is an obelisk, of course, but one of the most im-

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posing in the world. Mr. Cooper is a man of culture and discriminating taste and much interested in the progress of government architecture. I don't think he intended to condemn the Washington Monument."

The Federal buildings for sixteen or eighteen years were often awarded by competition under the Tarsney act, which was repealed last year, against the protest of the architectural profession. Mr. Rankin was chairman of the committee of the American Institute of Architects, which took up the

question, and he spent much time in Washington trying to defeat the "rider" attached to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, repealing the Tarsney act, but was unsuccessful. Speaking of the character of some of the Federal buildings in this city, Mr. Rankin said the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, is one of the government's best modern buildings. It was designed by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

"The Philadelphia Post Office Building, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, is bad enough, in all conscience," said Mr. Rankin. "The detail of it is so bad! A comparison of the columns and entablatures of the Post Office with those of the old custom house, on Chestnut street, below Fifth, will show anybody the difference in the quality of the architecture of the two structures.

"The Custom House is one of the finest buildings of its kind in this country. It was designed by Strickland, and cost nearly \$500,000. It was commenced in 1819 and finished in 1824. The architects of Philadelphia are hoping that when the proposed new Custom House is built, the present old building will be preserved.

"There is a bill in Congress now appropriating \$2,000,000 for a new Custom House in Philadelphia, with the suggestion that the facade of this building be preserved. It would be perfectly feasible to preserve the old building as part of a new Custom House, to be built to the east, and this already has been under consideration. The sentiment for the preservation of the old Custom House is very strong among architects, and the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, of the Philadelphia Chapter of the A. I. of A., has had the matter under consideration for some time."

\$2,000,000 LINCOLN TEMPLE WINS VICTORY IN THE HOUSE.

Following Bitter Wrangle Advocates of a Memorial Road to Gettysburg Are Defeated.

Washington, D. C., January 30.—One of the bitterest Congressional wrangles in recent years came to an end late yesterday when the House, by a vote of 153 to 31 approved the design and location for a \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln, selected by the Fine Arts Committee and a special committee, consisting of President Taft, Speaker Clark, Senators Cullom and Wetmore and Representatives Cannon and McCall.

The memorial will be a large rectangular stone "Greek temple" on the north bank of the Potomac opposite the Lee Mansion, in Arlington National Cemetery.

The outlines of the approved design are simple. Gigantic Doric columns will surround the exterior. Inside, in a hall higher than the hall of the House of Representatives, will be a colossal statue of Lincoln, and on the walls will be carved his Gettysburg speech.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Objections to the nomination of Herman W. Hoefer as New York State Architect, for a second term, raised by the American Institute of Architects, were not sustained.

* * *

New members of the Municipal Art Commission of New York were appointed by Mayor Gaynor last week in the person of George W. Breck, of 160 Fifth avenue, and John A. Palmer, of 17 West Thirty-first street. Mr. Breck has been a director of the American Academy in Rome.

* * *

The American Society of Civil Engineers held its sixtieth annual meeting at the society house in New York on January 15 and 16; on January 17 and 18 there were special meetings for topical discussions upon road construction and maintenance.

* * *

John M. Van Gelder, of Ramsey, N. J., assistant engineer with the Board of Water Supply, of New York City, has been appointed county engineer of Bergen County, N. J.

* * *

The National Builders' Supply Association held its annual convention in New Orleans, La., January 15 to 18, when upwards of 200 delegates attended.

VICTORY FOR KAWNEER MANUFACTURING CO.

Following is a copy of a decree recently handed down by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, which is the result of an extended litigation between the Kawneer Manufacturing Company and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the latter distributors of the "Easyset" store front construction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
EASTERN DIVISION.

Kawneer Mfg. Co., Complainant, v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Defendant. In Equity No. 30,106.

DECREE.

This cause having been brought on for final hearing upon pleadings and proofs, and having been argued by Wallace R. Lane and Robert H. Parkinson for complainant, and Marshall A. Christy for defendant, respectively, and considered by the court, it is thereupon found, adjudged and decreed that the equities are with the complainant; that the patent in suit, being United States Patent No. 852450, granted Francis J. Plym, May 7, 1907, for "Improvements in Store Front Construction," is, in respect to all claims included in the charges of infringement, being claims 5, 6 and 7 thereof, good and valid, and the property of complainant; that said letters patent, in respect to claims 5, 6 and 7, and each of them has been infringed by the defendant, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at its regular established place of business in this district and elsewhere in the United States, by the sale and use of the device in evidence

representing defendant's "Easyset" store front construction complained of, illustrated by complainant's Exhibits Nos. 4, 5 and 8.

Therefore, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed—

First: That a permanent injunction issued in due form against said defendant, enjoining for the full term of said letters patent the said defendant, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, its officers, agents and employees from directly or indirectly manufacturing, using, selling or vending to others the said invention, or any device embodying the same, or any material part thereof, or causing or procuring the same to be manufactured, used or sold.

Second: That complainant recover of defendant, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the profits which said defendant has derived by reason of the aforesaid infringement, and the damage which complainant has sustained by reason of the said infringement; that this cause be referred to Morrison as Master of this Court, to take and state an account of said profits and damages and assesses the same and reports thereon, and said defendant is hereby directed and required to attend the aforesaid master from time to time as required, and produce before him such books, papers and documents as relate to the matters at issue, and submit to such oral examination as may be required.

Third: That the complainant recover its costs in this suit.

(Signed) KNESAW M. LANDIS,
Judge.

ELEVATORS A MODERN INVENTION? READ THIS.

The recent excavation in Palestine will shortly be opened to the public. When the clearing of the rubbish from the atrium of Domitian's palace has been completed an excellent view will be obtained of the vast impluvium of the palace of the Caesars. This colossal fountain had a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters. The water was distributed in lead pipes from Nero's aqueduct fifteen feet below the impluvium.

The foundation of the golden house and earlier Caesarian dwellings have been laid here. Below these have been found pre-Romulan remains, including twelve ancient elevators. One of these lifts is now being cleaned and put into working order for the archaeological congress next month.—London Daily News.

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 1, 1913:

Number of transfers	611
Amount of transfers	\$3,908,659.07
Cash consideration	314,129.15
Mortgage consideration	3,594,529.92
Ground rent consideration	20,519.90
Which on a basis of 6 per cent amounts to	342,031.68

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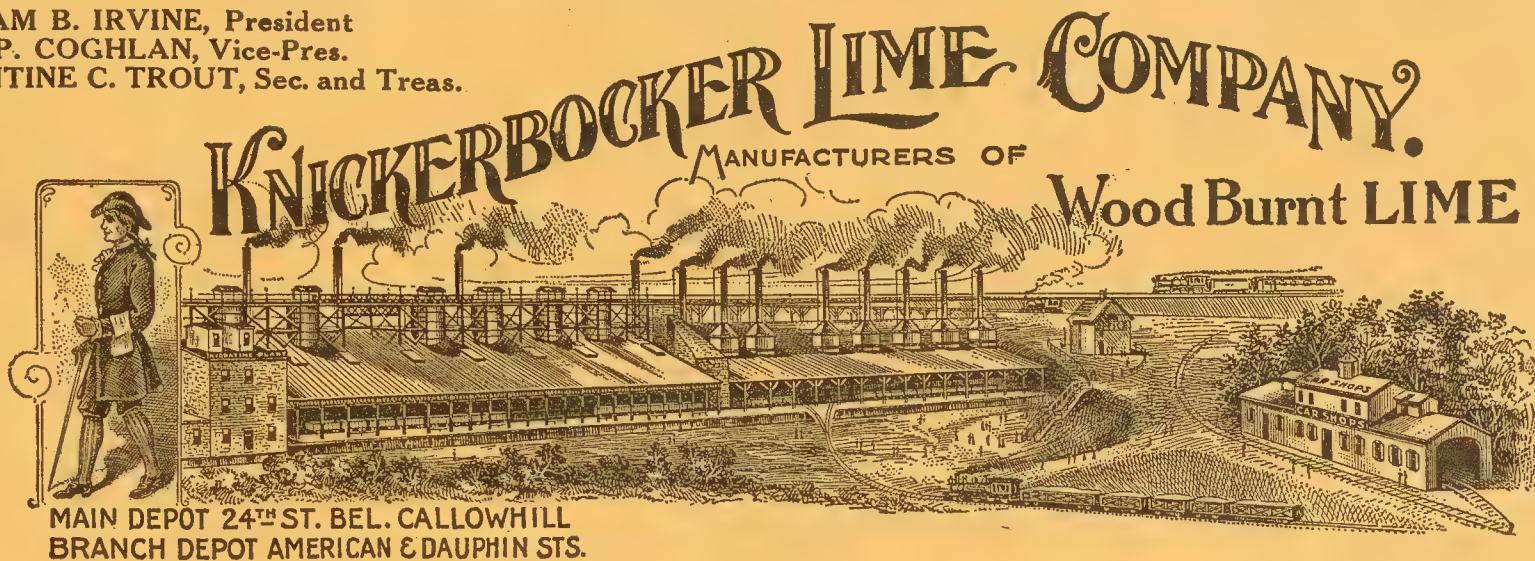
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 8.

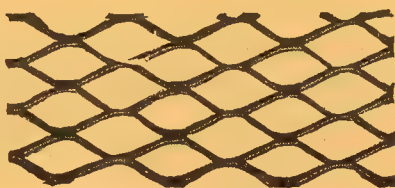
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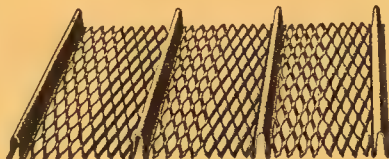


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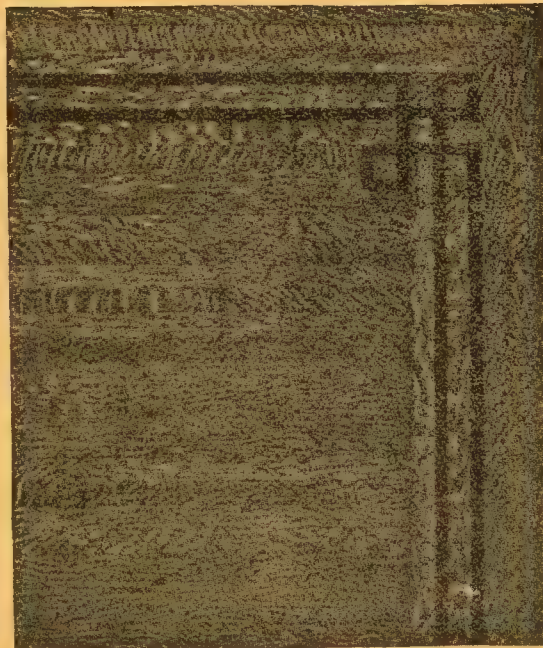
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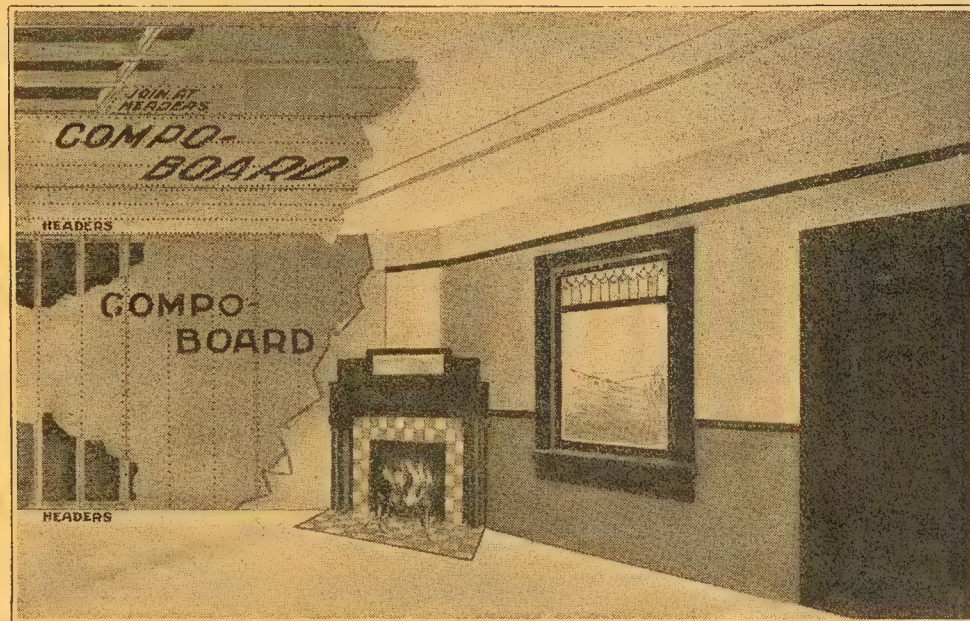
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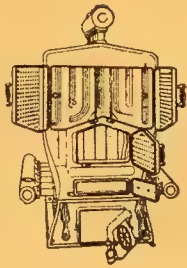
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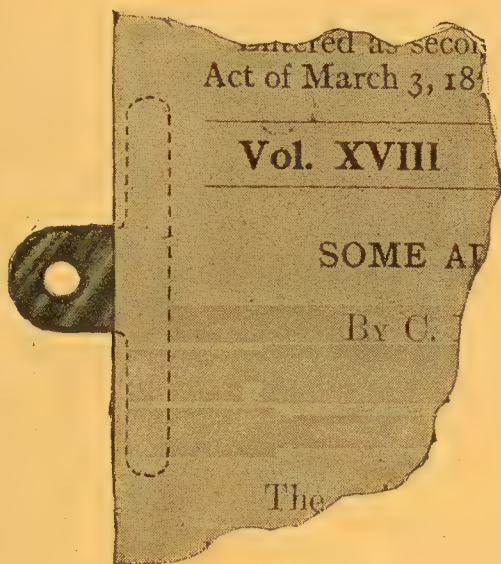
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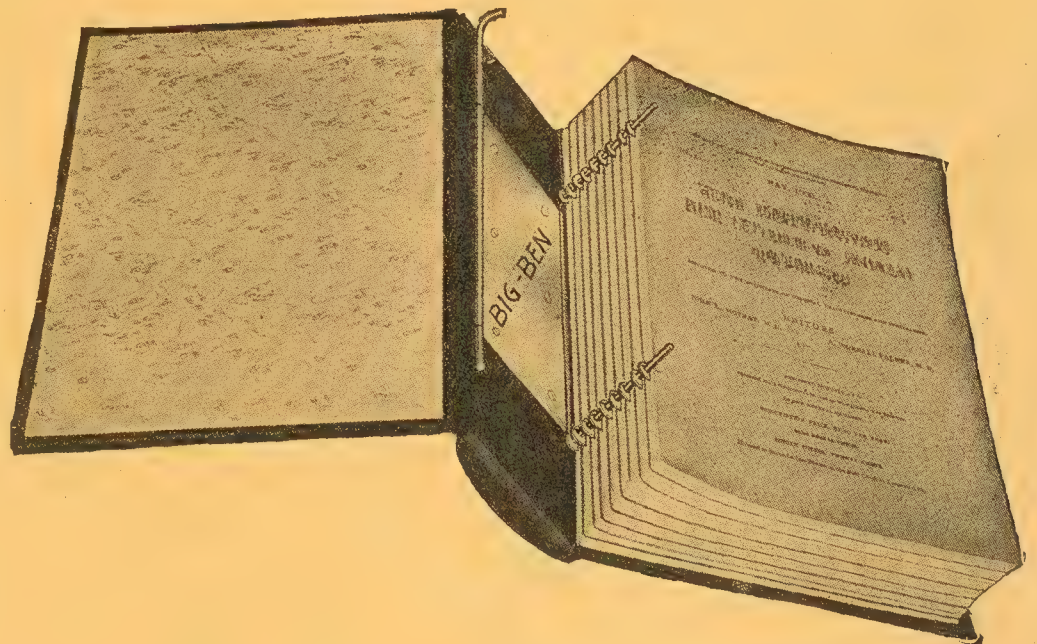
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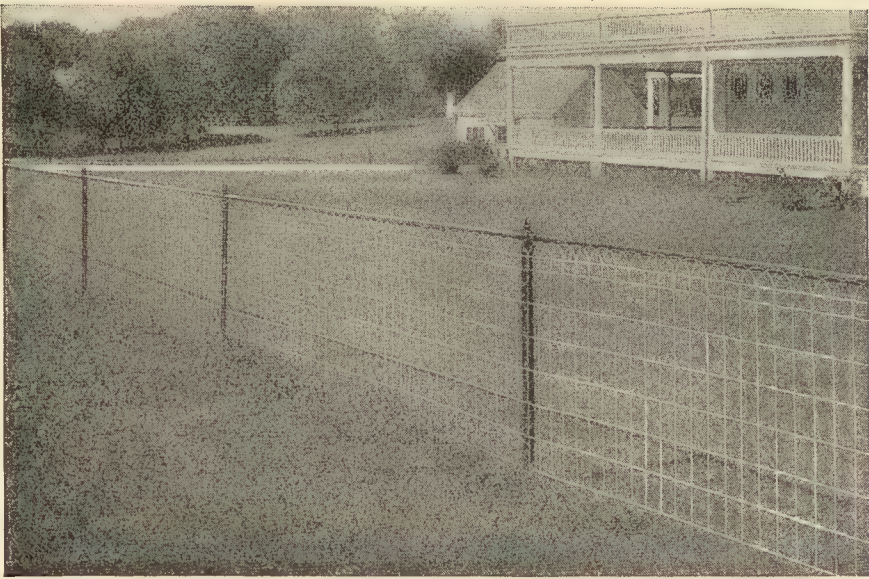


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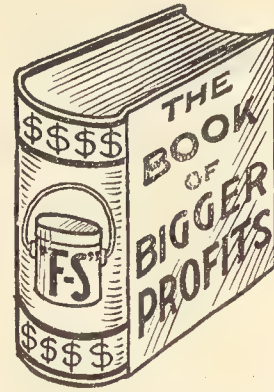


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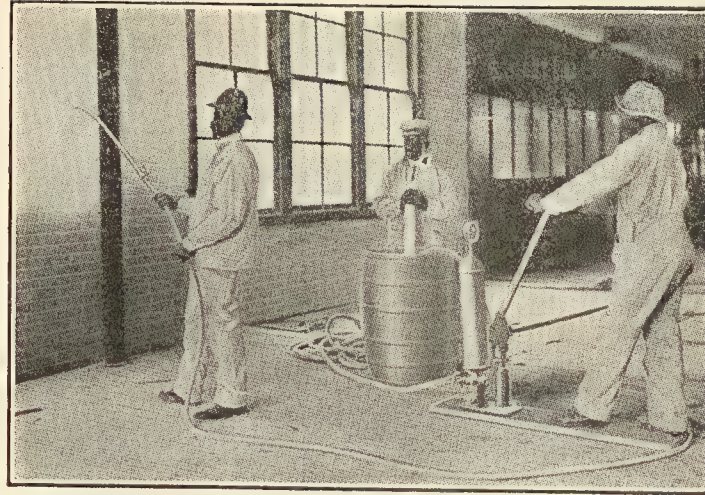
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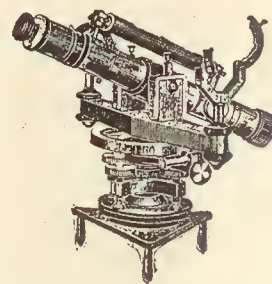
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

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Moving Picture Theatre, Kensington avenue and E street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owner, Michael Stiefel, 1803 North Thirty-third street. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, fireproof, one story, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble wainscoting. Architect ready for bids.

Cottage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owner, Marx Herman, care of architect. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 21x65 feet, shingle roof. Architect ready for bids.

Cottage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owners, Misses A and E. Atkins, Beach Haven N. J. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 36x29 feet, shingle roof. Architect ready for bids.

Apartments (alt. and add.), Ninth and Pine streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. J. C. Hirsh, 1823 Pine street. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress.

School (add.), Newark, N. J. Architect, E. F. Guilbert, Newark, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Newark, N. J. Brick, two stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, brownstone, metal lath, terra cotta and concrete fireproofing. Owners taking bids due February 24th. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, and A. Bottoms & Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Till, Pa. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, Henry N. Paul, on premises. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, hardwood floors, electric light, hot water heat, one bath room. Architects taking bids due February 21. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; William J. Gruhler, 219 High street; George S. Roth & Sons, Gravers' Lane, Germantown; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue.

Church (add.), Forty-first and Spring Gar-

den streets. Architect, J. C. Fernald, 5533 Wyalusing avenue. Owners, Centenary M. E. Church, on premises. Stone and brick, one story, 33x82 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due February 19. Pennsylvania Construction Company, 14 South Broad street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Sansom street, are figuring.

Stores and Apartments, Fifty-second and Sansom streets. Architect, R. Werner, 146 Market street. Owner, J. M. Morris, 202 South Second street. Brick and marble, three stories, 48x60 feet, hot water heating, electric lighting, slag roof, American white marble, exterior. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; Philip Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets, and H. C. Dahl, 213 South Eighth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Valley Forge, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Hon. Philander C. Knox, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x100 feet, four bath rooms, shingle roof, hardwood floors, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due February 21. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; P. E. Jeffries, West Chester, Pa.; F. R. Hearn, Norristown, Pa.

Residence and Stable (remodeling), Camp Hill, Pa. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Richard M. Cadwalader, Jr., 2211 Rittenhouse street. Stone and shingle, two and one-half stories. Consists of general remodeling, shingle roof, direct-indirect heating system, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Yardley, Pa., \$15,000. Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Miss Laura E. Parry, Yardley, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects

taking bids due February 21. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; J. S. Rogers Company, Stanwick, N. J.; Patrick J. O'Neill, Yardley, Pa.; Albert Hibbs, Fallsington, Pa.; Harry Girton, Newtown, Pa.; John K. La Rue, Wrightstown, Pa.

Church (alt. and add.), Forty-first and Spring Garden streets. Architects, J. J. Gifford, 4029 Spring Garden street. Owner, Centenary M. E. Church, Rev. F. B. Lynch, on premises. Stone, one story, slate roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids.

Hospital (5 buildings), Cleveland, Ohio. Architects, Vorce & Wellingale, Cleveland, Ohio. Owner, Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Brick and stone, one, two, three and four stories, consists of laundry and stable and nurses' home, service and administration building. Fireproofing, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal, limestone, enamel brick, slate, slag, copper and tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting, Tennessee marble interior. Owners taking bids due February 27. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Post Office, Bristol, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Supervising architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone and brick, one story, 41x73 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, limestone and granite, marble interior, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Owners taking bids due February 27. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; James G. Doak, Crozer Building; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; D. T. McCarthy, 411 Walnut street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street.

Buildings (2), Greenwich Point, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care J. M. Baker, Thirty-second and Powelton avenue. Stucco and hollow tile, two stories, 25x

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40 feet, composition roof (electric lighting and heating reserved). Owners taking bids due February 20. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; John Swartley & Co., Arcade Building; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building; John Goll & Co., 1539 Filbert street.

Residences (16), Fifty-ninth and Ellsworth streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Ferguson & McDowell, 1003 South Fifty-first street. Brick, 16x46 and 16x55 feet. Owners are taking sub-bids.

Factory, 622 Cherry street. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 20x75 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Hotel, South Delaware avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 33x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, twelve bath rooms. Plans in progress.

Garage, Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, W. A. Gray, Bala, Pa. Stone, one story, 20x35 feet, billiard room, second floor, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect has received bids.

Passenger Station, Syracuse, Ind. Architect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, B. & O R. R., Chicago Division. Brick, one story, 20x67 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due February 20. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, and Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Seminole and Chestnut avenue, Germantown. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Evan Randolph, Morris Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x75 feet, shingle roof (electric lighting and heating reserved), limestone, Italian white marble interior, hardwood floors, two bath rooms. Architect has received bids.

Power House (alt. and add.), Tacony, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, one story, 78x87 feet, slag roof. Architect, taking bids due February 19. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; F. W. Van Loon, Denekla Building; J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building, and A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Thompson streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan,

Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenburg, Morris Building. Brick and terra cotta, one story, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due February 21. The following are figuring: J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; Philip Haibach Construction Company Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth st.

Bank and Office Building, Williamsport, Pa. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, First National Bank, Williamsport, Pa. Brick, stone and steel fire-proof, eight stories, 50x100 feet. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (remodeling), Front and Norris streets. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Ninth National Bank, on premises. Brick and limestone, one and two stories. Consists of two-story rear addition and general remodeling of interior, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble, new banking fixtures. Plans in progress.

Loft Building, Twenty-second and Vine sts. \$25,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 40x120 feet, slag roof, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids about March 1.

Residence, Seventh and Cheltenham avenue, Oak Lane. Architect, Alex. M. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, O. F. Zurn, Jr., 6514 North Seventh street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, North Wales, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, H. S. Morris, North Wales, Pa. Frame, one and one-half stories, 25x30 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids in about ten days.

Stores and Offices (alt. and add.), 25 South Seventeenth street. Architect, Louis Levi, Real Estate Trust Building. Owner, Leon Dalsimer, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric lighting, metal ceilings. Architect taking bids. Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; George C.

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Dougherty, 1642 Ludlow street, and W. E. Dotts, Bulletin Building, are figuring.

Car Shop, St. Clair, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Concrete and brick, one story. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Enfield, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, Mrs. J. H. Strawbridge, 457 West Brighthurst street, Germantown. Frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, three bath rooms. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. \$10,000. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Walker Boureau, Moorestown, N. J. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Revised plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, D. L. Hebard, Evergreen avenue, Chestnut Hill. Stone, consists of new dining room, bay window and interior alterations. Architect taking bids, due February 17th. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1208 Race street; William J. Gruhler & Co., 210 East High street; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; M. S. Oberholtzer, 5524 Pulaski avenue; George A. Sorber's Sons, 18 Harvey street.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Walter K. Woolman, Riverton, N. J. Plaster, hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 38x80 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors (heating reserved). Architect taking bids, due February 18th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; George W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; Louis F. Loudon, Riverton, N. J.; Stewart L. Maines, Merchantville, N. J., and J. S. Robers Co., Moorestown, N. J.

School, Twenty-ninth and Muckle streets, Camden, N. J., \$100,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fireproofing, three stories, 131x153 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, fan system, brownstone and granite, marble interior, expanded metal, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Bids were opened as follows: W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J., \$81,870; George Bachman, Camden, N. J., \$97,440; Turner & Stewart, Camden, N. J., \$108,373; J. B. Flounders, Philadelphia, \$111,000; Ed. Fay & Sons, \$111,890; H. E. Baton, Philadelphia, \$112,250; F. Roe Searing, Philadelphia, \$115,617; W. E. Dotts & Co., \$118,773; Mitchell Bros., \$119,479; Wayne Cont. Co., \$119,500; J. W. Draper, Camden, N. J., \$121,239; A. Whitehead, Philadelphia, \$122,145; H. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J., \$124,722.

Dairy Building, Front street, near Catharine street. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Simon J. Goldberg, 215 Lombard street. Brick, one story, 22x75 feet, slag roof, boiler room. Plans in progress.

Flats and Residences (64), West Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 16x64 feet and 16x43 feet, slag roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residences (150), Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth and Columbia avenue and Oxford streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, George A. Nahm, 2736 West Girard avenue. Brick and stone, two stories, 16x46 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids on 50 in about a week.

Residences (20), York road and Courtland street. Architect, private plans. Owners, H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue. Brick, two stories, 16x59 feet, slag and tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids in one week.

Offices (alt.), second floor, Real Estate Trust Building. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Thomas A. Biddle & Co., 326 Walnut street. Consists of interior alterations, new partitions and furnishings, expanded metal fireproofing, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due February 18th. The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, and F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Apartment House, 1327-29 Spruce street, \$200,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Thomas W. Barlow, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and limestone, ten stories, 40x130 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, elevators, steam heating, hardwood floors, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing, marble interior, 36 bath rooms. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

School, Forty-seventh and Locust streets. Architect, Horace Cooke, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and stone, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Building, Market and Cooper streets, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J. Brick and concrete, fireproof, six stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga. Architects, Shattuck & Hussey and A. Ten Eyeck Brown, as-

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sociated, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga. Brick, limestone, granite, terra cotta, eight stories, 110x150 feet, slag roof, elevators, electric lighting, Tennessee marble interior, enamel brick, steam heating, hollow tile, expanded metal, concrete fireproofing, power plant. Architects taking bids, due February 25th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Moving Picture Theatre, York and Hope streets, \$20,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Spaulding & Zorn, 2508 Kensington avenue. Brick, one story, 72x108 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due February 21st. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, and Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue, are figuring.

Residence, Upsal, Philadelphia, \$40,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Theron I. Crane, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, three stories, 40x110 feet, slate roof, hardwood floors, indirect steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due February 24th. The follow-

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Abel M. Fry, Lansdale, Pa.; William C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Factory, Milnor and Devereaux streets, Philadelphia, \$100,000. Architect, George W. Graves, Rowland Building, Detroit, Mich. Owners, Richmond Radiator Company, 1480 Broadway, New York City. Brick and concrete, one story, 100x354 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due February 24th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and Wells Const. Co., Inc., Witherspoon Building, are figuring, also Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street.

Residences (10), Gross street and Malvern avenue. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, W. Percival Johnson, 4039 Lancaster avenue. Brick and plaster, three stories, 25x125 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, two bath rooms. Owners taking sub-bids. ing are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street;

Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; William C. Wright, 22 Harvey street; William J. Gruhler Co., 219 East High street; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street, and Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Residences (28), Logan, Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, James F. Maguire, Fidelity Building. Brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Residence, Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Mrs. Warren A. Birchall, 547 Pelham road. Stone, two and one-half stories, 49x25 feet; wing, 20x17 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due February 24th. The following are figuring: F. T. Mercer Co., 1706 DeLancey street; McClintock & Weaver, 24 West Phil-Ellena street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; Fesmier & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.;

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Alumni Building, Broad and Columbia avenue, \$75,000. Architects, Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington avenue, New York City. Owners, Keneseth Israel congregation, care of Leon Mers, chairman, Third and Brown streets. Brick and limestone, two stories, 75x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Factory (add.), Lester, Pa., \$30,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Lester Piano Company, Lester, Pa. Brick, four stories, steam heating, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Mrs. A. C. Hoag, Haverford, Pa. Frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting, one bath room. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Garage, Twentieth and Pacific avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, W. S. Nash, 3615 North Nineteenth street. Brick, one story, 60x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue.

Garage and Power House, Enfield, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, Presser Building. Owner, Edward Dale, Enfield, Pa. Brick, one story, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to David McCork, Flourtown, Pa.

School (add.), Bayonne, N. J., \$112,000. Architects, Guilbert & Bertelle, 62 West Forty-fifth street, New York City. Owners, Board of Education, Bayonne, N. J. Brick, three stories, 71x140 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, Knoxville interior marble, hollow tile, concrete and expanded metal fireproofing. Abel Bottoms & Sons, 41 South Fifteenth street, submitted the lowest bid and will be awarded contract.

Retaining Wall and Siding, Schuylkill Arsenal. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Concrete, 150 feet long, 8 feet high. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Restaurant, 26 North Eleventh street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 16x62 feet, Kittanning bricks, granite, slag roof, steam heating, interior marble base. Contract awarded to E. E. Holtenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa., \$12,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owner, Mrs. William Wilcox, 2011 Pine street. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, 45x25 feet; wing, 30x19 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors, four bath rooms. Contract awarded to Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.

Restaurant and Pool Room, 5203 Market street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Francis J. Loughran, 5201 Market street. Brick, two stories, 17x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. C. Borel, Fifty-third and Market streets.

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Inn (alt. and add.), Whitemarsh, Pa. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Fort Side Inn, William Green, on premises. Stone, two stories, 36x36 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to David McCork, Flourtown, Pa.

Loft Building, 117-119 North Seventh street. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner, S. P. Wetherill, Morris Building. Brick and terra cotta, eight stories, 54x149 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators, hollow tile, concrete and metal fireproofing, granite. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Joshua M. Holmes (O), 2851 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, \$4,000. Two stores and dwellings, brick, two stories, 18x38 feet, Twenty-fourth and Indiana avenue. Cost, \$47,500. Twenty-five dwellings.

Moore Estate (O), New York City. W. B. Conard (C), Eighty-seventh and Crothers avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Shop, brick, two stories, 18x39 feet, 308 South Twelfth street.

Robinson & Crawford (O), Nineteenth and Hamilton streets. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$70,000. Warehouse, five stories, brick, 56x159 feet, Nineteenth and Hamilton streets.

A. B. & C. F. Millett (O), 5123 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$26,400. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, 1100 to 1114 Lindley avenue. Cost, \$13,200. Four dwellings, 5025 to 5031 Marvine street.

Jacob Korman (O), 600 Wensley street. J. S. Silver (C), 3117 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$21,000. Six stores and dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x50 feet, Frankford avenue and Allegheny avenue.

Moss & Saylor (O), Fifty-eighth and Girard avenue. Cost, \$52,000. Twenty dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x32 feet, Fifty-seventh and Cedar avenue. Cost, \$19,200. Six dwellings.

Mrs. Charles Gallagher (O), 1420 North Sixteenth street. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$1,500. Garage, brick, two stories, 19x28 feet.

Real Estate Trust Company (O), Trustees, Philadelphia. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$75,000. Office building, brick, nine stories, 25x186 feet, 1418 Walnut street.

Alterations and Additions

M. Yardley (O), Yardley, Pa. J. J. Burger (C), 2518 Columbia avenue. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 2908 Oxford street.

Dr. J. Willets (O), 31 West Walnut lane. George C. Fossel (C), 128 East Cheltenham avenue. Cost, \$450. Garage.

Bradley Market (O), Twenty-first and Market streets. William N. Thompson (C), 1529 Filbert street. Cost, \$3,800. Market.

J. Roseno (O), 2222 North Front street. B. Bornstein (C), 407 South Fifth street. Cost, \$1,250. Store and dwelling, 1935 North Fourth street.

Charles Kein (O), Fifty-fourth and Thomas avenue. W. C. Scull (C), 5705 Master street. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, Fifty-fourth and Thomas avenue.

J. H. Milliken (O), 3534 Kensington avenue. W. J. Jones (C), 2927 North Fifth street. Cost, \$400. Store and dwelling, 2446 Kensington avenue.

Alfred Batty & Co. (O), 4362 Leiper street. James Magetta (C), 1124 South Seventh st. Cost, \$365. Baking house.

H. Plietzsek (O), 314 Callowhill street. F. Simmonds (C), 259 South Thirty-third street, Camden, N. J. Cost, \$600. Store and dwelling, 330 Callowhill street.

J. G. Brill (O), Sixty-third and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$500. Shed.

Abram Cox Stove Company (O), American and Dauphin streets. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$8,000. Factory.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Thos. M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$2,300. Pent House, City Hall.

Adolph Feldman (O), 1714 South Fifth street. V. Savitzky (C), 237 Catharine street. Cost, \$900. Bakery.

Calvary Church (O), Forty-first and Brown streets. J. T. Jester (C), 4015 Fairmount avenue. Cost, \$1,800. Church.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia. Keystone State Construction Company (C), 704 Pennsylvania Building. Cost, \$12,000. Trestle, Broad and Sedgely streets.

George D. Wetherill & Co. (O), 114 North Front street. Phillip Weber (C), 1326 North Fourth street. Cost, \$1,025. Storage, Harold and Ritter streets.

T. A. Bayne (O), Twenty-fifth and Lehigh avenue. W. O. Mahon (C), 4813 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$420. Store.

Mr. Karr (O), 948 North Franklin street. W. S. Farley Company (C), 329 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$600. Store and dwelling, 626 Girard avenue.

Evening Bulletin (O), Filbert and Juniper streets. Philip Haibach Contracting Company (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, \$500. Offices and stores, 1326 Arch street.

Penn Forge Company (O), Frankford, Pa. William Kneas (C), 4624 Penn street, Frankford, Pa. Cost, \$1,700. Shop.

A. Shulman (O), 4910 Chestnut street. M. Yellin (C), 817 North Eighth street. Cost, \$900. Dwelling.

F. H. Moss (O), 518 Walnut street. H.

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Hazlett (C), 1701 North Twentieth street. Cost, \$900. Office.

H. K. Edmonds (O), 520 Walnut street. C. White Bros. (C), 5410 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$350. Dwelling, 760-62 North Forty-sixth street.

George Lockey Estate (O), 841 North Forty-first street. D. Henwood (C), 252 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$825. Store and dwelling, 259 North Fifteenth street.

A. J. Anderson (O), 1231 Point Breeze avenue. J. V. Tunnell Company (C), 2009 Sansom street. Cost, \$400. Store.

F. A. Poth Estate (O), Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, \$5,000. Apartments, 4204 -14 Parkside avenue.

H. H. Hyman (O), 609 South street. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$760.

St. George's Church (O), Sixty-first and Hazel avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Church.

Bell Estate (O), 1428 Spruce street. J. M.

Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$2,765. Warehouse, 211 South Third street. Donato Amrosio (O), 719 Pemberton street. H. F. Dillin (C), 1223 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$670. Stable, 701-03 Pemberton street.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor "Builders' Guide," Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: In behalf of the estimators connected with the various building trades in this city, I would like to make a suggestion, through the medium of your columns, that I think will have the endorsement of our architects and engineers, and in fact of everyone associated with building trades in Philadelphia.

When the plans and specifications of a building operation are turned over to the builder, who has been invited to bid on the general contract, no matter what the size or importance of the job may be, be it great or small, it seems to be an inviolate rule that the builder is entitled to but one and only one copy of the book of specifications. The builder then places the set of plans and the long suffering book of specifications on his boards and sends for the sub-contractors, who come in droves and hordes, early and late, to take off the data from the plans and—the one poor little book of specifications!

We enter the estimating room, take one look and leave for the office of another contractor figuring on the same job; if anything the congestion is greater. We are busy, we have other jobs to follow up and we have not brought our lunch along, but we wait patiently and finally if we are lucky we get what is left of the much abused specifications. The next day the builder wonders why the bids are so late coming in and why there are so many errors. The architect wonders what in thunder makes the bids so high.

Now surely this is a condition that is very easily remedied. The specification sheets are all turned out on multiplying machines. It would be comparatively just as easy to turn out an extra set of specification books, so that on important jobs the general contractors could at least have two copies.

This is something surely worth the consideration of our architects, and I feel very sure that the adoption of the idea would not only be deeply appreciated by our estimators, but the good effects would be felt in every department of our great building organization.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS G. CASEY.

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"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



ALBERT KELSEY, F. A. I. A.

Mr. Albert Kelsey hails from Missouri, in which State he was born on the 26th day of April, 1870, St. Louis being his natal city. His father, A. Warren Kelsey, is a widely known writer. His mother was Miss Janette Garr Washburn, of the distinguished family of that name; Major-general C. C. Washburn being his grandfather. While much of Mr. Kelsey's education was acquired abroad, he does not hesitate to acknowledge his indebtedness to the work done by him in the T-Square Club competitions in which he has carried off many prizes. Wining the highest average in this excellent organization for a year's work, he was elected to office after office until finally he became its presiding head. As a result of winning the fourth traveling scholarship in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelsey traveled

extensively abroad studying and making sketches, gaining during this period of his career a knowledge of the best European models that served but to deepen and correct a taste natively keen and original. Since embarking actively in practice, Mr. Kelsey has taken a conspicuous part in every movement for the advancement of his profession.

He was a delegate to the Fourth International Congress of Architects in Brussels in 1897; was elected president of the Architectural League of America in 1899; has been president of the T-Square Club; an officer of Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. of A., and vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Association. As secretary of the Parkway Committee Mr. Kelsey has been one of the most active spirits behind the system of boulevards planned for a greater

Philadelphia, a work to which he still devotes a great deal of his time and in which he is keenly and untiringly interested. He is a member of the Municipal Improvement Commission of Columbus, Ohio; was chief of the Bureau of Municipal Improvements at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where he assembled the first city planning exhibit ever held in the United States; designed three of the buildings in his division, known as the model city, and was largely instrumental in having erected, as the central feature of that group of buildings, a Civic Pride Monument, dedicated to the late Charles Elliot, the father of the system of metropolitan development now broadly recognized as comprehensive planning. Mr. Kelsey is a fluent, forcible and pleasing public speaker, in which capacity he has addressed Municipal Improvement Societies and Boards of Trade in some fifty cities throughout the United States on topics related to municipal architecture and city development. Mr. Kelsey has lectured also from time to time at Cornell, Pennsylvania State College, Bucknell University, as well as the University of Pennsylvania. In the field of architectural practice Mr. Kelsey's work has been at once distinguished and varied, showing examples of his skill ranging from the modern country house to the more commanding public edifice. The Pan-

American Building at Washington, designed in collaboration with Professor Paul P. Cret, Mr. Kelsey regards as his most notable work. Among commissions now in hand Mr. Kelsey mentions plans for the Haddington Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, a church at State College; a building for the Brotherhood of North American Indians, at Washington; sketches for a palatial new hotel in the West, and various houses and alterations. Mr. Kelsey is one of the three civil service examiners chosen to select a secretary for the newly-formed Comprehensive Plans Committee of Philadelphia and sat at the recent Clay-Wiggins trial in the local courts as expert advisor for the Commonwealth.

He is working, at this writing, to bring about a thorough reorganization of the city architect's office. As the founder and editor of the "Architectural Annual," Mr. Kelsey has upheld with vigor and eloquence the best traditions of his profession, denouncing immeasurably methods calculated to lower the dignity or break down the ethics of the craft. Mr. Kelsey is a charming fellow, personally, comes of excellent old New England stock and is regarded as one of the most notable of Philadelphia architects. His wife was formerly Miss Henrietta Latitia Allis, of New York.

(Next week—Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd.)

"DUTCH COLONIAL"—A NATIVE STYLE OF COUNTRY HOUSE ARCHITECTURE

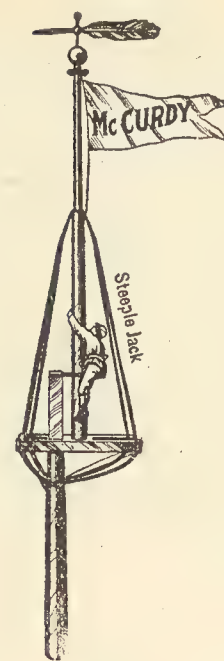
A Type of Architecture Indigenous to America, and Possessing Possibilities of Adaptation to Meet the Modern Need of Small Country Houses

The term "Dutch Colonial" is used perhaps a trifle carelessly by most people, and has unfortunately come by general misuse to include any small cottage-like house, with a gambrel roof. The style, however, possesses characteristics as marked and entirely peculiar to itself as the Swiss chalet. A thorough appreciation of this can only be reached by a conception of the idea that there may be as much difference between one gambrel roof and another as there is between a gambrel roof and a dome. And it is only by an appreciation of such subtleties as the former, that anything like a workable analysis can be reached.

Long before the Revolutionary War the country now comprising the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania was more or less thickly settled by immigrants from Holland—sturdy Dutch farmers, who ploughed and sowed in Long Island, leaving old farmsteads in Flushing, Flatbush and in Jersey, made homesteads up the Hackensack Valley, and in the Ramapo Hills, and pushed well up New York State, through the Mohawk Valley, writes C. Matlack Price in "Arts and Decoration." They left the stamp of their

nationality on such villages as Bogota, Wortendyke, Wyckoff and Hackensack, with still-existing family names of Van Winkle, Maestebroek, Van Blarcken, Suydam and Van Wyck.

These farmsteads, without exception, were small and unpretentious cottages, often with subsequent additions in later years, but which present invariably a type utterly different from the home of the Southern or the New England States. It is largely this modesty of scale which suggests the ready adaptability of the style to the present American need for small country houses—a type for which we find no classic or foreign example to guide us. The problem of a consistent and frank small house for the country, indeed, is faced abroad with no less difficulty than here, and with no less paucity of precedent. We have admirable examples to study in the building of a chateau or a cathedral, but the past can show us only the sod hut of the peasant where the enormous, fairly well-to-do middle class of to-day want an adequate and dignified dwelling. England, with her modern adaptation of old thatched-roofed cottages is in a better way to solve the problem than any of us,



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and we can only regret that the intrinsically charming qualities of these are almost sure to wilt when transplanted to the soil of America.

This style in which the Dutch pioneers built, however, is one unquestionably indigenous and unquestionably adaptable to the modern need for small country cottages.

To design in the Dutch Colonial certain fundamental points must be carefully noted, and observed in so far as possible in the present-day needs of the case. Although the keynote of the style is to be found in the peculiar sweep of the roof line, and the pitch and break of the gambrel roof, there are many smaller details which are no less essential in a conscientious study of the Dutch Colonial.

Where the gambrel roof of houses of this class in New England was steep, angular and



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often unpleasingly rigid, the Dutch roof was low, with a graceful sweep, shoulder very near the ridge, and wide eaves.

This may be said to be an invariable rule and a feature so essential and so thoroughly

characteristic that it is hard to understand the misconception underlying the design of many so-called "Dutch Roofs," in which this proportion is utterly ignored. It would seem that this roof line was a departure conceived by the colonists, independently of any precedent whatever, the roofs of Holland, even in detached country houses, being very steep gables.

The unique composition of this roof line in design is equaled only in importance by a striking point in construction—namely, the frank use of local materials—a frankness scorning any illusion and shunning any veneer. The gable ends were rarely built of the same material as the side walls, and in some cases all four walls of a house may be found to be of different mediums—brick, stone, clap-boards and stucco on rubble masonry. And of the treatment of these varied materials, the predominating feature may be said to be roughness of texture. Dutch Colonial, as a style, is nothing if not rugged, simple and sincere, but through all homelike. The Dutch Colonial house was always a home before it was a pretentious flight of architectural fancy, and it is for this reason that it is so thoroughly adapted to the need of a small and inexpensive country house. It was rarely over a story and a half in height, and its detail is found upon analysis to be as simple and sincere as the house itself.

Moldings were few and elemental, sash were set deep in the stone walls, in a simple frame, and blinds were most often solid and heavy. Columns, if used in porches or porticoes, were always of a modified Tuscan order, unless they were merely massive rubble posts of tapering cylindrical form, with a coating of stucco. The interiors were as simple as the exteriors, and mantels were rarely elabor-

ated beyond the very simplest carpentry, the proportions and moldings absolutely plain and straightforward.

From which elementary analysis, one were inclined to ask wherein lies the undeniable charm of the old Dutch Colonial farmhouse. This charm is purely the charm of simplicity, plus an independently intrinsic beauty of line and a frank sincerity of expression so rarely found in later work. Beyond these essentials analysis will prove fruitless, and without them no study of detail or other immaterial features will be of any avail.

Mr. Charles Barton Keen and Mr. Aymar Embury II, among other architects, have achieved notable successes in their adaptations of the Dutch Colonial, and so far as such were possible, may even be said to have improved upon it in some degree. With such excellent modern examples, coupled with a study of many existing originals, it seems as though the Dutch Colonial style should become the most prevalent American type of small house, at any rate throughout the middle Atlantic States, and none can gainsay its local appropriateness as a distinctly national style.

THE OLD MAN'S DISCOMFORTS.

(With obeisances to the Estate of R. Southey, Dec'd.)

"You are cold," Father William, the young man cried,

"You shiver the length of the day;
You are chill, Father William, your hands
are as ice,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

"In the flat where I live," Father William replied,

"Though it is an expensive demesne,
The heat is turned off from eleven at night
Till morning at seven-fifteen."

"You are cold, Father William," the young man cried,

"Though you live in a beautiful flat,
You constantly swear at the boreal air—
Pray slip me the reason for that."

"In my costly abode," Father William replied,

"The casements are fashioned so ill
That the wind enters in till the tem-per-a-ture
Of my bedroom is way below nil."

"You are cold, Father William," the young man cried,

"As I animadverted before.
And yet you pay many doubloons for your
rent—
Pray, Pa, juxtapose me once more."

"The rent that I pay," Father William replied,

"Is paid not for windows nor steam;
But the entrance downstairs is of marble and
gold,"

And that's no impalpable dream.
—Franklin P. Adams in the Chicago Evening
Post.

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent.

Anti-Window Sweating Sash:

The Detroit Show Case Company, of Detroit, Mich., has recently placed on the market a copper sash that may be used in store fronts and other windows. The moulding is fitted with ventilation ducts to prevent the glass from either frosting or sweating. Shopkeepers generally are demanding that their windows be installed so as to overcome frosting and sweating in the winter months. Particulars concerning this new sash may be obtained by writing the home office of the company at 491 West Fort street, Detroit, Mich.

Master Slide Rules:

The American Patent Sales Company, 417-A Fifth avenue, New York City, is now the sole distributor for the Dahl Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Master slide rule. All inquiries hereafter regarding this rule should be addressed to the American Patent Sales Company. The Master slide rule is particularly intended for taking inside measurements for doors, windows, etc., and carpenters, builders, contractors and architects will find it a great labor saver. One side of the rule is marked for inside measuring, and the reverse side is marked the same as the standard rule. This rule is made in various lengths from 2 to 6 feet. Particulars and a good proposition for agents can be secured by addressing the American Patent Sales Company, 417-A Fifth avenue, New York City.

Safeguards Elevator Passengers:

Managers of buildings are constantly liable to civil actions for damages for injuries to frequenters of their buildings resulting from falls due to the failure of the elevator operator to bring his car flush with the corridor floor. The Elevator Automatic Signal Company, of 28 Elm street, this city, is putting on the market a lighting device which throws a strong direct light on the threshold when the elevator door is open, thus permitting occupants to make sure of their footing when stepping from the elevator car to the floor at which they are alighting. The contrivance is a simple one. Each device is complete, so that any competent mechanic can install it at minimum charge.

A New Adjustable Door Hinge:

The Shelby Spring Hinge Company, of Shelby, Ohio, are offering to the trade an adjustable surface screen door hinge. The tension of the spring can be easily and quickly adjusted at any time after door is hung, thus

assuring to the owner an easy and sure swinging door at all times. While this is a hinge used for hanging fine screen doors, it is also used very extensively for lavatory work, and is in demand the year round. The hinge is elegant in design and is being made from steel, real bronze or brass metal, in finishes to match all builders' hardware. The Shelby Spring Hinge Company are quoting prices on application and as usual are sending out this hinge under their strongest guarantee.

A New Translucent Ware:

Something new in the way of illuminating glass ware is being introduced by the Gill Brothers Company, of Steubenville, Ohio. This glass has the appearance of an alabaster globe, but it is claimed for it that it has a still higher translucency. It takes its name from the celebrated Parian marble, which it resembles in appearance. This glass possesses great reflecting power, accompanied by perfect diffusion and minimum absorption of light, producing a soft effective white ray with an absence of glare. The new material is being made up into globes and shades for all purposes, including classic bowls for semi-direct lighting.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

We invite attention to the interesting monthly, "Sanitation," published by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Handsomely gotten up and a model of good press work, each number contains an article of more than ordinary interest, finely illustrated, as, for instance, "Making a Great City Sanitary," by Dan Allen Willey, in a recent issue. Of course, the Standard products, incidentally, receive attention.

* * *

Reference in these columns has already been made to the fire tests on partitions of various kinds made some time ago in the city of Cleveland. The official report made to Mr. V. D. Allen, City Building Inspector, at Cleveland, by the committee which he had appointed to conduct these tests is now out. This seems to be a document of considerable value to the building trade. Copies of it may be secured gratis by addressing Mr. H. B. McMaster, Commissioner, Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Youngstown, Ohio.

* * *

January 1, 1913, marked the arrival of a brand new publication for architects and builders—"Doorways," published by the

Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill., and filled with bright readable things in addition to the solid information contained about Richards-Wilcox hardware specialties. "A hanger for any door that slides" is the slogan of the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company. This little magazine, under the guidance of their advertising manager, Mr. Ralph Barnum, shows itself a friend-making representative of a highly thought of line. The publishers want to place this book, as it is issued, into the hands of every architect and contractor interested in builders' hardware. Drop them a line and have your name put on the list.

* * *

Graphite crucibles, paint, lubricants, pencils and other productions of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., are described in a new catalog, copiously illustrated, which the company states is the largest and most complete production catalog it has ever issued. The publication will be especially useful in acquainting those who are already users of one form of graphite with its many other forms and uses.

A MERE SUGGESTION.

There is a small matter which some of our subscribers have seemingly forgotten. We are very modest and do not wish to speak of it.—Exchange.

ARE FIRE ESCAPES FIRE TRAPS?

Outside fire escapes for crowded factory buildings (except where there could be a separate stairway from each floor which would not pass any windows) were properly condemned as worse than useless by experts testifying before the Factory Investigating Commission. The Fire Chief of this and every other city in this State where hearings were held united in this expression. They deprecated the recognition in building codes of these so-called "fire escapes." They averred that they are really fire traps, not fire escapes at all, having caused accidents and injuries, instead of preventing them. For example, in the Asch Building disaster, those who used the fire escape were burned up on it.

For years experts have recognized that it is a misnomer to speak of these things as fire escapes, and have advocated their abolition. Those who are engaged in planning cities beautiful have in mind buildings with no such unsightly excrescences.

Yet the new Fire Prevention Bureau of the Fire Department is literally plastering the fronts of buildings throughout the city with these fire traps! We had looked for modern instead of obsolete methods from this new Bureau.—H. F. J. Porter in The Searchlight.

Play-it-on-a-hunch advertising is not the kind that wins out. The steady, persistently repeated note of appeal is what tells.—Cement World.

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612

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Editorial Comment

This issue of "The Guide" presents the second of the series of sketches of notable architects promised our readers, in the shape of a brief resume of the important and valuable public and professional achievements of Mr. Albert Kelsey. The most casual glance at this sketch of Mr. Kelsey's active and successful career cannot fail to disclose, even to the normally unobservant reader, the fact that Mr. Kelsey has been one of the men whose work reflects credit upon the city of his choice as well as upon his profession. Standing at all times for the highest ideals of conduct, the finest traditions of the craft and a most wholesome and commendable activity in human affairs Mr. Kelsey is entitled to a place high up among the men whose work has given the Philadelphia architect the distinction that is now his. The influence of men of the Kelsey type upon the advancement of professional standards is all the greater in that it is exemplary rather than preceptive. The next number of "The Guide" will consider the services lay and professional of Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd.

* * *

Members of the American Institute of Architects who attended the forty-sixth annual convention of the institute in Washington, last December, will recall an address by Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, which was one of the features of that distinguished gathering. In the course of that address, Mr. Wentworth made a convincing appeal for the co operation of the institute in the work for which his association stands. As a result of this appeal, after a series of conferences between Mr. Wentworth and officers of the institute, a speaking tour has been arranged in which Mr. Wentworth will visit and address various architectural organizations throughout the country under institute auspices.

Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, who, as chairman of the Committee on Public Information, has been an important factor in arranging for this tour, advises "The Guide" that the following schedule of meetings has been decided upon:

Kansas City Chapter, A. I. A., Kansas City, February 18th.

Texas State Association of Architects, Dallas, February 19th.

Louisiana Chapter, A. I. A., New Orleans, February 21st.

South Carolina Association of Architects, Columbia, February 24th.

North Carolina Architectural Association, Raleigh, February 25th.

Washington Chapter, A. I. A., Washington, March 5th.

Baltimore Chapter, A. I. A., Baltimore, March 6th.

Philadelphia Chapter, A. I. A., Philadelphia, March 7th.

By arrangement with the Institute, Mr. Wentworth has, within the past month, addressed institute chapters at Brooklyn, Jersey City, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, South Bend, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

While this tour has been arranged under the auspices of the institute, through its Committees on Public Information in various parts of the country, to better inform the public on matters pertaining to architecture and sound building construction, too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Wentworth and his association, but particularly to himself personally for his willingness to undertake the arduous task of such an extended tour.

For this city it is hoped by the Philadelphia Chapter that arrangements may be made to have a special meeting in the Mayor's reception room in City Hall. The Mayor, it is expected, will open the meeting and George W. Porter, Director of Public Safety, will be one of the speakers, considering the meeting as one of special value, in an educational program for the welfare of the citizens. The president of the chapter will preside. The Philadelphia Fire Prevention Commission, composed of the nine men recently appointed by the Mayor, will be asked to be present in a body and its chairman, Mr. Powell Evans, will be asked to follow Mr. Wentworth and give a local significance and color to his remarks. The Credit Men's Association, the City Club, the Engineers Club, the Master Builders' Exchange, the Operative Builders' Association, the Philadelphia Housing Commission, the chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, the city and state fire marshals, the chief of the Philadelphia Fire Department, the officers of the local Board of Fire Underwriters and of the associated factory mutuals, and others will be asked to co-operate in making the meeting one of great value to the people of this city.

* * *

San Francisco at last shows signs of at least awakening to the fact that good building is of more vital importance than a big volume of building and that to be truly great a city must be able to show not buildings of a ginger-bread order of showiness, but structures in which the graces of architecture blend with honest material and enduring workmanship. Witness, by way of attesting this awakening, the appended observations from the pages of our esteemed exchange, the "San Francisco Architect and Engineer":

"San Francisco should awaken to the need of better building. It is not enough to make the entrance imposing and have the interior flimsy. San Francisco should build for permanency. Especially is this true of apart-

ment house construction where, so often, even a year will show great deterioration. It is true that the original owners "build to sell," but as is the case of a firm who deal in such apartment houses in a Northwestern city, their name is synonymous with sham and deceit and even to live in one of their houses invites ridicule.

"The architect is not so much to blame—for he is urged to 'save,' 'trim,' 'cut-down,' and 'cut-out,' until the architect's original plans would not be recognized. Inferior trim, poor fittings, the cheapest fixtures, unreliable materials, etc., together with single floors, absence of sound deadening materials, with the upper floors often as flimsy as a tenement while the lower floors and the entrance may have all the strength and beauty of a palace. Such methods have prevailed here for so long that it is hard to change them, but it is time now to break away from wrong precedents and build for a future San Francisco which will not be a reproach on the honesty of the present generation."

* * *

Some day Philadelphia will awaken to the need for action to prevent the abuses peculiar to operative building in her suburban and outlying districts as well as to curb the cupidity of certain foreign operators in her slum or tenement sections. Thousands of so-called homes are being erected in Philadelphia yearly that should be regarded as a disgrace to any city of the first class boasting a Bureau of Building Inspection. Flimsy walls, held together by mortar in which the dominating constituent is yellow mud, plastering that cracks and falls before the houses get through their first winter, short studding insecurely nailed and cheap joisting insecurely set; mill-work that is a burlesque on honest timber and verandas that cannot survive two years are among the commonest features of these jerry-built "homes" thrown together for the gulling of the class of investors least able to lose—wage-earners who imagine dimly that the existence of such an official function as building inspection guarantees them a house of reasonable stability.

Persons well informed know that building inspection does nothing of the sort, that the antediluvian regulations with which this bureau is equipped leave the jerry-builder free to scamp as he may see fit unrestrained, unhampered and unhindered. Why under the circumstances some effort is not made to frame regulations adequate to the class of building referred to is a question to which we should like somebody in authority to come forward and make answer. Take West Philadelphia as a case in point. Long before the installment mortgages on the great bulk of these jerry-built homes have undergone sensible reduction, the houses themselves have started to disintegrate and go to pieces. Porch piers give, verandas swing out of plumb, front walls settle, necessitating repairs as expensive as they are annoying. It's about high time something was done to protect and safeguard the man who buys the two-story home. There ought to be something re-

sembling a limit even to "operative" building.

* * *

Mr. Persis Bingham has certain remarks in the current number of "House Beautiful," touching the question of "Home Designing"—with reference, be it understood to homes of the better class,—that are worthy of reprinting. Says Mr. Bingham:

"Too much specialization spoils the home, even as 'Too many cooks spoil the broth.'

"Specialization has been done to death during the present age, especially as applied to home designing. That gentle art has been heartlessly dissected and wantonly distributed among the building trades, until now almost relation exists between the designer and the finished home. This has been due largely to the erroneous impression that perfection is the result of specialization, whereas in reality it is the cause. Specialization of the exertion of energy is a good thing, but specialization of interest is not. We have only so much energy, we can accomplish only so much without overdoing, but we can be interested in other lines of work dependent upon our own, and we should be, in order to realize the possibilities and limitations of our own work.

"Here we find a man starting out to build a home. An architect draws his plan, a contractor builds from it, an interior decorator finishes his interior, he selects his electric fixtures from a fixture house and a painter selects and applies the paint to the outside of the house. Each one is an expert in his own line, perhaps, but absolutely oblivious of the needs of those workers who have gone before or those who are to come after him. What is the result? Summer breezes blow on the walls, winter snows fall on the art tile, Greek figures border the window draperies while Egyptian lotus flowers adorn the buffet doors, each one clamoring for notice. Every home, large or small, should be carefully supervised by the designer from the drawing of the plans to the hanging of the lighting fixtures. It is only in that way that we will produce homes that will express our individualities and at the same time cater to our daily needs. We want a certain degree of harmony in our homes, with just enough variety to make them interesting, and we are learning how to get it.

* * *

"The human eye is affected by color discords even as the ear is by musical discords. Color chords are depressing, exhilarating, saddening or cheering as the case may be, and it is up to those who are designing and furnishing homes in which people are to live day in and day out, to select those colors which radiate the most energy, vigor and good cheer to those who are to be influenced by them. Harmony begins at home.

"Color schemes in rooms depend largely on color keys, color keys on motifs and motifs on the use of the room as expressed by the climax, or the 'thought which the owner wishes expressed. Primarily the building of a home is like the other fine arts—the expression of

an idea. Brick, cobblestone, cement, shingles, shakes, siding, windows, doors and all things that go to make up a home may be likened to words, some combinations of which are happier in expressing certain ideas than others. As Dr. Ross, of Harvard, calls the laws of harmony, balance, rhythm and symmetry the 'grammar of art,' so are they the grammar of home designing.

"If an architect cannot express cheer in a dining-room, echo music in a music room or cause repose and rest in a bedroom, it would be well to dispense with his services altogether, for he has missed the soul and inspiration of his work, and can only produce an expressionless shell—not a home.

"A home resembles a beautiful melody. It must have its keynote, its main climax, its minor climaxes and its chords, but first, last and always it must have its harmony, and in order to have harmony it must have balance and rhythm."

* * *

Isn't there a whole lot more in this particular view of home designing than appears on the surface?

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson Win the Annual Prize for Architecture.

While the architectural end of the exhibition of the Architectural League, now open at the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, may not be as noteworthy as in some previous years, the exhibition as a whole is interesting and attractive. The past year or two has not been so fruitful in architectural works of great distinction as was the period immediately preceding, according to the "New York Real Estate Record." This has been particularly true in New York City, and the consequence is that metropolitan examples are not so numerous in the galleries.

The opening of the exhibition was celebrated by a banquet on Friday evening, January 31, at which the annual prizes were awarded. The firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, of Boston and New York, received the architectural prize, A. A. Weinman the prize for sculpture, and Colonel Goethals, of Panama Canal fame, was awarded the only prize ever given by the league for engineering. The collaborative competition was won by Kenneth M. Murchison, architect; Charles Sarka, painter, and Leo Lentelli, sculptor.

"Castlegould," at Port Washington, L. I., is possibly the most prominent architectural work in the exhibition. It has the "finish" that belongs to all dwellings designed by our foremost architects. The Black, Starr & Frost Building, by Carrere & Hastings, will stand for the best sort of store building along Fifth avenue—perfect in every detail. Willauer, Shape & Bready's Building, "Fifty Broad Street," now in course of erection, stands for the latest work in office buildings. Donn Barber's office is represented by a perspective of the proposed New York Cotton

Bright Streets

The busy streets—after dark — are the bright streets — and the well lighted, bright stores are the stores where people like to deal. If you used Electric Light in your place of business and an Electric Sign over your door, you would not only attract trade to your own store but you would increase the value of your street as a business centre.



Exchange, a photograph of Dr. Stone's unique house at Flushing, and by a drawing of the new Y. W. C. A. Building on Lexington avenue. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson are represented by sketches and photographs of churches and details. Delano & Aldrich have on view a drawing of Mrs. C. B. Alexander's house at Bernardsville, N. J.; Aymar Embury II. shows a number of country houses, and among the other architects who have exhibits on the walls are J. H. Freedlander, Alfred Hopkins, E. D. Litchfield, McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, McKim, Mead & White, Kenneth M. Murchison, Arthur T. Remick, Rouse & Goldstone, E. K. Rossiter, Boyd & Satterlee, School of Architecture, Columbia University; Society of Beaux Arts Architects, Tracy & Swartwout, Trowbridge & Ackerman, Upjohn & Connable, D. Everett Waid, Walker & Gillette, Wallis & Goodwille, and York & Sawyer.

Lack of sufficient space is, perhaps, one reason for the smallness of the architectural exhibit. At any rate, the painters and sculptors predominate.

CERTIFIED BUILDERS.

Bill Will Be Introduced to License Architects and General Contractors.

The Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn, Mr. P. J. Carlin, has prepared a bill for introduction in the New York Legislature which has for its object the licensing of architects, architectural engineers and builders, and, by this means, the regulating to some extent of the building business. Superintendent Carlin, who is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, has long been an advocate of some measure which would restrict the supervision of building opera-

tions to competent men. The bill, which will be introduced at Albany by Senator Wagner, provides for a Board of Master Builders' Examiners, which shall examine the qualifications of all who wish to engage in the building business, except duly qualified architects and architectural engineers. On and after the first of next year, if the bill becomes a law, nobody will be allowed to enter the building business without a certificate from the board.

According to the superintendent's bill, the board will be composed of two mason builders, one structural steel builder, one reinforced concrete builder, and one carpenter builder of not less than ten years' experience, appointed by the Mayor, and the Superintendents of Buildings in the five boroughs. The five specially appointed members are to receive \$10 a day for their services, the superintendents serving without extra compensation.

The bill further provides that every employing or master builder carrying on his trade, business or calling in any city of the first class in this State shall register his name and address at the office of the superintendent of buildings, or other official having

general supervision of the construction and alteration of buildings in said city, or a borough thereof, under such rules as such officer shall prescribe, and, thereupon, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of such registration; provided, however, that such employing or master builder, unless he shall be an architect or an architectural engineer, shall, at the time of applying for such registration, hold a certificate of competency from a board of master builders' examiners issued in the city in which such board shall be organized. It shall not be lawful for any person to engage in or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master builder in any city of the first class unless his name and address shall have been registered in the city or borough thereof in which he carries on or conducts such business, pursuant to the provisions of this section.

All certificates of registration issued under the provisions of this section shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year in which they shall be issued. Such certificates may be renewed within thirty days preceding such expiration, the renewal to be for one year from the 1st day of January in each year.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

****National Association of Brass Manufacturers,** at its annual meeting in New York, December 11, elected the following officers: President and chairman of the Board of Trustees, Theodore Ahrens; trustees, Theodore Ahrens, E. F. Niedecken, C. C. Hale, H. M. Hoelscher, A. S. Hills, A. Mueller and Allen Smith, Jr.; delegates to the national committee, J. W. Sharp, Jr., and D. H. Roberts. The association will hold its next meeting in St. Louis, March 18 and 19.

****Richmond Radiator Company,** New York, has purchased a factory site of five acres at Milnor and Devereaux streets, Tacony, Philadelphia, on which it will shortly build a manufacturing plant to cost \$150,000.

****The Buffalo Association of Master Painters and Decorators** have elected these officers: President, John H. Fish; vice-president, William Ely; secretary and treasurer, Fred C. Glunz. William Pinck, Casper Glunz and F. T. Smith were elected to the Board of Trustees.

****The Louisiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects** recently elected the following officers: President, Charles A. Favrot; vice-president, S. S. Labouisse; secretary, M. H. Goldstein; treasurer, L. C. Weiss.

****Lord & Burnham Company,** Irvington, N.

J., has appointed F. R. Bishop as its representative in the Middle West, with headquarters at the Rookery, Chicago. Mr. Bishop was until recently manager of the Omaha branch of the United States Radiator Corporation, having previously been connected with the United States Heater Company, from 1896. W. E. Hyland has been appointed manager of the Omaha branch of the United States Radiator Corporation.

****The Russel M. Seeds Company,** the well-known Indianapolis Advertising Agency, moved their offices on January 1st to more commodious quarters in the Central Union Telephone Building at New York and Meridian streets, Indianapolis. They occupy Rooms 402-417.

****Monash-Yunker Company,** Chicago, Ill., has given exclusive control of the Philadelphia territory for the sale of the Monash heating specialties to William W. Morgan, Jr., who was for many years manager of the Philadelphia branch of Warren Webster & Co. Mr. Morgan's Philadelphia office is in the Bailey Building, at 1218 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

****United States Radiator Corporation's** St. Louis branch announces the receipt of an order for 31 carloads of radiators for the new Railway Exchange Building in St. Louis.

The order amounts to 136,000 square feet of radiation. The radiators are all of the Triton plain pattern.

**On February 1st the Oshkosh Manufacturing Company, of Oshkosh, Wis., opened an office in Chicago at 1452 Monadnock Block, with Mr. A. M. Anderson as district manager.

**Berry Brothers, Ltd., Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$3,000,000. This sum is about the same amount, but in different form, of the limited partnership capitalization which was maintained until the articles of incorporation were filed to take effect January 1. The directors of the new organization are Thomas Berry, George H. Russell, Edwin Lodge, W. E. Pendleton and Frank W. Blair. The officers are: President, Frank W. Blair; vice-presidents, Thomas Berry and E. W. Pendleton; treasurer, George H. Russell; secretary, Edwin Lodge; assistant secretary, F. L. Colby; assistant treasurer, W. R. Carnegie; general manager, James S. Stevenson. The business was begun in 1858 by the late Joseph Berry. The limited partnership was organized about 20 years ago.

**Herman W. Hoefer, Capitol Building, Albany, N. Y., has plans in hand for the construction of a departmental building to be erected on Capitol Hill, Albany, for the State of New York, to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000. The matter has already been presented to the Legislature for approval.

**Over fifty traveling salesmen, heads of departments of the Edwards Manufacturing

Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, were entertained Saturday evening, December 28th, at a private banquet at the Business Men's Club, E. W. Edwards as toastmaster, was the principal host of the evening. The assembly was the annual gathering of the principal salesmen of the company, and as Mr. Edwards expressed it, it was "simply a getting together meeting." Following the serving of an elaborate menu, the following responded to various toasts: H. W. Edwards, Cincinnati; G. D. Myers, Cincinnati; James F. Agnew, Dallas, Texas; W. H. Daycock, New York; T. Reed Chunn, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. T. Spornhauer, Indianapolis; J. H. Edwards, Decatur, Ala.; W. G. Templeton, Cincinnati; R. W. Blanton, Cincinnati; A. E. Watson, Cincinnati. Following is a list of guests: E. W. Edwards, H. W. Edwards, G. R. Edwards, W. A. Edwards, G. D. Myers, O. S. Larkby, Ernest Haines, Harry Woodward, Norwood Jones, Cliff Gotthardt, Walter Gausman, M. R. Ribas, L. R. Hildreth, James Kinsella, J. M. Reynolds, Edw. Pestrup, J. H. Blanton, Gus P. Doll, W. E. Larkby, Harry Smith, Frank Wernsing, George Kohler, Oscar Kline, W. H. Daycock, J. F. Agnew, Guy Burrell, A. T. Spornhauer, H. W. McClure, J. H. Edwards, Robert Blanton, T. Reed Chunn, A. E. Watson, Charles Leist, William Metz, D. H. Kline, B. Trimp, T. McGovern, T. McCabe, F. Wilfert, J. Wilkens, B. Hayes, D. Richardson, J. Robertson, L. A. Hildreth, J. Tracey, R. McGhee, S. B. Brown, W. G. Templeton, E. Jones, of Jones & Orlupp, architects, Wichita Falls, Texas, was the guest of the evening.

at the top. Traffic will come at both ends of the building then.

In these upper reception rooms there will be no necessity for heavy pillars, such as characterize reception halls and rooms at the base of a building. The elaboration of roofs, too, will come into the scheme of things from this increased traffic through the air. Summer gardens will bloom. There will be pergolas and trellises. The tall building of the future will be very pleasant from the top.

Cooling Arrangements.

But viewing the great building in its economic aspect and returning to essentials as opposed to the outward form, there is one great improvement in building, one which it has surprised me has not been made long ago. It is such a very obvious thing. It is the cooling of offices by artificial means on the same idea as that by which we now heat them. This will probably be one of the last reforms. You will regulate your "cool" as you now regulate your heat from your radiator.

The tendency of the great building of the future, too, as judged from its evolution in the past, will be to develop a huge machine of cleanliness. It will be a building hygienically as perfect as that of any hospital today, toward whose conditions the whole trend of modern building development is working. It will be a dustless place. All the corners at walls and floors and ceilings will be rounded. Useless, dust-collecting mouldings will be omitted and never will be missed. It is probable that the air issuing into it will be filtered and there will be assuredly some arrangement by which all impurities of air generated within it will be sucked out of it as quickly as such impurities are formed. Even now at the New York Municipal Lodging House there is such a mechanism.

Cities in Themselves.

The most interesting fact, however, in the great buildings that lie before us is that tendencies indicate that they will be cities in themselves. They will, for instance, group themselves about great transportation terminals, or indeed be transportation terminals, as the Hudson Terminal Building has already done, for within them will be all the forces practically that can supply civilized man with all his needs.

There will be a market, which is an obvious thing to say, as a market has already arrived in the Hudson Terminal Building. This market will include all the supplies that are deemed necessary to commerce. The presence of banks will become a necessity. They will naturally be arranged on the street level immediately over the market, which may be underground. Then will come the offices for twenty-five or thirty tiers. Above this would naturally be expected the exchange and club concourse and elevator transfer. A couple of stories might be given over to this sort of business.* * *

For the future office building, of course, a roof garden would be essential. A country club in the city, too, is not a surprising thing when you view it in relation to the tall build-

FUTURE SKYSCRAPERS

Will Have but Few Features Entirely New—Theodore Starrett's Prophecy.

There is no reason why the giant building of future years may not be beautiful, even though it does its work well. It will be like a great ocean-going steamer, which is beautiful in an abstract way, although efficient, and to the understanding eye is far more picturesque than any old sailing vessel that ever sailed the seas. Ornamentation there will be, but it will be of a nature not to interfere with the form. The unfortunate notion that a building must be covered over with meaningless bumps and excrescences, a notion borrowed from foreigners, will be tabooed. Color will be used to produce the contrasts which the eye delights in.

I don't believe that the sort of building I am speaking about will have any overhanging cornice. One reason of this is that as the building becomes old the cornices crumble and drop off. This has happened occasionally and is likely to happen more and more, for the best type of skyscrapers are all very new. Hardly any of them are over 25 years old, and the really big ones, in New York at least, are less than a dozen years of age.

Aeronautic Platforms.

The tall building of the future, too, will, in the cities, have a tendency to uniform height, with roofs equipped with aeronautic platforms; for the development of the airship will exercise a tremendous influence upon all architecture in the next fifty years. There will probably be city regulations governing specific heights; so all buildings within certain areas will reach up, by means of these aeroplane landings, to this prescribed plane. The airship will also largely modify the roofs of great office buildings, upon which at present regular little settlements are built.

This aeroplane notion is coming faster than we think. Three years ago I allowed my imagination to run away with me on the subject of aeroplane stations on the tops of skyscrapers. Within a month the newspapers announced that the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in Philadelphia, was to have an aeroplane landing on its top. Whether the idea was ever carried out I don't know. When people get to entering the big buildings from the top there will be entrances there, too, as well as from the street. There will be reception halls

ing of the future. There would certainly be tennis, a gymnasium and a swimming pool; though most of these things have been done already.

So the office building of the future is not so wonderful as it seems. For it will only, after all, represent a collection of human facilities which have individually, almost all, been included in one building or another at present in America. And even the aeroplane platform at the top is not such a long way off.—Theodore Starrett in Building Management.

BUILDING MATERIAL IN RELATION TO DESIGN.

Any material in its formative state of development is apt to be misunderstood and misused by designers. Concrete being still in the formative stage, meets with such maltreatment. Many concrete houses of to-day were designed for stone, brick or even frame, and then by chance at the last moment the material was changed and a so-called concrete house is produced. Naturally such a building can only come under the classification of non-descript, and good results even structurally can hardly be looked for.

It must be clearly borne in mind that the material with its possibilities and limitations determine a style or design. Therefore, unless one constructs according to his material it is impossible to obtain the most satisfactory result from either an architectural or a practical point of view. It is unfair to the architect and to the material to carry out a house in concrete that was originally designed to be built of something else. Reinforced concrete construction is a new art, and to obtain the best results the owner, architect and engineer must work together. Then will it reveal its unlimited possibilities.

The ideal house of concrete, as we see it, is one with a flat roof, crowned by a parapet or some simple perforated patterning such as one sees in the country barns of Italy for airing the hay. It is better to avoid the stereotype balusters and moldings (which have so long been associated with stone work), not because of any difficulty in casting, but simply to avoid stamping concrete an imitation of stone. The windows should be grouped rather than separately spaced, for the additional span is a simple matter with reinforcement, and then one can concentrate on each group surrounding it with a mosaic or scraffito treatment which offers a pleasant relief from the necessarily bare reveals of the plain windows.

The flat roof is suggested in preference to the pitched because it is obviously cheaper and is the natural form. Shingle or slate roofs are pitched to insure a dry interior; a flat shingle roof would, of course, offer but little protection from water. The flat concrete roof, when composed of a rich mixture and properly done, is a perfectly practical roof. When covered with flat tiles of a pleasing shade it makes an ideal roof garden. In favoring the flat roof it is not to be understood that the pitched roof is impracticable.

It is simply more costly, necessitating a rather cumbersome roof construction, and is created only for exterior effect. If the visible roof is desired it should be kept as simple as possible, for the complicated roof of the frame house with innumerable dormers is really quite out of the question in concrete.

As an example of successful collaboration between architect and engineer, might be mentioned some columns recently built up for a pergola. They were inexpensive to construct because they had been intelligently designed with twenty flat sides to accommodate the material. They could thus be made with the board marks showing. They have the same play of light and shade as true Doric columns, and at a short distance are identical. But if they had been designed as true Doric columns with hollow flutes the cost, owing to the difficult forms necessary for casting, would have been prohibitive—to say nothing of the danger of breaking the sharp arrises of the flutings, both during the construction and after.

As a final suggestion, it should be borne in mind that concrete is a cast material, and therein lies its future. The scoring of the walls in imitation of stone blocks, or even laying up the walls in the form of stone blocks robs it of its great individuality as a building material.—House Beautiful.

COLONIAL WOODWORK.

It is a fad for lovers of antiques to visit the yards of dealers in second-hand building material, for valuable finds are sometimes made. Old mahogany doors, Colonial mantels, hand wrought iron posts, garden embellishments and sometimes chairs of ancient pattern come to light and are quickly snapped up by artisans or collectors.

To send Colonial mantels to New England and hand wrought ironwork to Virginia may seem like carrying coals to Newcastle, says the New York "Sun," but according to the dealers, orders for such articles are frequently received from regions which have long been considered fountain heads of Colonial relics.

"That mantel there," added a dealer, pointing to an old Colonial piece, the fine lines of which not even the grime and dust of the storehouse could quite obliterate, "is just about to be shipped to a town near Boston for the country place of a man living in the Hub. I have standing orders from customers in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as Virginia and New York State, who are on the lookout for bargains in old woodwork or curios of various sorts.

"We don't begin to get the fine old things now we used to get when I first went into the business, but of course there wasn't the same demand for them then, and they didn't bring the prices they do now. That mantel with the Corinthian columns and the Greek key design will sell for \$75, and it's cheap at that, for the lines and proportions are perfect. It's as fine a type of Colonial mantel as you will run across; the wood is in prime

condition and the design is a classic one. Old mantels range anywhere from \$25 to \$150.

"One of the products of this business in demand by wood carvers is old oak. In the early days when wood was more plentiful than it is now, oak was the staple material for builders and cabinet-makers. In many of the old New York houses the beams, joists and entire underpinning of the buildings were of oak.

DURABLE HARDWARE.

In cutting down the cost of a house the hardware should not be made the target of all the economizing. Wherever specification merely mentions vaguely that such material shall be "good" or "neat" or "worth two dollars a dozen" the owner must prepare himself for a rigid inspection of the goods furnished in accordance. Bronze hardware may prove to be a soft yellow metal with a thin coating of bronze, or it may even be iron skilfully lacquered. The brass faces of locks and bolts may be fictitious, consisting of brass-plated iron, or merely iron with a covering of yellow lacquer. Cheap mortise locks are often made so shallow (so as to economize material) that the knob is brought within an inch of the edge of the door, and the hand scrapes along the jamb in seizing it; or sometimes the height of the lock as well as the depth is reduced, so that the knuckles come into painful contact with the key in turning the knob. The screws furnished for putting on cheap hardware are often too small so that the work is insecurely fastened. Then, too, workmen have no respect for cheap material and are careless just when they should be most careful. Screws are nearly driven home by a heavy blow of the hammer, and finished with a turn or two of the screw driver. Indifferent workmen of this sort have an exasperating habit of using screws either several sizes too small or large to save themselves the trouble of going after suitable ones. Screwing hinges or plates at random on doors and casings, and, if they fail to fit leaving two or three sets of screw holes yawning in the polished surface of wood, is one of many blundering ways of defacing a building. Continual vigilance is needed to correct such faults, and as the owner in such cheap work is probably unable to pay for adequate superintendence much of it falls on his own unaccustomed shoulders. No one thing receives greater wear than the hardware and it rarely pays to cheapen it to the point where inferior material will evoke only inferior workmanship. —"House Beautiful."

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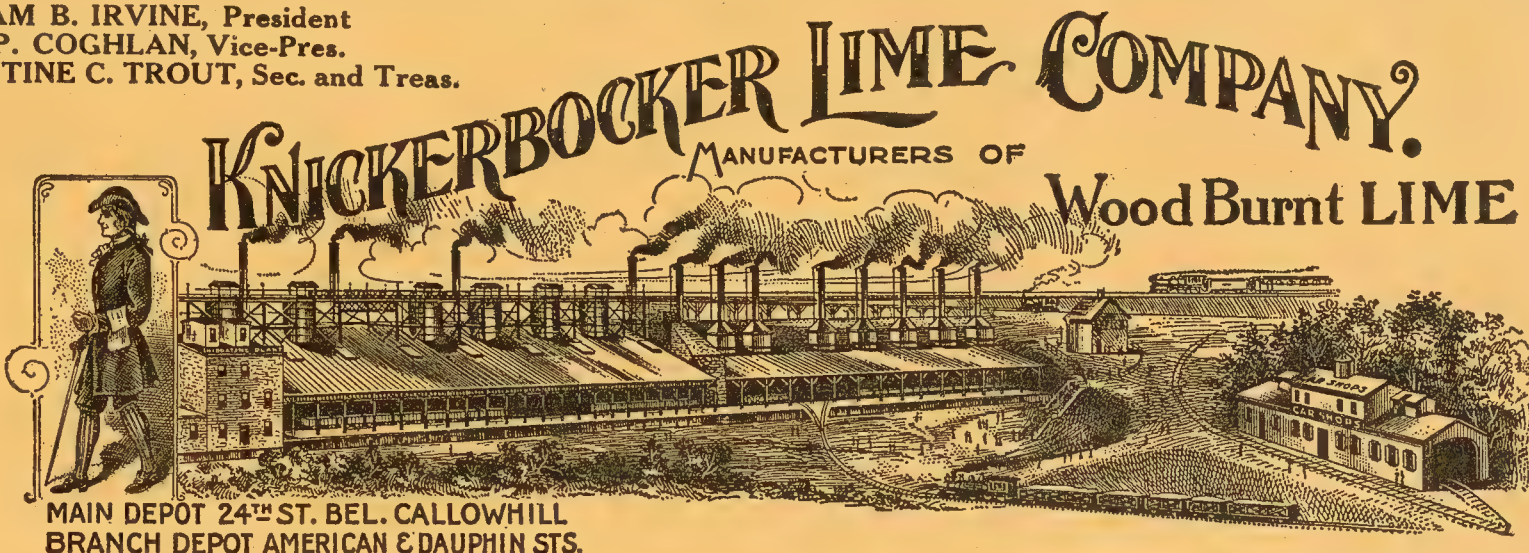
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 7.

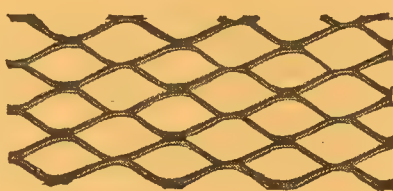
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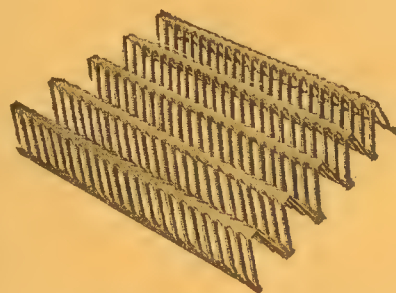
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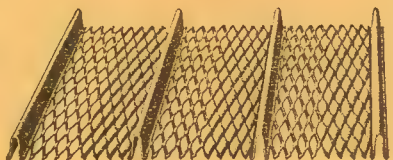


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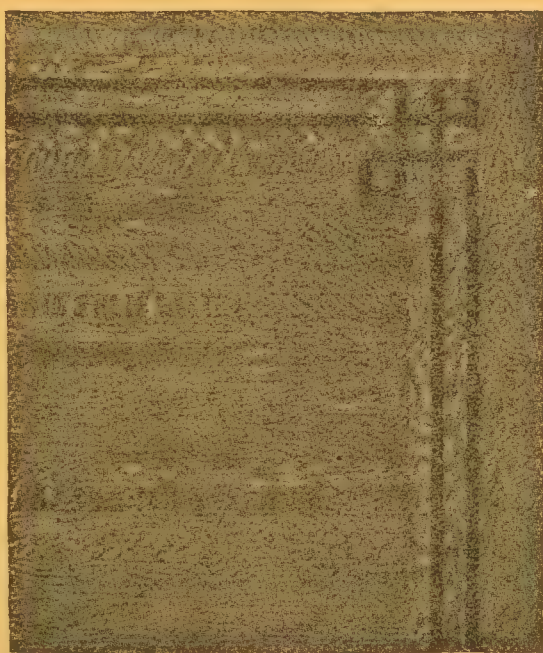
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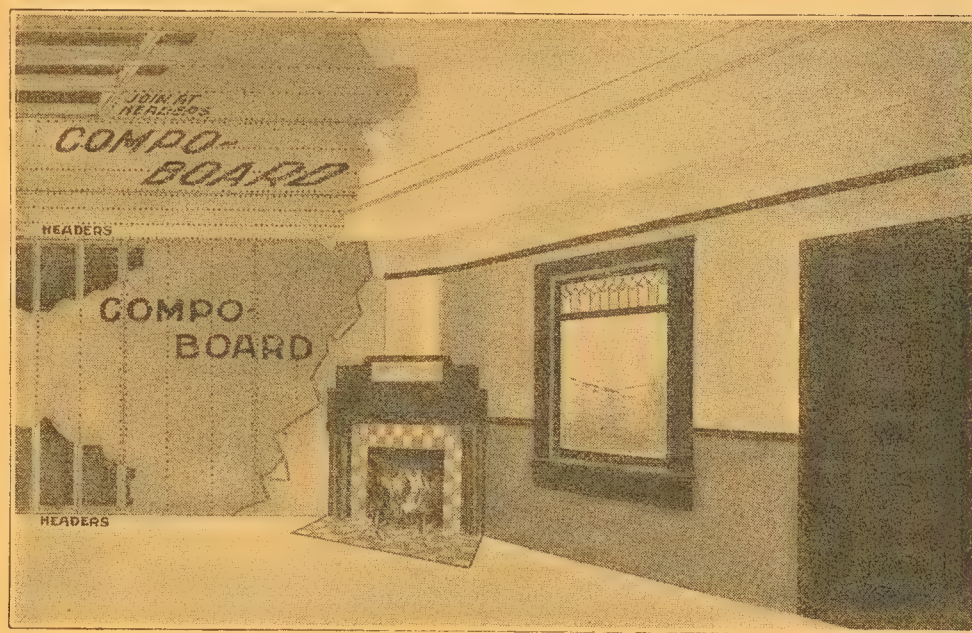
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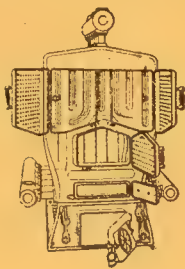
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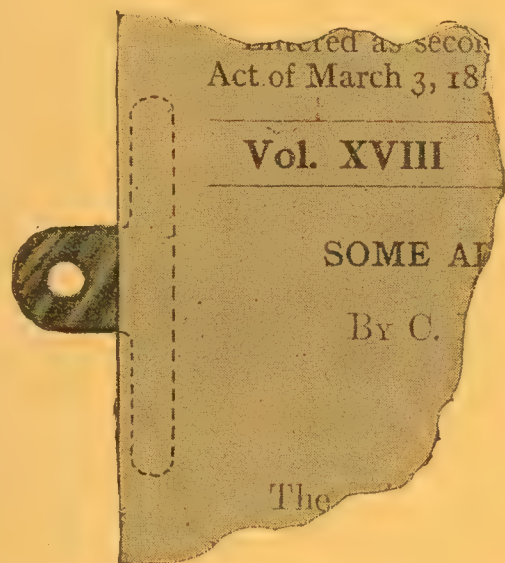
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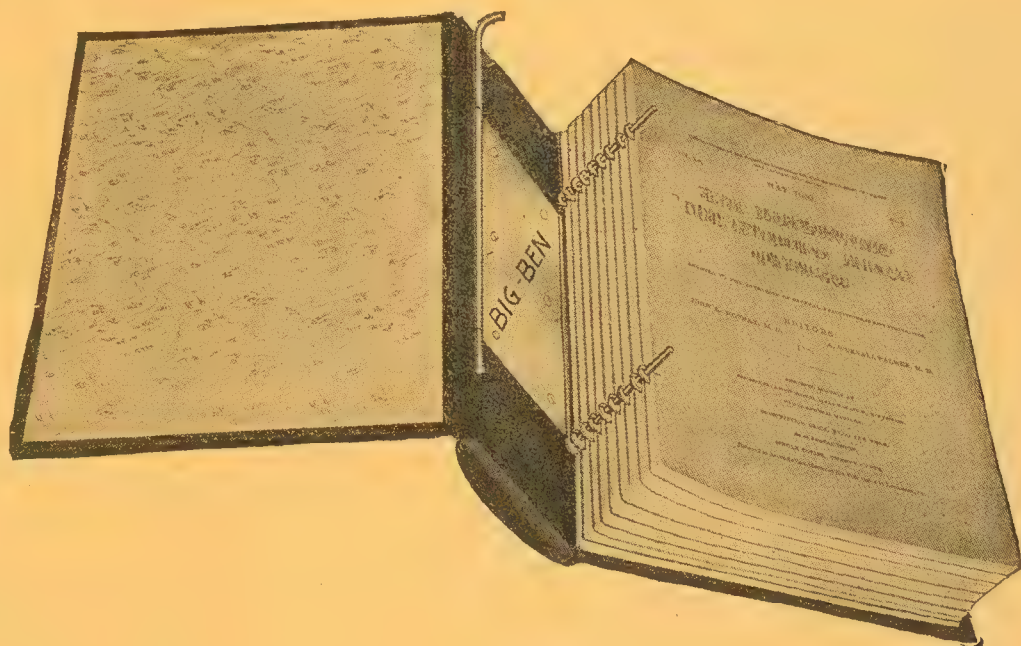
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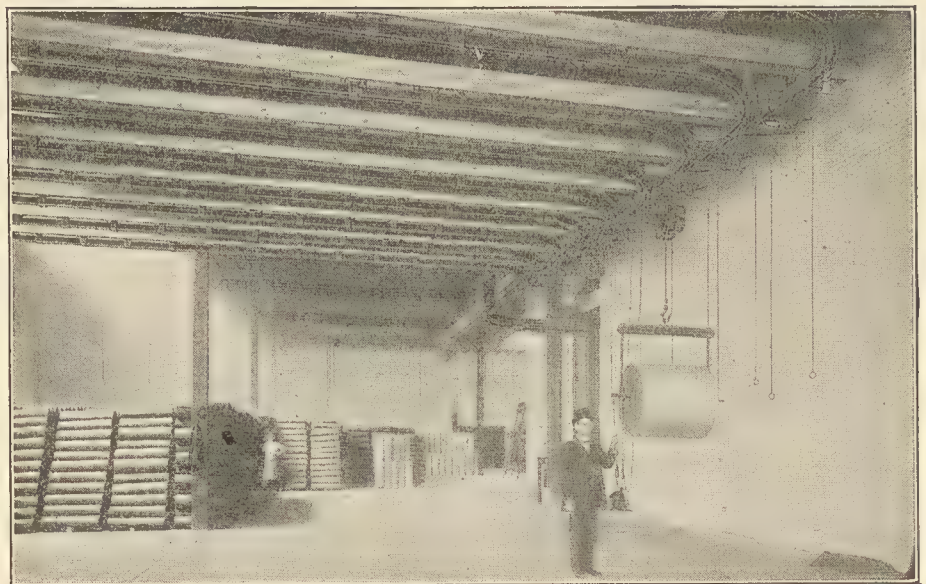
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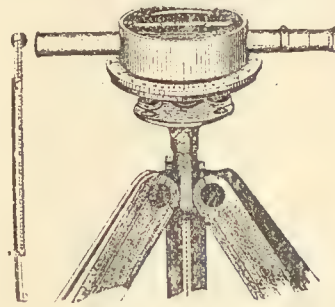
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 7.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

School, Brookline, Pa. \$30,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Haverford Township. Stone, two stories, six class rooms, slate roof, atmospheric heating and ventilating system. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids about March 1.

School, Preston, Pa. \$20,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Haverford Township. Stone, one story, four class rooms, atmospheric heating and ventilating system, slate roof. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids about March 1.

Post Office, Bristol, Pa. \$75,000. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, United States Government, Treasury Department. Stone and brick, one story. Owners taking bids, due February 26 at 3 P. M. D. T. McCarthy, 411 Walnut street, and Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Residence (Alts.), Harpers, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, warm air heating. Plans in progress.

Residence (Alts.), Villanova, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., Villanova, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories. Consists of interior alterations. Architects ready for bids.

Residence (Alts. and Add.), near Newtown Square, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Miss Hopkins, care of architects. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Consists of general alterations. Builder John Duncan, 920 Walnut street, will take sub-bids.

Sub-Station, Lancaster, Pa. Architects, Prack & Perrine, Pittsburgh, Pa. Owners, Edison Electric Company, Lancaster, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 70x153 feet, slag roof, fireproofing, hollow tile and concrete. Architects taking bids, due February 13. James G. Doak Company, Crozer Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Dairy, Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets. Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Wills-Jones, McEwen Company, 1202 Montgomery avenue. Reinforced concrete, three stories, 98x156 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Thompson streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, Morris Building. Brick and terra cotta, one story, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residences (4), York, Pa. \$20,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, A. M. Smyser, York, Pa. Stone, three stories, shingle roofs, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Residences (132), Ninth street and Hunting Park avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Thomas J. Ward, 3226 North Fifteenth street. Brick, two stories, 16x51 and 15x40 feet, slate, tin and slag roofs, hot water heating and hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Printing House, Camden, N. J. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 214 South Seventh street. Owners, Chew & Sons, Front and Market street. Brick and concrete, three stories, 39x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Theatre, Forty-second street and Seventh avenue, New York City. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building, Philadelphia. Owner, George H. Earle, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, fireproofing, hollow tile and concrete, marble interior. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one month.

Theatre, 2924 to 2928 Richmond street. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building, Philadelphia. Owner, William E. Butler, 2922 Richmond street. Brick, one story, 50x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat-

ing. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Residence, Taylorsville, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, E. B. Malone, Taylorsville, Pa. Frame or hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot air heating. Owner is taking bids. Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa., is figuring.

Club House, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa. Hollow tile and stucco, two stories, 60x140 feet, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking approximate bids. Burd P. Evans Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets, and Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa., are figuring.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. \$10,000. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Walker Boureau, Moorestown, N. J. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, three bath rooms, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Signal Tower, Mill Creek Junction, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Reading Terminal. Brick and frame, two stories, 14x39 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, brownstone trimming. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; F. L. Hoover, Builders' Exchange; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Brown-King Construction Company, Harrison Building, and E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

School, Wycomb, Pa. Architect, A. Oscar Martin, Doylestown, Pa. Owner, Board of Education, Wycomb, Pa. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Owner has received bids.

Residence, Upsal street and Wayne avenue, Germantown. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, C. M.

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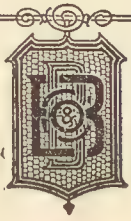
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Brown, Land Title Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x53 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating, limestone and marble trimmings. Architects taking bids, due February 15. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; H. E. Grau Company, 1709 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa., and W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, C. A. Beach, care of Reading Railway, Twelfth and Market sts. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, 30x60 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owner has received bids.

Graduate School, Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania, on premises. Brick and limestone, four stories, 120x210 feet, slag and slate roof (electric lighting and heating reserved), Sayre & Fisher brick, granite, Knoxville and Tennessee marble interior, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due February 17. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Fuller Construction Company, Morris Building; F. E. Wallace, 1212 Sansom street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom st.; B. Ketcham Sons, 1029 Brown street, and P. C. Stewart Company, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Office Building (add.), 14-16-18 South Broad street. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Life Building. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Arcade Building), Broad Street Station. Brick, terra cotta and stone, fireproofing, twelve stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Ambler Heights, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, W. G. Murfit, care of U. G. I., Eleventh and Market streets. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories 25x35 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owner has received bids.

Store and Apartments, Overbrook, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, J. V. Ramsden, 1939 North Sixty-third street. Brick, three stories, 35x60 feet, electric lighting, slate roof, hot water heating. Owner taking additional bids due February 12. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Residence, Lincoln avenue and Hortter sts., Germantown. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owner, William B. Kugler, Land Title Building. Stone,

two and one-half stories, 50x100 feet, limestone, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors, tile roof, three bath rooms. Architects taking bids due February 19. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and Pennsylvania Construction Company, 14 South Broad street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Louis H. Sickles, 726 Chestnut street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architects taking revised bids due February 15. The following are figuring: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, Philadelphia; Atlantic Building Company, Union National Bank Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Bank and Office Building, 1420-26 South Penn Square. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building. Owner, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, twenty stories, 92x92 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, elevators, steam heating, granite and marble exterior, Tennessee marble interior, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architect taking approximate bids due February 15. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; James G. Doak Company, Crozer Building.

Residence, Delancey street, near Twenty-second street. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due February 12. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; North Philadelphia Construction Company, 137 North Eleventh st.; F. T. Mercer, 1706 Delancey street.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Chambersburg, Pa. \$1000,000. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 63x112 feet (heating and lighting and elevators reserved), Mt.

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Residence, Haverford, Pa. Architect, Lindley Johnson, Harrison Buildin. Owners, Robert C. James, care of U. G. I. Company, Broad and Arch streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors (electric lighting and heating reserved). Architect taking bids due February 15. The following are figuring: Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; Joseph J. Graham, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Knitting Mill, Seventh and Green streets. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Diamond Knitting Mill Company, 327 North Eighth street. Brick, three stories, 52x84 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Garden, Twenty-second and Ludlow streets. Architects, Stewartson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owner, College of Physicians, Twenty-second and Ludlow streets. Consists of iron fence, brick walls and roof, limestone trimmings. Architects have received bids.

Loft Building, Thirteenth and Vine streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut st. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, Tenth and Filbert streets. Brick and concrete, ten stories, 85x188 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church, Ontario and E streets. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3858 North Eighth street. Owner, Latter Day Saints, care of Rev. W. Smith, 112 West Ontario streets. Stone, one story, 52x56 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in a week.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Southeast corner Seventh and Market streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, 1328 South Penn Square. Brick, three stories. Consists of general alterations for three stores. Plans in progress.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. \$15,000. Owner's name withheld. Stone, three stories, 49x52 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due February 14. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Charles C. Pace, 1716 Sansom street; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J. \$10,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Lewis Rosenthal, care of architect. Brick, two and one-half stories, 33x43 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, steam heating. Architects taking bids due February 18. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Philadelphia; Amsterdam Fireproofing Company, Abacus Construction Company, and Ingersol & Weeks, all of Atlantic City, N. J.

Paper Mill, Manayunk, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Company, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Nixon Paper Company, Manayunk, Pa. Concrete and brick, two stories, 80x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due February 13. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; William R. Dougherty, 1008 Sansom street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; M. Monaghan, 214 South Twelfth street; Henry C. Hayes & Co., Roxborough, Pa.; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; William McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 506 Walnut street. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Home Life Insurance Company, 418 Walnut street. Brick, stone or marble trimmings, four stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Club House, 3619-21 Locust street. \$35,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owner, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories, 40x120 feet. Plans in progress.

Residences (6), York, Pa. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Adam M. Smyser, York, Pa. Brick, two stories, shingle roofs. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Dormitory (add.), Germantown, Philadelphia. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Little Sisters of the Poor, Germantown. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Apartment House, Eighth and Orange sts., Philadelphia. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Fred L. Shissler, 239 South Eighth street. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, eight stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, elevators, hollow tile and concrete, fireproofing, forty-two bath rooms. Plans in progress.

Synagogue, 892 North Fortieth street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Tifereth Israel Congregation, care of architect. Brick, one story, 60x120 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Acid Heating House (add.), Marcus Hook,

Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, one story, slag roof. Architects taking bids due February 11. William Provost, Chester, Pa., only bidder.

Residence, Woodstown, N. J. Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, John E. Watson, care architect. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 28x45 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Thirty-fifth and Ridge avenue. Architect's private plans. Owners, Laurel Hill Cemetery, care W. J. Proud, on premises. Brick, two stories, 22x34 feet, slag roof, hot water heating. Owners taking bids due February 14th. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollen back, Fifteenth and Race streets; E. R. Clark, Roxborough, Philadelphia; C. O. Struse & Sons, Walnut Lane, Manayunk.

Picture Theatre, Fifth and Olney avenue. Architect's private plans. Owners, Frank Hess, 2428 Hancock street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 51x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner taking bids due February 14. Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street, are figuring.

Church and Rectory, northeast corner Seventeenth and Tioga streets, \$40,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Nativity Lutheran Church, care of Rev. I. C. Hoffman, 3501 North Seventeenth street. Church, stone, one story, 74x80 feet; rectory, three stories, 20x60 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Store Building, Wildwood, N. J. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, William T. Gabell, 3409 Ridge avenue. Frame, two stories, 45x22 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, West Chester, Pa., \$2,500. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Frame, one and one-half stories, 25x40 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Bungalow and Stable, Florida, \$10,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Frame, one and one-half stories, 100x60 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

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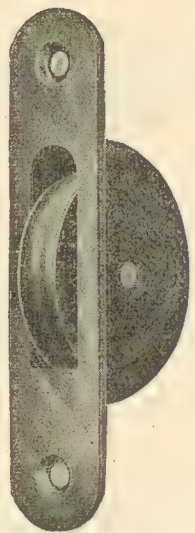
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Land Title Building, Phila.

Parochial School, Ashland, Pa. Architect,
Henry D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owners,
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Ash-
land, Pa. Brick, two stories, 60x100 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans
in progress. Architect will take bids in about
three weeks.

Y. M. C. A., 1720-26 Christian street, \$100,-
000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land
Title Building. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Colored
Branch, on premises. Brick, stone and terra
cotta, four stories, 71x130 feet. Sayre and
Fisher and Kittaning bricks, granite, concrete
fireproofing, Tennessee marble for interior,
slag roof (heating and electric lighting re-
served). Architect taking revised bids due
February 17th. The following are figuring:
Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; A.
Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth
street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street;
F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange;
Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom
streets; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry
street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street;
A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Doak &
Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla
Building.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects,
Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner,
Charles Le Boutilier Homer, North American

Building. Stone, two and one-half stories,
slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum
heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking
bids, due February 19th. The following are
figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancel-
lor street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street;
H. W. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; F. L.
Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, and J.
Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Residence, Latham Park, Pa. Architect,
Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, W. F.
B. Roberts, Land Title Building. Plaster, two
and one-half stories, tile roof, electric light-
ing, steam heating. Architect taking bids,
due February 14th. Henry Specht, Jr., Wil-
low Grove, only bidder.

Bank and Office Building, 1420 to 26 South
Penn Square. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Em-
pire Building. Owners, Finance Company of
Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and
terra cotta, 20 stories, 92x92 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, elevators, steam heating,
granite and marble exterior, Tennessee mar-
ble interior, concrete hollow tile and expand-
ed metal fireproofing. Architect taking ap-
proximate bids, due February 15th. In addi-
tion to those previously reported, the follow-
ing are figuring: William Steele & Sons, 1600
Arch street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land
Title Building, and Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom
street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, McKean and Clappier streets.
\$12,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stack-
house & Williams, Land Title Building. Own-
er, Rushton Marot, 212 Race street. Stone,
two and one-half stories, 50x60 feet, shingle
roof, hot water heating, electric lighting,
hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. B.
Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Factory, Maraget and James streets. Ar-
chitects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard
Building. Owners, Blumenthal Bros., 1313
North Second street. Brick and terra cotta,
two and three stories, 84x303 feet, slag roof,
steam heating, electric lighting. Contract
awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street.

Store (alt. and add.), 1226 Market street.
Architect, E. P. Clark, Boston, Mass. Owners,
Regal Shoe Company, on premises. Consists
of new bulk windows and interior alterations,
electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract
awarded to Basch & Co., 1400 South Front
street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2127 Delancey
street. \$6,000. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk,
Harrison Building. Owners, Mrs. S. A.
Mutchmore, 1931 Chestnut street. Brick, four
stories, 17x60 feet, hot air heating, electric
lighting, slag roof, hardwood floors, Vermont
marble exterior. Contract awarded to F. B.
Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Storage and Oil House, St. Clair, Pa. \$30,-
000. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal,
Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia and Read-
ing Railroad Company, Reading Terminal.
Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting.

Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison
Building.

Y. M. C. A., Johnstown, Pa. \$200,000. Ar-
chitects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 San-
som street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Johnstown,
Pa. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof,
seven stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric
lighting. Contract awarded to W. W. Camp-
bell, Johnstown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3119 North Six-
teenth street. \$7,000. Architects, DeArmond,
Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street.
Owner, John Zimmerman, on premises. Brick,
three stories. Consists of alterations and ad-
ditions, two bath rooms, hardwood floors, tin
roof, hot water heating. Contract awarded
to J. W. Mortimer, 3024 E street.

Residence and Garage, Cynwyd, Pa., \$12,-
000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse
& Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, E.
G. Whitman, 2209 Venango street. Stone, two
and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water
heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting.

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Contract awarded to Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.

Building (alt. and add.), 1304 Walnut street. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner, Dr. L. Webster Fox, Seventeenth and

Spruce streets. Brick, four stories, 22x18 feet, slag and tin roof, electric lightin, steam heating, expanded metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Rushton (O), 5014 Schuyler street. J. B. Flounders (C), 1329 Arch street. Cost, \$12,000. Residence, stone, two and a half stories, 39x47 feet, McKean and Clapier streets.

H. Haupefrieher (O), Cambria and Lawrence streets. Cost, \$3,300. Store, brick, one story, 20x70 feet, Sixth and street and Hunting Park avenue.

Moss & Taylor (O), Girard avenue and Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$2,100. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet, 5602 Stewart street.

American Engineering Company (O), Aramingo and E streets. George Kessler Company (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$18,000. Factory, brick, one story, 60x130 feet.

Logan Amusement Company (O), 302 South Fifth street. G. J. Rich (C), 1112 Loudon street. Cost, \$13,245. Theatre, brick, one story, 38x99 feet, Broad and Loudon streets.

Edwin Kessler (O), 2257 North Fifth street. William Freeling (C), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost, \$1,325. Printing house, brick, two stories, 18x28 feet, 2602 North Orkney street.

William R. Cuber (O), 1440 Passyunk avenue. J. Frances Shea (C), Fifteenth street and Snyder avenue. Cost, \$3,650. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, Fifteenth street and Snyder avenue.

Benjamin Isenberg (O), 6017 Dittman st. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x40 feet. Cost, \$1,400. Cost, \$7,000. Six dwellings. Cost, \$1,400. Oen dwelling. Dittman and Howard streets.

M. Boboloski (O), 524 North Second street. Charles Rose (C), 5121 Brown street. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 20x73 feet, 524 North Second street.

C. Morris Swartley (O), 527 Hermitage st. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x44 feet, 429 Hermitage street.

Alterations and Additions

J. P. Baltz Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Pomeroy Construction Company (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, \$900. Store and dwelling, Tenth and Catharine streets.

S. Sternberger (O), Tenth and Filbert sts. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood st. Cost, \$500. Store, 660 North Broad street.

George Mehl (O), 2921 Master street. Herman Voigt (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson street. Cost, \$600. Store, 2924 Master street.

Quaker City Iron Works (O), Tioga and Edgemont streets. Cost, \$2,300. Boiler house.

O. M. Preston (O), 701 East Girard avenue. Harry Drake (C), 3139 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$300. Stable, Berks street and Girard avenue.

Morris Simonsky (O), 4419 Main street. J. J. Hurley (C), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, \$600. Store, 4425 Main street, Manayunk, Pa.

J. H. Frey (O), 2324 North Second street. Jacob Gaertner (C), 2214 North Third street. Cost, \$650. Shed, 2310 North Second street.

Kaufman, New York City. H. R. Rust (C), 724 Ludlow street. Cost, \$800. Business building, 147 North Eighth street.

Sister Catharine Angela (O), 2016 Race street. R. B. Lederle (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$325. Fire escape, 2018 street.

Charles G. Davis (O), Twenty-ninth and Bristol street. Cost, \$1,000. Storage, Wissahickon avenue and Hunting Park avenue.

S. Abrams & Co (O), 1238 Spring Garden

street. A. Kasakow Sons (C), 1229 North Second street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling.

Charles E. Bill (O), Margaret and Hawthorne streets. Cost, \$350. Frankford avenue.

Keer Brothers (O), 3300 North Sixteenth street. J. L. Tomlinson (C), 1710 Venango street. Cost, \$1,100. Store, 3302 North Sixteenth street.

Girard Trust Co. (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. Morris Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$1,600. Warehouse, 20 and 22 South Front street.

Ike Gold (O), 705 South Third street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 1909 and 1911 South Fifth street.

J. Cooke (O), 6440 Callowhill street. Fay Furello (C), 6428 Callowhill street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$400. Office.

M. P. Brick Company (O), Third and Luzerne streets. S. M. Peters (C), 3630 North Fifth street. Cost, \$400. Shed.

M. Althemus (O), 2432 Germantown avenue. F. G. English (C), 1609 North Carlisle street. Cost, \$740. Store.

Philadelphia Rubber Works (O), Schuylkill avenue and Reed street. Stuckert & Sloan (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, \$1,500. Office.

St. Gabriel's Church, Twenty-ninth and Dickinson streets. M. Monaghan (C), 214 South Twelfth street. Cost, \$1,700. Church.

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Crane Ice Cream Company (O), Twenty-third and Manning streets. Joseph Bechtel Company (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$1,400. actory.

William Wilkie (O), 54 West FChesel avenue. McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 West Phil-Ellena street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling.

Glasgow & Lippincott (O), 1224 Parrish st. Heist r Doherty (C), 1216 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$1,500. Shop.

Roman Automobile Company (O), 249 North Broad street. S. Lashner (C), 1700 South Fifth street. Cost, \$1,100. Garage, 1714 Market street.

Chapman Dec. Company (O), 907 Hamilton street. F. E. Wallace (C), 11210 Sansom street. Cost, \$315. Factory.

Samuel Mitchell (O), 37 North Fifty-eighth street. Max Rudberg (C), 612 South Third street. Cost, \$650. Store, 6204 Lansdowne avenue.

Luage Polcari (O), 2553 Frankford ave-

nue. Matthew Morrison (C), 2333 North Howard street. Cost, \$700. Store, 2570 Frankford avenue.

Weightman Estate (O), James S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$1,800. Warehouse, 248 North Delaware avenue.

The Provident Life and Trust Company (O), 409 Chestnut street. A. P. Fraim, 319 Market street. Cost, \$435. Stable, 5253 Germantown avenue.

American Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Master streets. P. Haibach Contracting Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson street. Cost, \$100. Bottling house.

John Zimmerman (O), Sixteenth street and Allegheny avenue. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling.

A. E. Barnes (O), 2055 East Allegheny avenue. Barnes Brothers (C), 1449 Loudon street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, 2048 East Wishart street.

Brownhill & Kramer (O), 406 Memphis street. W. Myers (C), 2000 East Cambria street. Cost, \$600. Mill.

Mary B. Mutchmore (O), 1931 Chestnut street. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$5,250. Residence, 2127 Delancey street.

Becker Brothers (O), 608 Morris street. Mark Haller (C), 1801 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$8,000. Factory, Seventh and Dickinson streets.

F. Bachman (O), 707 South Broad street. William Freiling (C), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost, \$720. Store-room, 462 Lehigh avenue.

M. S. Green (O), 4947 Chestnut street. T. J. Carberry (C), 51 North Hutchinson st. Cost, \$1,700. Store, Seventh and South streets.

Estate of Ed. Nelson (O), 18 South Seventh street. J. P. Snyder (C), 260 North Marvine street. Cost, \$2,390. Store.

J. F. Millick (O), 6122 Lansdowne avenue. T. E. Silverman (C), 1451 Robinson street. Cost, \$600. Store.

W. W. Frazier (O), 660 Drexel Building. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$700. Office, 1505 Arch street.

George Shallcross (O), Frankford. C. H. Weiss (C), Bustleton, Pa. Cost, \$2,600. Barn.

John Keenan (O), Bustleton, Pa. C. H. Weiss (C), Bustleton, Pa. Cost, \$1,600. Shop.

Young Women's Union (O), Fifth and Bainbridge streets. James Connor (C), 836 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$6,500. Home, 420 Bainbridge street.

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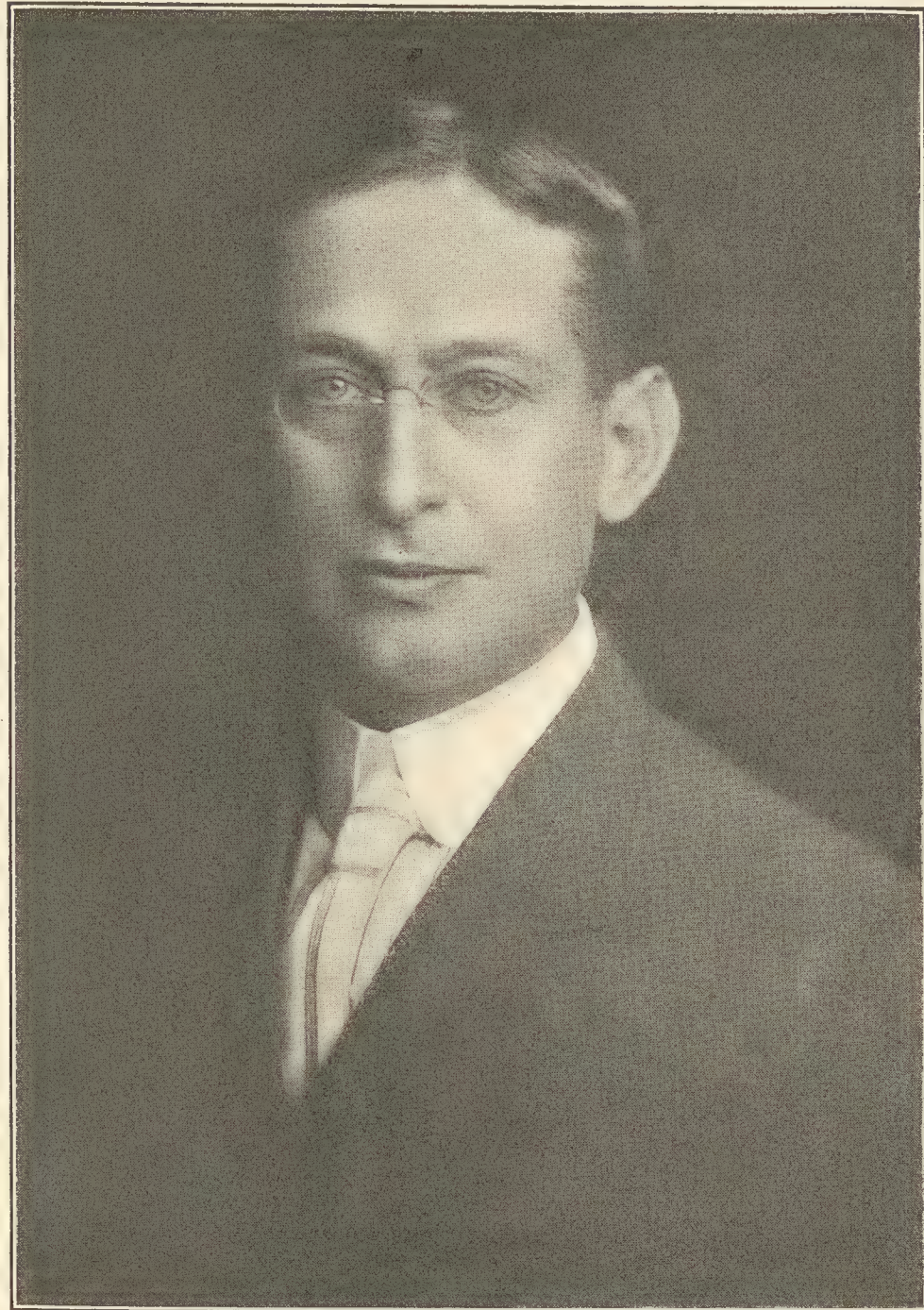
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"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



MR. EDWARD STOTZ

President Penna. State Assoc. of Architects

Mr. Stotz is a by-product of Pittsburgh, the city of steel millionaires and smoke, was born in the sooty atmosphere of that metropolis of Western Pennsylvania—just how many years ago he is coy about admitting,—and has lived there all his life. After the usual incubatory period in public and in private schools, Mr. Stotz entered the office of a well-known Pittsburgh architect and after eight years of assiduous draftsmanship and a year of travel and sketching abroad set out to practice for himself. During the twenty years that he has since been in active practice Mr. Stotz has done a lot of rather notable work, with the result that he ranks to-day well up among the leaders in his chosen profession. The Fifth Avenue and South High Schools, the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum and the Epiphany Church in the Smoky City are samples of Mr. Stotz's skill as a designer of successful

institutional edifices. The Colfax School, one of his more recent efforts, is regarded by architects as a distinguished piece of design alike admirable whether regarded from the artistic or from the utilitarian point of view.

Mr. Stotz was one of the original members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, in which he has taken an active and unselfish interest since its organization; has served as President of the Chapter four times and as Secretary thrice; is a member of the American Institute of Architects,—into which he was admitted in 1899,—was one of the active spirits who founded the Pennsylvania State Association, of which he is now the head, in 1909, and has been conspicuous in every movement undertaken within the past ten years for the advancement of architecture and improved building construction. On this subject of sound building construction Mr. Stotz is, in-

deed, something of an enthusiast. About three years ago Mr. Stotz was one of a joint committee appointed by Mayor Magee, of Pittsburgh, to make recommendations for revising the building laws of that city. How valuable has been his share in the work of this committee only those know who have been aware of the time, study and research given by Mr. Stotz to this important duty. Let it suffice to say that the data compiled by Mr. Stotz's Pittsburgh Committee has proved of incalculable value to the Commission now engaged upon the revision of the building laws of Pennsylvania. In fact, it has been due largely to the instrumentality of this committee, led by Mr. Stotz, that the Legislature of

Pennsylvania was brought to realize the necessity and importance of formulating a State code.

Mr. Stotz is a genial and companionable chap personally, a tireless worker and a clever and effective public speaker. At the recent convention of the Association of Portland Cement Users in the Smoky City Mr. Stotz delivered one of the principal addresses. His address at the afternoon and evening sessions of the fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association in Philadelphia last May were among the pithy and interesting deliverances of that notable gathering.

[Next week—Mr. Albert Kelsey.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE RELATION OF SCULPTURE TO PARKS AND BUILDINGS

As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

(This, and all other reports, will be found later in the Journal of the Institute.)

I am conscious that it is an honor to have been asked to speak before this body on the subject of "The Relation of Sculpture to Parks and Buildings;" but I should be dull indeed if I did not recognize that many of you are more competent to do so than I am. I should therefore feel less embarrassed if my audience were composed of committeemen and commissioners interested in erecting statues and monuments, rather than of architects.

As a sculptor, possibly I am expected to believe that parks should be bountifully supplied with examples of our art; but as a matter of fact, I feel that the naturalistic park can get along very well with little from our hands; can be spared to advantage even the bronze panther crouching on the cliff, half concealed in the foliage.

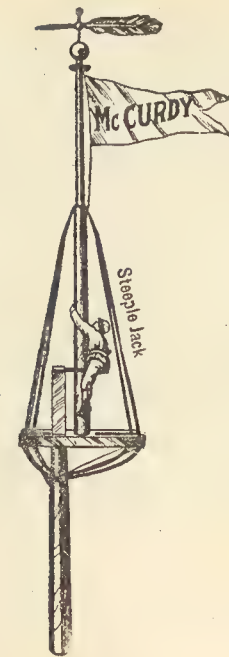
In this country, I believe we are far too prone to place the statue of our hero or our honored citizen on the sloping bank hard by the poplar drive or walk in the naturalistic park, to surround the pedestal with a mound of bedded plants, and then to rest secure in the satisfaction of having at once honored the dead and beautified nature. Perhaps we have dragged a rugged boulder to the lawn, mounted our hero on that, and then congratulated ourselves that we have been very artistic, while, as a matter of fact, we have only been avoiding the architect,—or rather the cost of executing his design for a setting.

The boulder idea in general I believe is very contagious; it is one which has troubled the Art Commission of New York not a little. Had there been no restraining hand in this direction, I fear that the important drives in Central Park and Riverside drive would have been lined ere this with bould-

ers bearing bronze tablets; or perhaps there would have been only the boulders left, for there are individuals in that city who seem to have the idea that bronze as a metal has high value, and they frequently attempt to remove accessible tablets without consulting the authorities. It is indeed surprising what care must be used in fastening a tablet so that it cannot be removed by an ingenious vandal, even in the heart of a great city.

Certainly I believe that sculpture may be successfully used in connection with the naturalistic park; but this will be accomplished not by dropping it down here and there, with reference solely to its conspicuous placing, but rather by treating some spot or portion of the park in a reasonably formal manner and using sculpture in connection with such treatment. In fact, it seems to me that the approach or entrance to the naturalistic park offers especially good opportunity for sculpture; indeed, if properly designed it affords ideal possibilities for the sculptor's art. I believe the approach could be designed so that it would present a satisfactory ensemble before all or perhaps any of the sculpture was in place, thus providing suitable sites for the sculpture of the future. Of course, the general character of the sculpture which was to be added would have to be worked out with the general scheme, and safeguards taken that this scheme should be adhered to.

Think what it would have meant to New York City if Hunt's scheme of twenty monumental gates for Central Park had been realized. These gates were to have been known as the Merchant's Gate, the Scholar's Gate, the Artist's Gate, the Woman's Gate, the Children's Gate, etc. From sketches Hunt left for some of these gates I believe it was



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his intention that they should serve not only as memorials to these various groups of people, but that the scheme was so conceived that statues of individuals could be added from time to time, as occasion might arise.

It would be impossible for one who has never attempted to find a suitable place for a statue in a city like New York to imagine what a blessing such a scheme, intelligently carried out, would have been. With our congested streets running at right angles to each other, with our small parks laid out in winding paths and irregular beds, with our big parks sacred to the landscape idea, the problem of locating monuments in our city is a most difficult one.

We sculptors therefore beseech you, as designers of American cities, to give a little thought to the sculptural monuments of the future when you are planning parks, avenues and civic centres. You probably realize, quite as well as I do, the importance of the setting and surrounding of works in sculpture,—that a work of no extraordinary intrinsic merit is sometimes made impressive and important by its setting, while a work of high artistic quality may utterly fail to give its message, purely because it lacks the advantages of suitable setting and location.

It would be presumptuous, indeed, on my part to attempt to explain to you what constitutes a good setting or a good location for sculpture, or how a city square or park should be treated to provide for sculpture.



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You, the architects, understand even better than the sculptor the significance of scale, the value of vistas and axes, the necessity of keeping each part of a plan in proper relation to the whole scheme.

There is one essential point, however, which in general has been more fully appreciated by the sculptor than by the architect. This is the rather universal importance of having the sun back of the spectator when he is looking at a statue. If a statue which stands in the open is between the sun and the spectator, of course all modeling is wiped out, and silhouette alone is seen. The sculptor therefore likes to face his work south whenever possible, and is particularly unhappy whenever it has to be faced north. This is by no

means to underrate the value of silhouette, which will always remain an important factor in any achievement in the round.

In locating a public work in sculpture, especially whenever it takes the form of a memorial, there is one element which often prevents the best result, in the broadest sense of the word. This difficulty is the desire, on the part of the promoters, and often, I regret to say, on the part of the authors, to have the work given a position where it will be seen by the largest number of people,—a desire which sometimes warps the judgment. This is one of those elements in human nature which makes no end of trouble for the Art Commission of New York. The promoters of nearly every monument or statue ask first for one of these four sites: City Hall Park, Union Square, Madison Square, The Plaza. The policy which has been pursued for so many years has pretty well discouraged people from trying to get their monuments into Central Park; but there is a constant demand for the other places; every one seems to feel that his monument has some special fitness for one of those sites.

I feel still more embarrassed, if possible, in speaking to architects of the relation of sculpture to their buildings. Of course, we all know the importance of having the sculpture suitable to the style of the architecture and the purpose of the building; of having it in proper scale; and of placing it so that it shall not be seen in too violent perspective.

It seems to be a rather difficult problem to determine the right size for a statue or group which is to be placed upon or in relation to a building, without trying a model on the complete structure, and of course this is often,—

in fact, usually impossible in case of a relief where there is no great projection, the architect's drawing is very helpful in determining the proper size, but for a figure in the round, especially when placed at some height, I know that often, when the work is executed of a size that appears right in the drawing, either elevation or perspective, the result is surprising. When a model is made of the entire building, the scale is usually so small that the suggestions for the sculpture are too crude to be really of much value. On the other hand, the sculptor is inclined to make his studies for his part of the work at a scale so large that only the immediate surroundings of the architecture can be shown on the model, and of course these by themselves are of little value in considering general proportion. From my own experience, I think that the most practical way of determining the scale is to make a model of a considerable portion of the building and sculpture, at such a scale that the figures will be say, six inches to eight inches tall. Then, with the eye in the same relative position in which it will view the completed work, care being taken to cut out of vision everything except the model, I believe a fairly true idea of the effect may be obtained.

In planning for sculpture and in the interior of buildings, the question of lighting is often too little considered. Every one knows that a painting must have a good light to be properly seen, but few seem to perceive that it is even more important, if possible, that sculpture should be properly lighted. Without its light and shade, sculpture has nothing left but its silhouette; and in the case of a relief, or of a figure against a background of the same color, even the silhouette is lost.

Usually the light most favorable for sculptors is from above, but we are thankful if we can get it from any one direction so long as it does not hit us bang in the face from low down, as is the case when sculpture is placed opposite an entrance, with a confused light coming through the doorway.

The sculptor often feels that the architect is too indifferent to the quality of the sculpture which the building is to be decorated with. I am aware, on the other hand, that the sculptor is liable to forget that his work is only a small part of the whole design, and that it is more important that it should strike the proper note in the entire composition than that it should be exquisitely modeled, or that it should in any way exploit his personality with intent to dominate.

Personally, I believe that there is a great field in decorative sculpture; and in this I include both figure and ornament. I think that neither the sculptor nor the architect is doing his full duty in this matter. I think we both feel that much of the so-called decorative work is sadly lacking in artistic merit. How could it be otherwise under the conditions in which it is usually made? The architect replies, "Yes, but you figure sculptors don't understand decorative sculpture, par-

ticularly ornament; you consider it beneath you." I admit that most of us are not facile in decorative work; but, for myself, I believe that there may be just as much art in designing an exquisite border or panel from a wild grapevine as there is in designing the portrait of a great man or a beautiful woman. But it requires not only skill and feeling, but study; it cannot be turned out by the yard.

I feel that one difficulty here is that the artist-architect and the artist-sculptor have not been in close enough touch with each other. The Society of Beaux Arts Architects and the National Sculpture Society have recognized this, and have seen the need of having our decorative sculpture executed by better trained men. They have joined hands and formed an atelier where students and men employed in modeling shops may study not simply under the instruction of the decorative modeler, but under the criticism of the architect and the sculptor. It is an interesting experiment and should do good.

The importance of bringing architect, painter and sculptor into a closer sympathy with each other, and giving them a clearer conception of each other's work was recognized by

McKim when he conceived the plan of the American Academy in Rome. The value which this institution will eventually be to this country is at present not fully appreciated. The influence which it is destined to have on the Art of America I believe to be of the greatest importance.

Of course, the Academy will never be great in point of numbers of students there at any one time; this is neither intended nor desired. But they are picked men,—men who have learned their trade, so to speak, but still are not beyond the receptive age. They not only see each other's work, but they live under the same roof, they eat together, they discuss together, they visit masterpieces of antiquity together. This is but incidental, but it is no less valuable than their working out together problems which involve the three arts. In the great work of bringing together into harmonious relationship the work of architect, painter and sculptor, I know of no institution, of no influence, destined to do as much for us as will the American Academy at Rome.

(Signed) HERBERT ADAMS,
131 West Seventeenth street, New York.

annual money prize to be given for the best accomplishment in third-year collaborative work at the Academy in Rome, the prize to be awarded and paid by the Institute each year upon the return to America of the successful student or students.

In conclusion, it is hoped that opportunity for such collaborative education may be early provided, and that through its agency there may come into our architecture that something which it now lacks and which is only found where sculptor, painter and architect have learned to merge their several individualities in a common love for a great ideal.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) E. H. BLASHFIELD,
HERMAN A. McNEIL,
H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE,
THOMAS R. KIMBALL.

Note.—The committee appointed by the President to consider the reports of Standing Committees, submitted the following recommendations to the convention, which were adopted with the report of the committee:

Committee on Allied Arts.—The active work of this committee has culminated in a consensus of opinion of the representatives of the three arts, architecture, painting and sculpture, and there is the promise of much good in the proposed committee to be composed of a representative of each of the allied arts.

We recommend the adoption of this idea and the addition, at the committee's discretion, of a landscape architect.

Referring to the resolution on the report of the Committee on Education, to be read in its proper sequence, we are of the opinion that the Committee on Allied Arts would be eminently suited to the work of inspecting technical schools and advising as to the courses and instruction to be pursued. This committee would then be the Advisory Board for schools teaching the allied arts in their various degrees of development from the trade schools to those of the higher grade of instruction. This committee should have the power to appoint sub-committees in all important cities to inspect an advance as to the work of technical schools in those localities.

The recommendation of the committee that the Institute establish an annual money prize for collaborative work at the Academy in Rome is commended to the favorable consideration of the Board of Directors of the Institute, with the suggestion that the officers of the Academy be conferred with formulating a definite plan.

Play-it-on-a-hunch advertising is not the kind that wins out. The steady, persistently repeated note of appeal is what tells.—
Cement World.

You can't get figs from thistles. Nor can you get an assured income from a shoe-string advertising proposition.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS

As read before the 46th Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

(This, and all other reports, will be found later in the Journal of the Institute.)

Your Committee on Allied Arts has held two formal meetings, both in New York City, and each with a full attendance. There have also been many informal conferences between its members during the year. This committee for 1912 has been organized on democratic lines, each art being represented by a prominent member of its own cult. The result of this experiment has been highly satisfactory to the chairman, who believes in committees rather than chairmen, and who hopes that a truly representative Committee on Allied Arts may become an Institute fixture, and that it may seem proper to add a representative of the landscapist's art to its regular personnel. We have this year essayed to investigate conditions existing among architects, sculptors, and painters in connection with their collaborative work. Your committee regrets having to report that it finds in recent American architecture, particularly in the ensemble, so little evidence of the successful collaborative effort of architect, sculptor and painter that it hesitates to proceed on the basis that their arts are, in fact, allied in anything but name. We recognize the seriousness of this condition, both in the loss to the arts in question of their rightful share in the architectural work of the country, and of the loss to the country itself of its birthright, a finished architecture.

While the present condition may be perfectly natural, where ordered effect in any art is of such recent infancy, it is none the less deplorable.

We believe that the trouble is lack of education, that is to say, special education in sympathetic collaboration. At present such education with us seems confined to individual experiences, and in the work of most of us, experiences involving collaboration with sculptor and painter is unfortunately extremely rare.

It is not enough that the sculptor, painter and architect realize the necessity for unselfish collaboration—they must be taught how it may be had. Your committee feels that in this matter of education lies both the cause and cure of the trouble, and recommends that the attention of the Institute's Committee on Education be directed especially to this lack of co-operative study. We suggest that the American Institute of Architects foster to the utmost in every legitimate and proper way the sympathetic co-education of the allied arts throughout our own country, and that it support the Academy at Rome, and ask of its trustees that they specially encourage such collaborative education in that institution. This committee further believes that the American Institute of Architects could well afford to, and should establish an

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Editorial Comment

That long-promised series of sketches of contemporary architects open in this number of the "Guide" with a few remarks concerning Mr. Edward Stotz, of Pittsburgh, one of the most distinguished practitioners in Western Pennsylvania. Next week the "Guide" will follow up the series with certain facts regarding Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia. It was originally planned to use these sketches with something resembling a definite idea of succession, a plan which, for a variety of reasons, we have found it wise to abandon. As a result the sketches will appear in that order which seems best to meet the convenience of the editorial department of the "Guide." Architects who have been asked to submit portraits and data for this series and who have not already done so are requested to observe this formality without further delay.

* * *

More than the usual quantity of sound sense and homely wisdom was wrapped up in an address made by Mr. Graham C. Awdry, of the British Institute of Architects, before the Bristol Society. Asked to say something for the benefit of the beginner in architectural practice, Mr. Awdry said:

"The young architectural assistant, or 'articled pupil' as the English put it, Mr. Awdry declares should make up his mind in the very first place that he has to be a thinking, responsible individual and not a mere fragment of machinery of an office. He must therefore take trouble to find out as he goes along, day by day, and hour by hour, the meaning of what he sees or hears, and the reasons why certain things are done. Let him determine to put aside any feelings of pride he may have and freely ask those who know. Pride is supposed knowledge, is a heavy clog and retards progress at every step. Cast it away and never let it cling on to you again. The cleverest and greatest architect in the profession was once as ignorant as any other beginner. There is absolutely no reason for any feeling of shame in ignorance until you have had opportunities of learning, and those around you who know would only be too ready to give you knowledge, if you approach them in a proper spirit.

"As there is often but little time to read up in later life the many books that are available on the various subjects required to be known, the pupil should devote all the time he can to reading them in his early days. As he advances, and especially when he is preparing for examinations, he will find the taking of notes as he reads a most useful aid to memory. I have found this myself from actual experience.

"But he will ask himself: What shall I note down? All the book is valuable information. What shall I select? 'Well,' I said to myself, when I was reading for examina-

tions, 'I come across a lot of things I knew before, and I don't think I shall forget them easily; but here and there I find things I do not know; after only reading these once probably I shall forget them.' So I determined to make notes of all the things I didn't know before. I got a notebook for each subject. One for history, one for architecture, one for materials, one for carpentry and joinery, one for sanitary engineering, and so on, and after reading a passage and understanding it, and the illustrations applying to it, I put the substance of it shortly into my own words, underlining the most important, and sketched the illustrations in the margin entirely by hand, so that the fact of looking carefully at the detail as I drew it might impress the thing on my mind. I kept these notebooks, and read them over and over again, for the entries, being so condensed, didn't occupy so many pages as you might suppose, and even now I find them useful to refer to occasionally. Always carry a small, thin sketch-book in your pocket and make sketches of everything good, whether old or new, that you come across. The grouping of roofs, little bits of construction and detail, clever fittings and fastenings, and make notes on color and the composition of color schemes.

"This all seems very practical and we hope may prove beneficial.

"But here is some further advice to the practitioner which we think is often needed, and that is on keeping good clients.

"Having secured your client, take care not to lose him. Be entirely open with him. Just as there ought to be no 'secrets apart' between solicitor and client, so ought there to be none between architect and client. Humor him. Get him to confide in you, showing him always that you are worthy of his confidence. He will come to understand that your work is carefully done and is fully worth what you will get for doing it.

"Sometimes it will happen that he is not fond of spending money, and feels justified in hoarding it because he has seen such bad use made of it. I remember once, years ago, being taken by a friend, whose church I was restoring, to lunch with a little old gentleman who, though very well off and living at his country seat, was hardly expected to give any help at all towards the fund for the repairs to the church. I found he was quite a 'character,' and he seemed full of opposition to everything. After lunch, as I stood for a moment looking out of the window on the broad, well-kept lawn and fine trees, I ventured to remark to him, 'You have a fine view here.' In a moment he snapped round at me with, 'View, sir! Oh, dear, no! there's no view there! That isn't a view! There's a view on the other side of the house; but that isn't view!'

"Later on he showed us some of his curi-

osities, and amongst them a very fine old table inlaid with costly marble, with his family arms in the center, the chief 'bearing' consisting of a lion rampant, looking very fine and fierce. This he pointed out to us, and then, as he turned to speak to someone else for a moment, my friend told me we must be going, as our time was up, and, raising his voice, said to our host, 'Well, we must be running away now.' 'Running away?' replied the old gentleman, still thinking of his coat-of-arms—'running away? Nothing of the kind, sir! He isn't running away! The idea of such a thing! Why, he's very proud of himself!' And he moved away, muttering, 'Running away, indeed!'

"So we had to approach him with other words to indicate our departure. Well, it appeared my friend the clergyman had persuaded him to come and see the work going on at the church, and the old gentleman met me there a few days after, and we showed him round. He was so pleased with the care that was being taken to preserve every one of the historical features of the building and all traces of former times, however slight, and with the good material and workmanship, that he not only gave a handsome subscription to the general fund, but insisted on taking the tower in hand entirely at his own expense, and even insisted, too, upon the use—at a large extra cost—of copper rainwater pipes. He spent altogether many hundreds of pounds. Afterwards he asked me to carry out a good deal of work for him at his own country place, because he was so pleased with this.

"And now at the end I want just to say a word on the subject of mistakes and errors. Who does not occasionally make a mistake? Who of us does not now and then forget something which should have been remembered? Well, if it so happens that we have done so, let us not try to throw the blame upon another. Let us own up at once that the fault is ours. Believe me, a client or an employer will, so far from thinking less well of you on account of the error you have made, think far more highly of you for telling him straight about the matter. He will think to himself—'This is a man I can trust. He is honest with himself and with me! He knows how it came about, he feels keenly the position, and will not forget it, and so will be unlikely to make that mistake again. Another is much more likely to make it than he is. I will continue to believe in him.' Let us remember, too, that a great man has said words like these: 'He who never makes a mistake, rarely makes anything.'

"In conclusion, let us do our best in small things just as carefully as in great things. The opportunities of dealing with the great things depend upon the careful treatment of the small things. And let us bear in mind always this great fact—When this short life is over, the thing that will really matter, so far as we ourselves are concerned, is not what we have succeeded in accomplishing, but what we have tried to accomplish."

In the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth street, Manhattan, tonight the Municipal Art Society of New York City will discuss the subject of "Municipal Lighting." Among the speakers are Arthur Williams, General Inspector of the New York Edison Company, whose topic will be "Street Lighting;" C. F. Lacombe, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, of New York City, who will discuss "Street Lighting Fixtures;" William Wentz, Second Vice-President of the O. J. Gude Company, who will talk on "Illuminated Signs," and Charles R. Lamb, whose subject will be "Municipal Buildings." This excellent society has done much to interest New Yorkers in the higher ideals of municipal development and should be imitated by a body similarly organized here in Philadelphia, where there is urgent need for a body of the kind. All of the various local influences working for improved conditions here in Philadelphia are open to the criticism that their appeal is almost exclusively professional. A Municipal Art Society fashioned after the New York plan would have the merit that it would necessarily attract an immense number of cultivated laymen, thus widening most perceptibly and in the right direction the sphere of its influence.

* * *

Be careful how you say it; architect, according to Webster, is pronounced ar'ki-tekt. Noah set the style so when he built the Ark.—Am. Carpenter and Builder.

Right. Noah, as a matter of fact, was the original Ark-itect.

* * *

"What would the architect do without the Building Manager?" asks an exchange. You've hit it, old scout—do without—which he does.

* * *

A "twin-house," that is to say, a house for two families, is to be built in New York by McKim, Mead & White for Geraldyn Redmond and his sister, the Countess del Angier-Villars. It will cost \$200,000, and in the brief space of six stories will mix old English, old Flemish, French renaissance and Italian renaissance. What's the matter with Egyptian and Graeco-Roman?—Architect and Engineer.

Im-yeh! Or catch-as-catch-can or Jiu Jitsu?

BUNGALOWS: HOW NOT TO BUILD THEM.

The "Harvard Lampoon" recently printed a facetious description and plan of a California bungalow that serves to show how the problems of building and running the home, as well as the vagaries of certain bungalow advertisements, are not as alien to the care-free college student as might be generally supposed. The floor plan, for instance, shows a large servants' coat-room, butlers' pantry, servants' ballroom; and, somewhat smaller, the servants' gymnasium, boudoir and wine-cellar. Off in a back corner is a very small apartment allotted to the owner. The description runs thus:

"The most distinctive feature of this charming bungalow is a roof. The immense hangover of it and the broad slant towards the top are distinctly original, and give an air of magnificence to a house that is essentially simple and inexpensive. The airy little tower, which is an ideal wood-closet (being off the damp ground), relieves the squat lines and adds a subtle effect of height. The construction throughout is of reinforced concrete, except this roof, which is of Delft tiles overlaid with a waterproofing layer of 'Sanitissue.'

"The interior is simple, convenient, comfortable. Large windows (made of glass!) admit plenty of air, and are so arranged that they can be seen both from the inside and the outside of the house. All partitions have been omitted, giving a striking air of freedom and breadth to the various rooms. A rococo, built-in fireplace in the middle of a room adds an intimate touch, and is ingeniously constructed so as to serve as a china-closet during the daytime. As there are only two floors to the bungalow no staircase is needed, and the space designed for one is filled instead by a Victrola in a concrete case designed specially for the place. A lively frieze running round the room (just under the ceiling) gives a delightful impression of open-air life; and truly, inside the house, with its great windows and broad expanses, one is almost convinced that he is not."

This is all very amusing, comments "House Beautiful," but hardly more so than an advertisement before us which describes some "beautiful Moorish bungalows with Colonial fireplaces, and with interiors that offer unusual opportunity for interior decoration." It sounds like a very appalling medley.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

He would save the commission of the architect, but ruin the store.

This is the age in which one man DOES ONE THING. You can run your BUSINESS. Find a man who can RUN YOUR ADVERTISING.

* * *

First, your advertisements must be seen. If it is not looked at, it is lost. Make it CONSPICUOUS.

Second, your advertisement must be read. If it is not read, it is wasted. Make it SIMPLE.

Third, your advertisement must be understood. If it is not understood, it is again wasted. Make it PLAIN.

And, fourth, WHAT YOU WRITE MUST BE BELIEVED. The power of convincing is the greatest power. He who can make others believe and who is sincere and believes himself, first of all, is the successful man in every line.

Bright Streets

The busy streets—after dark—are the bright streets—and the well lighted, bright stores are the stores where people like to deal. If you used Electric Light in your place of business and an Electric Sign over your door, you would not only attract trade to your own store but you would increase the value of your street as a business centre.



MODERN OVERHEAD CARRYING SYSTEMS FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES.

The present day architect of industrial plants and warehouses is often at a loss as to the proper method for the rapid storing or handling of the goods for his clients after their buildings are completed and the work of manufacturing begun.

In past years it was the practice to erect the building and then put in the carrying system, but experience has proven that costly errors are made by waiting, and that it is better to study the problem in the beginning.

To assist engineers and architects, the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Aurora, Ill., with a Philadelphia office at 50 North Sixth street, state that they are pleased to offer the services of experienced men in this line, who will call upon any architect or engineer who desires information on material handling. This service is gratis.

The Richards-Wilcox Company recently completed an extensive trolley carrier system at the George W. Blabon Linoleum Works, Nicetown, Philadelphia, and a plant for the Felton-Sibley Company, at Camden, N. J.

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

The way to get money is to sell things to people who want things. People who want building material and building devices read "The Guide."

NEED FOR A NATIONAL CODE.

It has taken just twenty-five years of most insistent pounding to thoroughly awaken this country to the fact that fire-destruction was wholly unnecessary and constituted one of the gravest menaces confronting the country and an unbearable tax upon its resources. This work of arousing has been well enough done so that to-day there are national and state and municipal Fire Prevention Societies doing splendid work everywhere, nearly all our states have established Fire Marshals' offices, there are journals devoted entirely to the advancement of fire protection, the other technical journals give much space to fire protection and the daily press devotes frequent and well written editorials to the work. There is no question but that the subject has been well agitated and that curative measures have to a degree been applied and still others are right at hand.

The Cost Runs Into Billions of Dollars.

One of the hardest tasks in connection with this matter has been to make people forget that fire extinction was the sole salvation, writes F. W. Fitzpatrick in "Building Management." For years, municipal ambition has been to increase the efficiency and size of fire departments. Fire seemed inevitable, and to put it out the only cure. So very much that is combustible in the way of construction has been allowed that in very truth it is now almost impossible to stay the progress of fire, in large chunks, of conflagrations, until vast numbers of poorly built structures have been wiped out of existence by fire or voluntarily removed. Highly organized fire departments, therefore, are indeed most important. But, and that only within the last ten years, it has at last penetrated our national intelligence that if we couldn't absolutely prevent fire in the old fire traps we could at least not continue adding to them, and that therein was the real spirit of fire prevention. It was about time that this discovery should be made. We have reached, by reason of the poor construction that has been tolerated, a pretty lofty pinnacle in the matter of fire destruction. A couple of thousand lives a year is not an unusual sacrifice, \$250,000,000 worth of property burnt up, an average annual offering to the fire god, plus \$300,000,000 for the maintenance of fire departments, public and private, water service and all that sort of thing, and then about \$200,000,000 a year more carried into the insurance offices as premiums over and above the amount returned to the sufferers by fire in paid losses!

Where Politics Play a Bad Part.

To insure that there will be no additions made to our burnable construction it is also recognized that strict building regulations have to be written and enforced by state and municipality. This, sad to relate, is bound to involve some "politics." The authorities may fully realize the importance of the

matter and that most drastic regulations are necessary, but they fear the results of enforcing that sort of thing. It might mean the incurring of the enmity of so-and-so or the other one who is interested in shabby construction, a "jerry-builder," but one with political influence, so building regulations are usually gone at in a half-hearted way and the authorities seek to devise and apply not what is really needed, what is necessary, but merely what "the people will stand for."

Just as soon as the revision of a building code is thought of or suggested, up goes a mighty howl; people declare the cost of building will be prohibitive, "improvements" to property cannot be made, it will be a hardship upon the poor man, it will raise rents and endless other knocks will be administered, foolish arguments, pure rot. There has always been opposition to progress, the locomotive and automobile were fought by horse dealers, the telegraph and the telephone were opposed, curative liquor legislation is fought tooth and nail and successfully opposed by the liquor interests. So it will always be with better building. It is opposed by the shyster who profits by inferior construction, the speculative builders, the "jerry-men," who build so that a house is literally held together by the paper on the walls, but so long as it stands up until it is sold to a gullible greenhorn then is it indeed all right. These are the men who make the people generally believe that safe, reasonable building regulations are burdensome!

Good Construction is Economy—Poor Building, Extravagance.

Perfect building is absolute economy; fairly good construction is but a half-way measure and shoddy building is a criminal extravagance. That basic fact must ever be faced in devising regulations. A city full of good buildings means lessened maintenance cost for each owner, fewer repairs, a longer life for the buildings, much less tax for the maintenance of the fire department and that much less contribution to the swelling dividends of the insurance barons. It would mean millions of dollars saved, a great municipal problem solved and the lowering of rents generally, a boon, salvation to the life and property of both rich and poor. A city is but an aggregation of buildings, and how can a city be a first-class affair if it is filled with sixth-class structures? Most of our cities are in greater part built up of not only sixth, but tenth and twentieth-class affairs.

Now, when a state or city makes up its mind to adopt a new code or to revise the old one the usual procedure is to appoint a committee, an architect, a builder, a sanitary engineer or plumber, a couple of business men and perhaps a horse doctor to do the work, well-intentioned fellows in their lines, perhaps even experts, but almost invariably men who have had little or nothing to do

with fire prevention and who wouldn't know a code if they met it on the street, but perfectly willing to jump right in where angels would fear to tread. Endowed with brief authority they pull and twist the poor code thus and so and finally it is jammed through the legislative body and becomes a law, in 85 out of 100 cases an ill-devised law, silly in most of its requirements and inoperative, something that anyone can get around and really more of a hampering log than a benefit to building, and I venture to assert that the great bulk of building regulations in the country to-day is conceived in ignorance and carried out in perhaps still greater stupidity.

A Jumble of Legislation That is Detrimental.

It very largely comes about from our too great fondness for Liberty, the battle cry of the American people. That has led us into many a pitfall. It is beautiful to have an independent spirit, but it does certainly lead to all kinds of tribulations. Each state has, for instance, shoved through its divorce law, to suit some particular condition or legislator and utterly regardless of what the other states are doing. In consequence, we have a jumble of divorce legislation that is simply immoral in consequence and that is working chaos in our social structure. Fool and diversified regulations hamper railroad travel. You can have a car window open in one state and not in another; you may guzzle to your heart's content passing through one county and not have a drop of liquor, even for sickness, while going through the next one. Everywhere and in everything have regulations run riot. In the administration of law, in a thousand ways are our daily lives pestered by the lack of uniformity in the great essentials of the controlling forces that should properly regulate the routine of that life. In no branch is there as great diversity as there is in the building regulations and in few other affairs should there be greater uniformity. It is so essentially an interstate matter. Transportation is so easy that the manufacture of building materials is no longer a local enterprise, but is centralized at great shipping points, hence the need for recognizing uniform standards for those building materials; builders and investors are interested in construction in many state and cities and everywhere are they confronted by fresh and puzzling building regulations. It's all a jumble, a hodge-podge, and there certainly exists a most crying need that building regulations be properly codified and uniformly adopted throughout the land.

The Part Building Managers Can Take.

Why should a twelve-inch brick wall be allowed to carry so many tons' load in one city and so many tons more in a town ten miles away? Look at the thing detail by detail and any layman, however unfamiliar with construction, cannot fail to recognize how ridiculous the present lack of uniformity really is.

Instead of the usual mode of procedure in such matters, the appointing of a local committee to "revise" the building code, there should be made a united effort—and the

Building Managers, intelligent and progressive fellows all, constitute the body very best qualified to start the movement—to have the states pass uniform state building regulations that will control in every city and in every "burg" throughout each state. Then if above and beyond that any city wants to have more stringent regulations, in its endeavor to shine pre-eminently in the perfection of its buildings, well and good. But, basically, there would be a common, uniform law. Federal regulations, as have been suggested, might perhaps be the ideal solution of the problem, but there is a constitutional barrier to such and regulations of that nature must emanate from state or municipal authorities.

The Nearest Perfect Code to Date.

The National Board of Underwriters and other societies of experts have worked zealously and for years to devise such a code as could be uniformly adopted. The latest model code published is the one devised by the International Society of Building Commissioners. It incorporates the best of everything that has gone on before and is the work not of any haphazard and inexperienced committee, but of experts who have given a lifetime to the study and practical administration of such laws. The writing of the code was begun just twenty-seven years ago and is virtually the cumulative cyclopedia of building information that has been compiled during that period, then boiled down and put in tersest form so as to be of as restricted compass as possible, regulations easily understood, easily administered and that would produce the very best results. Most of the other codes that have been urged for adoption at different times are cumbersome, too academic and involved. Naturally, I prefer and most earnestly urge this one with which I have had so much to do, but I also most earnestly believe that almost any uniform law is better than no uniformity at all and if the powers that be prefer some other code, that adopted by Chicago, for instance, or the one that is pending now in New York, or the Ohio state laws, well and good, let us vote for it, let us unite on something, but in heaven's name let us make an end of the present jumbly mess of regulations that confront us anew every few miles of our terrestrial journey.

SOME MORE ADVERTISING

"DONT'S."

Don't try to do a million dollar business on a two thousand dollar basis.

Don't try to advertise a quarter page proposition in a three-inch space.

Don't belittle a big business reputation by running a piking little "ad" among piker competitors.

Don't overlook the fact that as a man is judged by his stationery, so a firm is judged by its advertising.

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

Otis Elevators, Escalators and Incline Railways:

To think of elevators is to think of Otis, so inseparably has the name of this fine old elevator making concern become identified with its product. The eminence of the Otis concern in the elevator field, passenger and freight, is too widely recognized to require more than passing reference. Within recent memory the Otis Company has enlarged its field to include two new lines in which its pre-eminence bids fair to be as complete as in elevator building. These new lines are the building of escalators, or moving stairways, and the construction of incline railways.

These incline railways, in the majority of cases where hotels have been erected or summer colonies established, have proven to be very profitable investments. This quick and comfortable means of transportation also results in developing the land on the mountain side for residential purposes, bringing large returns from its sale. There are, moreover, other conditions that make the incline railway an attractive investment for the purchaser. There are large tracts of land throughout the country that are practically of no value, their elevation making them inaccessible. These tracts of land, especially if in close proximity to a city, or even within the city itself, could be made extremely desirable and valuable for residential purposes if there were some easy means of approach. The incline railway provides the means of developing such tracts of land and makes them accessible and valuable.

Many of our cities are so situated, due to the topography of their location, that the walking public and teaming traffic are seriously handicapped in traveling from one part of the city to another, because of the many steep grades.

A great many of the grades are so steep that general use even for pedestrians is prohibitive, and enormous sums of money are expended to build long winding roads or viaducts of easy grades to overcome this difficulty. The distance traveled and time consumed, however, is a serious objection, often resulting in retarding the development of that particular section. In a great many cities traffic incline railways have been installed to meet this condition.

These inclines, where installed and operated either by cities or private capital, whether easy grade approaches are provided or not, have proven to be excellent investments, and at the same time are of great assistance and convenience to the public that they serve. They may be located at a point to suit best the traffic conditions.

A beautifully illustrated booklet on the Incline Railway may be had on request to any of the offices of the Otis Company.

Many a man has a "Do It Now" motto over his desk and cobwebs on his brain and dust on the desk.

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**In an address delivered at Orange, N. J., on the subject of "Fireproof Construction," Philip H. Bevier, a civil engineer, argued that in the long run the non-fireproof building was the most expensive from a monetary standpoint, without taking into consideration the menace to life and the possibility of it being destroyed: He said:

"At the present price of building material, fireproof construction can be erected at a cost not to exceed 10 or 15 per cent. more than non-fireproof, and when we consider that a fireproof building deteriorates about one-ninth of 1 per cent. per year as compared to 4 per cent. for ordinary buildings; that they rent better and that money can be borrowed on them on better terms; that they are verminproof, cooler in summer and warmer in winter, it would certainly seem a part of wisdom and self-interest to adopt a better method in every case when the building is to be of a permanent character."

**The Yellow Pine Company of Philadelphia, specialists in quick shipments of yellow pine, headquarters this city, have removed their offices from 611 and 612 Pennsylvania Building to suite 1409-10-11, same building, where they will have much larger facilities for taking care of their business.

**The Baldwin Locomotive Works is assured of plenty of work for several months to come as a contract was recently closed with the Harriman lines for 189 locomotives valued at \$3,500,000.

**The name of the Simplex Electrical Company has been changed to Simplex Wire and Cable Company, but no change of management or interest is involved.

**The National Convention of the National Lumber Wholesalers will be held at Atlantic City from March 6th to 7th. The meetings will be held in the Hotel Chelsea.

**Electing officers and directors was the last thing done at the convention of the Pennsylvania Lumberman's Association annual meeting held at the Hotel Walton. J. J. Milleisen, of Mechanicsburg, was made President; Theodore A. Mehl, of Rosemont, Vice-President; J. F. Martin, Philadelphia, Secretary, and T. J. Snowden, Scranton, Treasurer. Albert J. Thompson, Wycombe; C. Frank Williamson, Media, and J. J. Milleisen, Mechanicsburg, were named directors. Messrs. Martin, Secretary; Snowden, Treasurer, and Williamson and Milleisen, as directors, were all re-elected. Mr. Milleisen was moved up from Vice-President to President, so in reality the only entirely new office holders are Messrs. Thompson and Mehl. No decision was made

as to the place where the mid-summer meeting is to be held.

**Murphy & Dana, of 331 Madison avenue, Manhattan, have been appointed architects of the new group of buildings for the Loomis Institute at Windsor, Connecticut, designs for which were submitted by eleven competitors. The completed design of the building calls for a school and administration building, six dormitories, a refectory, gymnasium, headmaster's residence and minor buildings for about 250 pupils. At present, however, only two dormitories, the refectory building, gymnasium and headmaster's house will be erected, and temporary class rooms will be provided in these structures until the main school is built. It is expected that ground will be broken this spring and that the buildings will be ready for occupancy by the fall of 1914. Henry K. Murphy was graduated at Yale in 1899, and Richard Henry Dana at Harvard in 1900. Both are also graduates of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

**The J. W. Turnbull Lumber Company is soon to desert their present offices in the Crozer Building, 1420 Chestnut street. The Turnbull Company will be the first lumber firm to open offices in the new Stock Exchange Building on Walnut street, west of Broad.

**The local office of the Kendall Lumber Company has been closed and all local business is now being transacted from the main office of the company in Pittsburgh.

**Mayor Gaynor, of New York, has appointed a commission of seven members to make an investigation of the use of billboards, sky signs and similar advertising devices. The members of the commission are Robert Grier Cooke, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, Reginald Pelham Bolton, Edmund B. Wells, Ingalls Kimball, Albert S. Bard and Walter Stabler. In a report made by the Commissioner of Accounts last August it was stated that there are 4,600 billboards in Manhattan, with an aggregate advertising space of 3,800,000 square feet, yielding an income of more than \$1,000,000 a year. The commissioner recommended limiting billboards to seven feet, with exceptions when the entire construction is of metal.

**Effective just previous to the first of the year there were changes in the official personnel of the Brown-Bates Company, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia. The officers now are: George A. Mitchell, Buffalo and Tonawanda, President; George W. Brown, Philadelphia, Vice-President; H. E. Bates, Philadelphia, Treasurer, and James L. Crane, Tonawanda, Secretary. The change is merely for the sake of expediency, and there is no

change in affiliation, character or conduct of the business. The company will, as heretofore, be an important factor of the wholesale lumber business hereabouts, their handlings including softwoods, hardwoods and shingles.

**A seven thousand dollar house is being erected according to ideas of F. W. Paramore, a wealthy Pasadena railroad man and owner of the Atwater tract in Southern California, who calls this creation a "bunglahigh" instead of a bungalow. The house has projecting balconies all around somewhat similar to the houses built in tropical climates and a good deal like a Spanish blockhouse in construction. The lower floor is built straight up without any porches, while the upper floor has projecting eaves and a porch extending out all around the house.

**The following anniversary card was received by the customers and other friends of the Warren Webster Company in January. The company has seen twenty-five years of splendid success for its system of vacuum heating:

1888-1913

Warren Webster & Company
Camden, New Jersey

wish their many friends and customers everywhere the full measure of happiness and prosperity during the New Year and upon this occasion, their

Twenty-fifth Anniversary

desire to express their appreciation for the many evidences of goodwill and co-operation which have enabled their business to grow to its present magnitude. January 1st, 1913.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

The Logue-Stronge Company, manufacturers of "lighting fixtures of quality," have moved their sales offices and showrooms to their own building, at 221 North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia. Architects, owners and builders are cordially invited to call and inspect a display of lighting fixtures which for quality and finish and originality of design will please the most exacting.

* * *

Mr. H. Kent Day, of the architectural firm of Day Brothers & Klauder, has withdrawn his interest in this firm and retired from the practice of architecture. Mr. Frank Miles Day and Mr. Charles Z. Klauder will continue under the firm name of Day & Klauder, with offices at 925 Chestnut street.

* * *

Topliss & Street, engineers and contractors, have removed their offices and draughting rooms to 2009 Market street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 8th, 1913:

Number of transfers.....	550
Amount of transfers.....	\$1,520,882.90
Cash consideration	263,475.00
Mortgage consideration	1,257,407.90
Ground rent consideration.....	1,538.00
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	23,633.34

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Canvas Roofing.

The Franklin Paper Co.,
718 Cherry st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

American Metal Stamping Company,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineering Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fire Protection Equipment.

Jas. Boyd & Bros.,
25th and Wharton sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.

American Metal Stamping Company,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

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Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Heating (Warm Air.)

Makin Heating Co., 6 N. 18th St., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
435-37 N. Broad st., Phila.

Metal Furniture.

Edward Darby & Sons Co., 233 Arch St.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

American Metal Stamping Company,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st.

Metal Doors and Trim.

R. R. Hammond & Co.,
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Mill Work.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
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Mortar Colors.

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Hazlett & Moss, . . . 518 Walnut st., Phila.

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American Pulley Co.,
4200 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

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Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

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Waitneight-Pearson Engr. Co.,
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Terra Cotta (Architectural)

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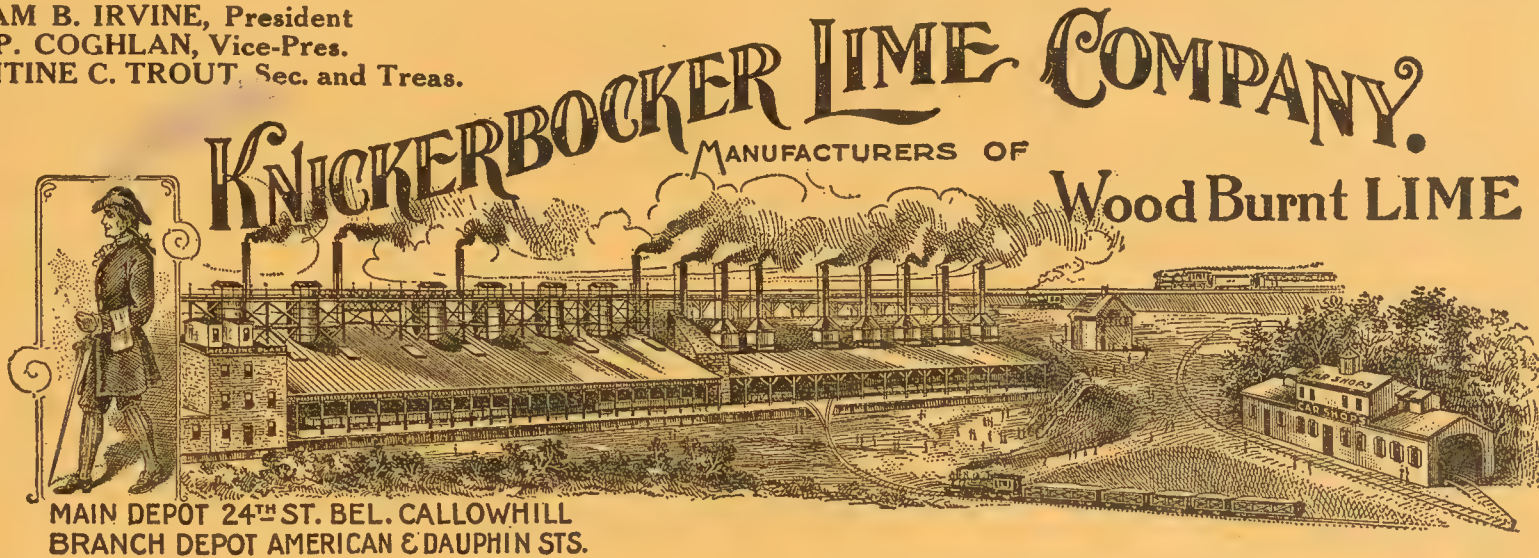
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913.

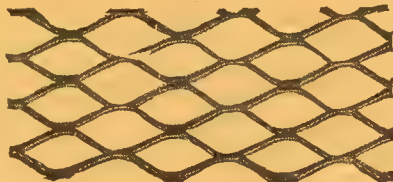
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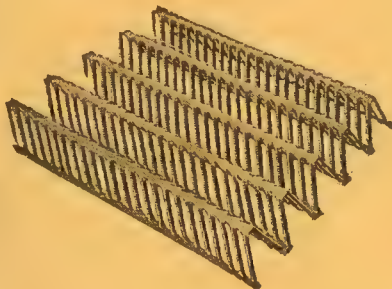
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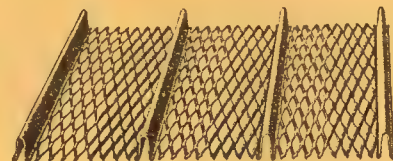


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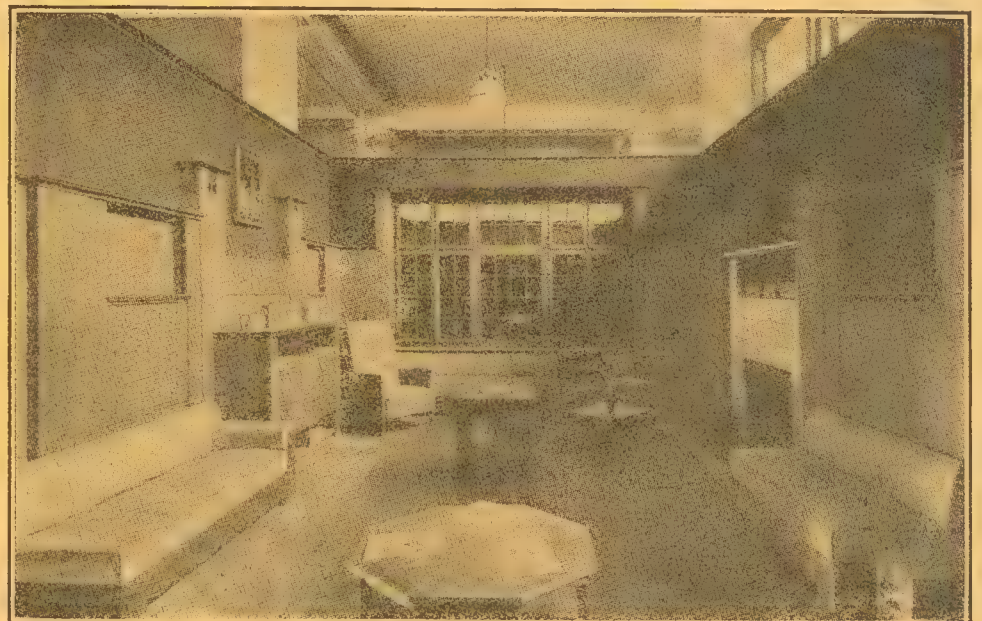
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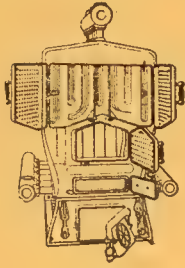
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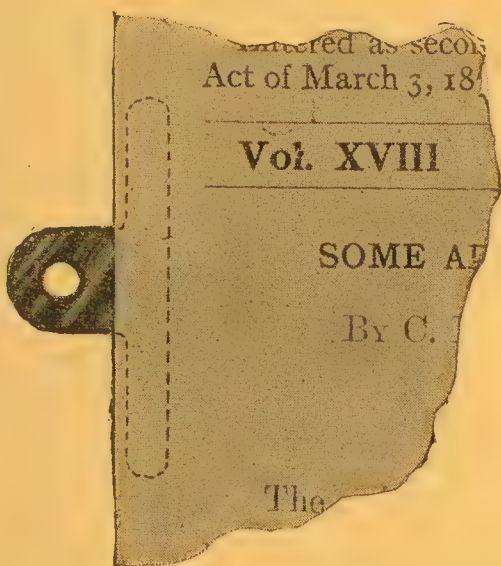
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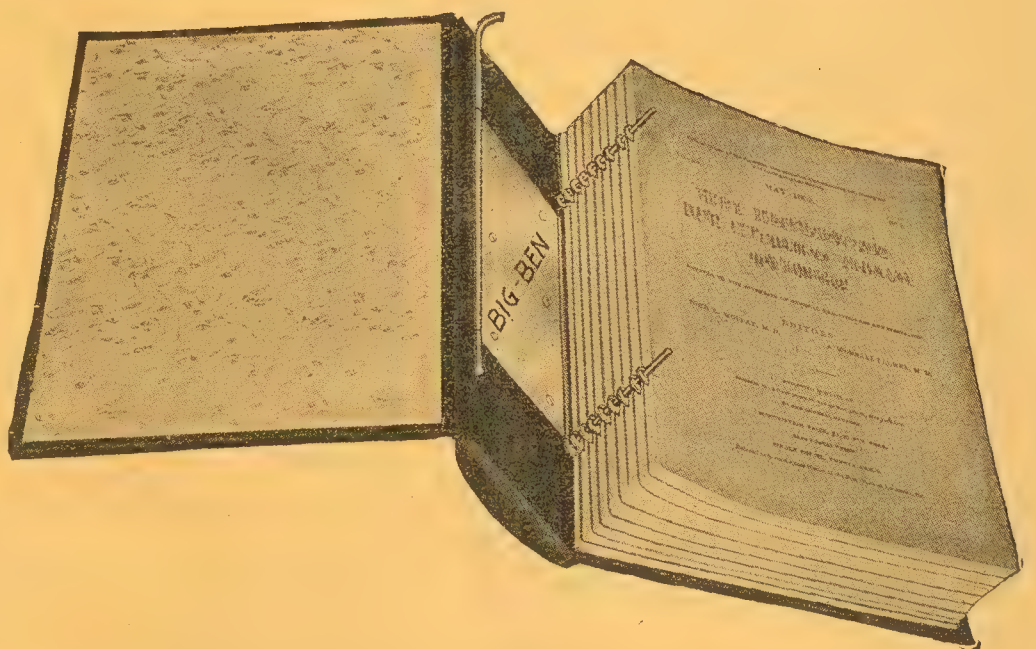
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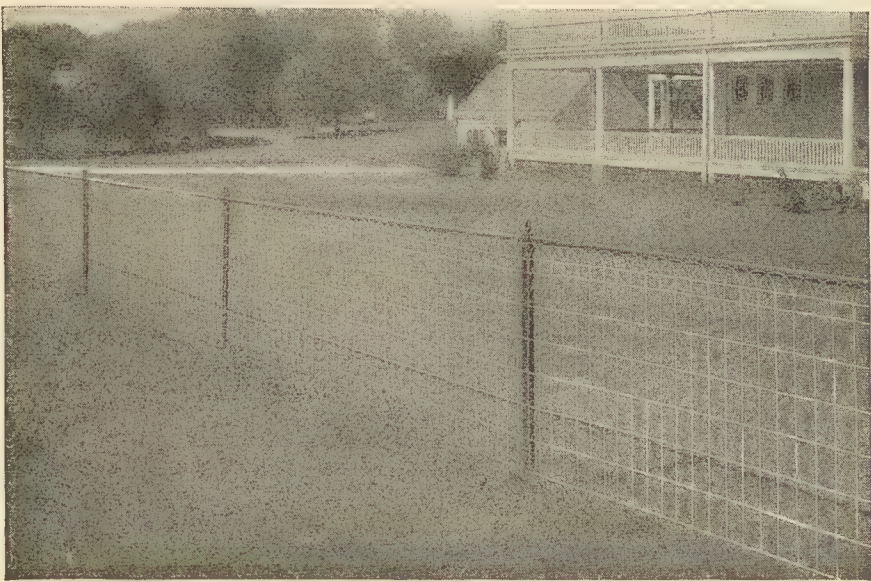


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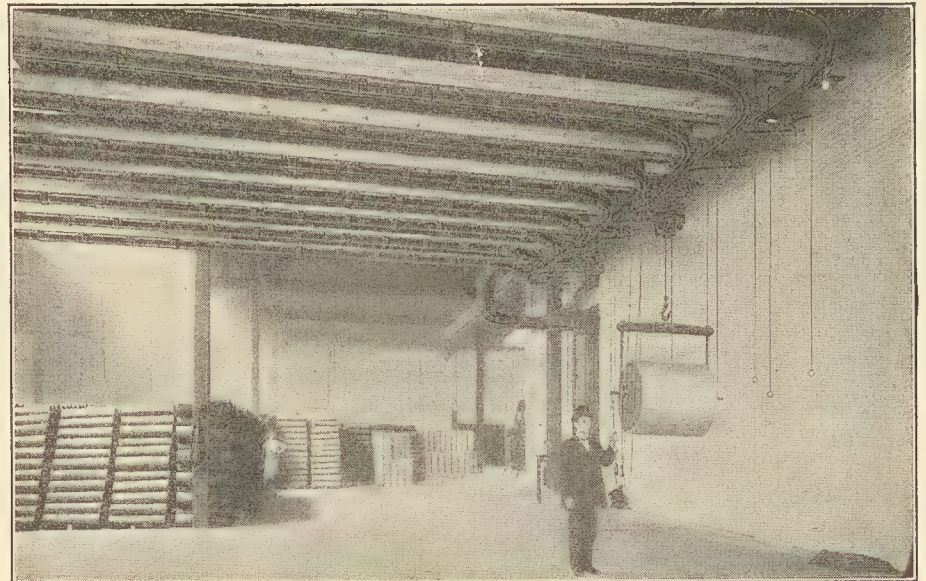
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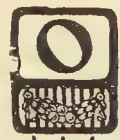
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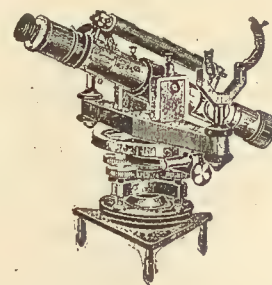
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Bank Building (alt.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. Fletcher Street, Drexel Building, Philadelphia. Owner, Union National Bank, Atlantic City, N. J. Limestone and brick, two stories. Consists of new front and interior alterations. Owners taking bids due March 1. F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, is figuring.

Bank and Office Building, 1420-26 South Penn Square. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building. Owner, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, twenty stories, 92x92 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, elevators, steam heating, granite and marble exterior, Tennessee marble interior, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Revised plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1631 North Fifteenth street. Architect's private plans. Owner, Dr. M. Roedman, 1631 North Fifteenth street. Brick, three stories. Consists of new bay window and new operation room. Owners taking bids due February 28. Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street, and MacDowell & Sons, 1927 Montgomery avenue, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, 2926 Richmond street. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building. Owner, W. E. Butler, 2922 Richmond street. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 60x175 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat, concrete and expanded metal fireproofing. Architect taking bids due March 1. John McKenna, 213 North Tenth street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street; J. A. Bader Company, Wilmington, Del.; A. Doak, 2138 Arch street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; J. Gearner, 2214 North Third street; Edward Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street, and Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue, are figuring.

Church, Clearfield and E street. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owners, Latter Day Saints, care Rev. W. W. Smith, 112 West Ontario street. Stone and brick, two stories, 55x55 feet, slag roof, slate roof.

Owner taking bids due February 26. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Pennsylvania Construction Company, 14 South Broad street, and John W. Mortimer, E and Indiana avenue.

Residences (4), Atlantic City, N. J. \$40,000. Architect, J. P. Kluges, 1012 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, slate roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about a week.

Factory, Thirtieth and Reed streets. Architect and engineer, W. H. Gravel, Crozer Building. Owners, Murphy Bros., Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets. Brick, two stories, 60x114 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residences (65), Fifty-eighth and Baltimore avenue. Architect's private plans. Owners, Fox & Armstrong, 1308 South Sixteenth st. Brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids in two weeks.

Library, 2034 Delancey street. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owners, H. H. Furness, on premises. Brick, one story, 15x30 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, Kensington avenue and E street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Michael Stiefel, 1803 North Thirty-third street. Brick, terra cotta, steel and concrete, fireproof, one story, 91x108 feet and 20x80 feet, slag roof, tile floors, steam heating, electric lighting, expanded metal and concrete fireproofing, Vermont or Tennessee exterior marble. Architect taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; B. Ketchem's Son, 1029 Brown street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Michael Kirschner, 421 Snyder avenue.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Ar-

chitect's private plans. Owner, H. Warren Keeley, 408 Green Lane, Roxborough. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 38x73 feet, tile, roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, two bath rooms. Owner taking bids due February 28. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street, and W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green Lane, Roxborough, are figuring.

Car House and Shops, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. Horace Frank, 119 West Springfield avenue, Chestnut Hill. Engineers, Stern & Silverman, Land Title Building. Owners, Atlantic City and Shore Railroad Company, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 187x390 feet. Engineers taking bids due March 6. Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, are figuring.

Grand Stand, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Haverford College, on premises. Concrete and wood, 900 seating capacity, 31x87 feet, asbestos roof. Architects have received bids.

Residence and Garage and Greenhouse, Upper Providence, Delaware County, Pa. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, Walter R. Furness, Wallingford, Pa. Stone, two stories, 50x130 feet, garage, two stories, stone, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, five bath rooms. Architects taking bids due February 28. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Baker Bros., Media, Pa.; Nolan Bros., Chester, Pa.; Flounder Bros., Media, Pa.

Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga. Architects, Shattuck & Hussey & A. Ten Eyck Brown, Associated, Atlanta, Ga. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga. Brick, limestone, granite, terra cotta, eight stories, 110x150 feet, slag roof, elevators, electric lighting, Tennessee marble interior, enamel brick, steam heating, hollow tile, expanded metal, concrete fireproofing, power plant. Architects taking bids due March 7. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building;

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Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Store House, Port Reading, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Concrete, fireproof, one story, 30x73 feet, slag roof, steam heating (lighting reserved). Owners have received bids.

Residences (51), Fifty-sixth and Pine sts. Architect's private plans. Owners, Pugh & Taylor, 5713 Market street. Brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids.

Bank Building (alt.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. Fletcher Street, Drexel Building. Owners, Union National Bank, Atlantic City, N. J. Limestone, two stories. Consists of new front and interior alterations. Owners taking bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, William Riddle, Atlantic City, N. J. Frame, two and one half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architects has received bids.

Theatre, Newark, N. J. Architects, McMurray & Pulis, Newark, N. J. Owners, The Chelsea Securities and Investment Company, Newark, N. J. Brick, terra cotta and granite, one story, 125x150 feet, slate and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, hollow tile, expanded metal and concrete fireproofing. Architects have received bids.

Picture Theatre, Berwyn, Pa. Architects, Stearns & Caster, Stephen Girard Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 50x132 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

Synagogue, Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, The Hebrew Congregation of West Philadelphia, care B. Goldstein, 233 South Fifth street. Brick and limestone, one story, 25x80 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Owners taking bids due February 27. J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owners, H. E. Martin, care Philadelphia Saving Fund, Seventh and Walnut streets. Brick, two and one-half stories, 28x28 feet, hardwood floors, slate roof, electric

lighting, hot water heating. Owner taking bids due February 28. H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue, is figuring.

Warehouse, Sixth and Discount Place. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Myer Magil, 20 North Sixth street. Concrete or brick, six stories, 32x75 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about ten days.

Hotel, Allentown, Pa. Architect, Owen McGlynn, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owners, Allentown Hotel Company, Allentown, Pa. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, seven stories, 105x110 feet. Architect taking bids due February 27. Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Dr. Robert P. Cummins, 5736 Greene street. Brick and stucco, two and one-half stories, electric lighting, slag and slate roof. Architects taking bids due February 28. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; F. Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue; R. H. Peterson, 5250 Wakefield street, Germantown.

Office Building, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owners, General Chemical Company, W. M. Kerr, Lafayette Building. Brick, three stories, 50x78 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Owners taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Factory, 216 Lombard street. Architect, O. E. Rahn, 410 Walnut street. Owners, Lifter Ice Cream Company, 222 Lombard street. Brick, three stories, 64x64 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking sub-bids.

Residence, West Upsal and Wissahickon avenue, Germantown. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, A. H. Sterrett, 1448 North Twentieth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Builder, W. Percival Johnson, 4039 Lancaster avenue, will take sub-bids.

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Philadelphia. Owners, Robert Stretch, Haddonfield, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, 38x70 feet, asbestos shingle roof, four bath rooms. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 506 Walnut street. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, Home Life Insurance Company, 419 Walnut street. Brick, stone or marble trimmings, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: MacTavish & Hazzard, 1513 Pine street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Warren T. Miller, 627 Filbert street; E. E. Healy, Wilmington, Del.; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. \$20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, A. B. DeArmond, care Latta & Co., 1227 Arch street. Brick, two and one-half stories, 90x25 feet and 24x30 feet, shingle roof, five bath rooms, hardwood floors, hot water or vapor heating. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Garage, Yardley, Pa. \$4,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Laura E. Parry, Yardley, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x36 feet, tile roof, vapor vacuum heating. Architects ready for bids.

Garage, Wallingford, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Robert Banes, Wallingford, Pa. Stone, two stories, 40x35 feet. Architects ready for bids.

Hospital, Erie, Pa. Architects, C. P. Cody, Erie, Pa., and E. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., associated. Owners, The Hamot Hospital Corporation, Erie, Pa. Brick, six stories, 45x165 feet, tile and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators, Vermont white marble interior, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofings. Owners taking bids due March 13. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Signal Tower, Rahway, N. J. Architect, W. H. oCokman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, two stories, 17x27 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Owners taking bids due March 4. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Braun & Stuart Company, Arcade Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street, all of Philadelphia. C. L. Bell, Cranford, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Company, Moorestown, N. J.; John Volke, Rahway, N. J., and M. Byrnes Building Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building.

Store Building, 634 Market street. \$30,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 20x50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due February 27. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Theatre and Offices, Germantown avenue and Maplewood avenue. Architect, Thomas W. Lamb, 501 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owner, Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South Sixteenth street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 240x146 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, granite, marble exterior to be Vermont, interior marble to be Breke, Violet, Tennessee and Italian white. Architect taking bids due March 1. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street, and F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street.

Cottage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Marx Herman, care of architect. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 21x65 feet, shingle roof. Architect taking bids, due March 3rd. The following are figuring: Beach Haven Const. Co., Beach Haven, N. J.; William L. Butler, Beach Haven, N. J.; Charles D. Thompson, Atlantic City, N. J.; H. W. Applegate, Merchantville, N. J.; Beach Haven Realty Company, Beach Haven, N. J.

Cottage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Mises A. and E. Atkins, Beach Haven, N. J. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 36x29 feet, shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due March 3rd. The following are figuring: Beach Haven Construction Company, Beach Haven, N. J.; William L. Butler, Beach Haven, N. J.; Charles D. Thompson, Atlantic City, N. J.; H. W. Applegate, Merchantville, N. J.; Beach Haven Realty Company, Beach Haven, N. J.

Apartments, Ninth and Pine streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. Charles S. Hirsch, 908 Pine street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architect taking bids, due March 3rd. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Samuel Schultz, 923 East Moyamensing avenue; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street, and Chas. Rose, 5121 Brown street.

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Residence and Garage, Broad street and Northwest Boulevard. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank P. Clark, 1828 North Thirteenth street. Brick and limestone trimmings, three stories, 32x35 feet, tile and slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, three bath rooms. Architects taking bids, due March 3rd. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; W. E. Dotts & Co., Bulletin Building; Joseph Bird Co., 213 North Eleventh street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; George A. Boyd, 1822 Erie avenue; H. P. Schneider, York Road and Erie avenue; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street, and LeRoy K. Smith, 5324 North Twelfth street.

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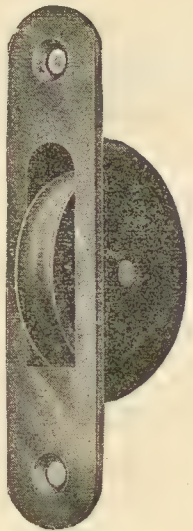
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R. R. HAMMOND & CO., - - **Land Title Building, Phila.**

Store (alt. and add.), 211 South Thirteenth street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Jules Junker, on prem-
ises. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress.
Too early for details.

Knitting Mill, Seventh and Green streets. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Build-
ing. Owner, Diamond Knitting Mill Co., 327 North Eighth street. Brick, four stories, 52x
84 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing. Architect taking bids, due February
28th. The following are figuring: F. Roe
Searing, Perry Building; J. G. Doak & Co.,
Crozer Building; Charles Gilpin, Harrison
Building; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street;
H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; T. C. Traf-
ford, 1613 Sansom street; William R. Dough-
erty, 1608 Sansom street; Fretz & Son, 1222
Chancellor street.

Store (alt. and add.), 1514 Chestnut street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut
street. Owners, Pennock Bros., 1514 Chest-
nut street. Consists of new ice boxes and
partitions. Architects taking bids, due Feb-
ruary 28th. The following are figuring:
Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street;
Kurtz Bros., Allentown, Pa.

Residence, North Wales, Pa. Architects,
Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Own-
er, George Hoag, North Wales, Pa. Stone,
two and one-half stories, 42x47 feet, shingle
roof, electric lighting, hot water heating,

hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due
March 3rd. The following are figuring: J.
Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Burd P.
Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; W.
D. Lukens, North Wales, Pa.; Henry Specht,
Willow Grove, Pa., and A. M. Foy, Lansdale,
Pa.

Stores and Apartments (10), Wayne and
Wyoming avenues. Architect, private plans.
Owner, Samuel Stern, Commonwealth Build-
ing. Brick, three stories, 18x70 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans
in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Theatre, Richmond and Clearfield streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut
street. Owners, McCartney & Redmond, For-
ty-second and Aspen streets. Brick and plas-
ter, two stories, 61x133 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating, hollow tile and
concrete fireproofing. Architect will take sub-
bids on all work.

Apartments and Store (5), Broad and Rock-
land streets. Architects, Magaziner & Pot-
ter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Margolin
& Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick,
Sayre & Fisher, three stories, 17x60 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, hot water heating.
Owners taking bids, due February 27th. Jo-
seph Levin, 1530 South Sixth street, and Ira
K. Davis, 2626 Huntingdon street, are figur-
ing.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Factory Building, 4200 Wissahickin avenue. Architet's private plans. Owners, American
Pulley Company, on premises. Concrete,
brick, two stories, 181x151 feet, wing, 50x80
feet, tile and asbestos roof, granite. Contract
awarded to Joseph Bechtel, northwest corner
Fifteenth and Race streets, for stone and
brick work.

Signal Tower, Mill Creek Junction, Pa. Ar-
chitect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Phila-
delphia. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading
Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick,
frame, two stories, 14x39 feet, slate roof,
electric lighting, hot air heating, brownstone
trimmings. Contract awarded to C. Messer-
smith, Pottsville, Pa.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J. \$11,000. Architect, Johua C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut
street. Owner, Mrs. Isabel C. Clark, Camden,
N. J. Brick, two and one-half stories, 32x40
feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood
floors (heating reserved). Contract awarded
to H. G. Hinchman, 626 Penn street, Camden,
N. J.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architect's
private plans. Owner, C. A. Beach, care Read-
ing Railroad, Reading Terminal. Hollow tile
and stucco, two and one-half stories, 30x60
feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to
Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Thirty-fifth and
Ridge avenue. Architect's private plans.
Owners, Laurel Hill Cemetery, care W. J.

Proud, on premises. Brick, two stories, 22x
34 feet, slag roof, hot water heating. Con-
tract awarded to E. R. Clark, Roxborough,
Philadelphia.

Club House (alt. and add.), Princeton, N. J. \$10,000. Architects, Rowland & Eurich, Jer-
sey City, N. J. Owners, Key and Seal Club,
Princeton, N. J. Frame, two and one-half
stories, 46x65 feet, shingle roof, electric light-
ing. Contract awarded to Matthews Con-
struction Company, Princeton, N. J.

Residence, Swarthmore, Pa. \$7,000. Ar-
chitects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618
Chestnut street. Owners, James Bacon Doug-
las, Swarthmore, Pa. Frame, two and one-
half stories, 42x27 feet, shingle roof, hot
water heating, two bath rooms. Contract
awarded to J. W. Meekert, Glenolden, Pa.

Machine Shop, Market and Cooper streets,
Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot,
1211 Arch street. Owners, Victor Talking Ma-
chine Company, Camden, N. J. Brick, terra

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cotta, limestone trimmings, granite, six stories, 86x120 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Boiler House (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect and engineer, Dr. Drysdale, Hale Building. Owners, Castle Kid Company, Camden, N. J. Brick, fireproof, 30x30 feet. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building.

Residence (alts.), Ship Road Station, Chester Valley, Pa. Architects, Wilson, Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Francis R. Strawbridge, Eighth and Market streets. Stone, two and one-half stories. Consists of general remodeling of the interior. Contract

awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Library, Kutztown, Pa., \$100,000. Architects, Ruhe & Lange, 12 North Sixth street, Allentown, Pa. Owners, Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa. Granite, brick and steel, fireproof, two stories, 51x85 feet and 38x26 feet, Mt. Airy granite, gray face bricks, Tennessee, Westland cream and Sylvan green marble, concrete and metal lath fireproofing (heat reserved), electric lighting. Contract awarded to Ochs Construction Company, Allentown, Pa.

Garage, Wayne avenue and Upsal street. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, John Edmonds, on premises. Stone, one story, 21x23 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

H. B. Boone (O), 665 North Fifteenth st. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 61x42 feet, 122 and 124 Wentz street.

Frank Mauran (O), Land Title Building. Cost, \$10,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 65x125 feet, Milton street and Vernon road.

A. Forepaugh (O), 1671 Dyre street. Cost, \$12,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 20x28 feet, Pratt and Cedar streets.

H. L. Davis (O), Germantown, Pa. F. Elvidge (C), 6622 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 33x59 feet, Germantown.

Blumenthal Bros. (O), 1313 North Second street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$8,000. Boiler house, one story, brick, 50x75 feet. Cost, \$48,000. Factory, brick, three stories, 62x83 feet, Margaret and James streets.

J. E. Enburg (O), 506 South Fifty-seventh street. T. D. Seinwetz (C), 646 South Fifty-sixth street. Cost, \$5,500. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, Fifty-eighth and Washington avenue.

W. S. Nash (O), 3619 North Nineteenth

street. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Garage, brick, one story, 59x74 feet, Twentieth and Pacific avenue.

Budd Manufacturing Company (O), Ontario and I streets. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denekla Building. Cost, \$2,200. Shed.

John Wyeth & Bros (O), Twelfth and Washington avenue. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$1,500. Stable, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet.

Horn & Hardart Baking Company (O), 818 Chestnut street. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$7,250. Restaurant, brick, two stories, 17x62 feet, 26 North Eleventh street.

St. Mark's Reformed Church (O), Fifth and Huntingdon streets. Burd P. Evans Company (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$25,000. Church, stone, two stories, Fifth and Huntingdon streets.

Louis Oxman (O), 506 Pine street. Louis Spheen (C), Seventy-eighth and Ewing avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, Eightieth and Eastwick avenue.

Harry McNaulty (O), 2601 Hollywood st. Joseph Bird & Co. (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$680. Store and dwelling, Hollywood and Huntingdon streets.

John Wyeth & Bros. (O), Eleventh and Washington avenue. J. R. Wiggins (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$1,500. Yard.

F. J. Loughran (O), 5201 Market street. F. C. Borel (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, \$3,700. Store, 5203 Market street.

W. M. Bernstein (O), 2020 North Thirty-second street. M. Fishman (C), 611 Wood street. Cost, \$1,100. Dwelling and store, 1120 Vine street.

H. Shock (O), 142 North Broad street. Geo. Hill (C), 2004 Naudain street. Cost, \$2,000. Store, 1907 Market street.

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Alterations and Additions

W. B. Kennedy (O), 6714 North Sixth st. Cost, \$400. Dwelling.

Fred Gautsch (O), 1323 Quarry street. Cost, \$1,200. Shop, 241 North Juniper street.

Jewish Hospital (O), Old York road. Max Goldberg (C), 1850 North Eighth street. Cost, \$1,500. Garage.

Daniel Astrow (O). S. Yellin (C), 616 North Seventh street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling.

Showell & Fryer (O), Juniper and Market streets. H. C. Dahl (C), 231 South Eighth street. Cost, \$15,000. Store, 1517 Chestnut street.

M. Ehrenberg (O), 220 Delancy street. Sol. Shestack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, \$2,300. Dwelling, 220 Delancy street.

P. D. Sparth (O), 5209 Haverford avenue. Fred Meyer (C), 5132 Brown street. Cost, \$600. Store, 253 North Fifty-second street.

N. Snellenburg & Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, \$2,000. Store.

Mr. Charles Gallagher (O), 1420 North Sixteenth street. Louis J. Somman & Sons (C), 2436 Brown street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling.

Isser & Linderman (O), 946 North Fifth street. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling, 4551 Lancaster avenue. Cost, \$12,000. Picture Parlor, 4545 Lancaster avenue.

George W. Sandt (O), 1904 West Tioga street. E. H. Sturts (C), 2615 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$475. Dwelling.

North Bros. Manufacturing Company (O), Lehigh avenue and American streets. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$800. Storage.

Mrs. M. Van Bril (O), Merion, Pa. D. R. Burns & Sons (C), 752 North Nineteenth

street. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling, 1903 Fairmount avenue.

D. B. Martin (O), Thirtieth and Market streets. Cost, \$1,250. Abbatoirs.

N. Kerr (O), 617 West Norris street. A. Schmidt (C), 2449 North Hancock street. Cost, \$3,250. Store, 2146 North Sixth street.

Dr. Webster Fox (O), Seventeenth and Spruce streets. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansome street. Cost, \$8,000. Store, 1304 Walnut street.

Brehm & Stehle (O), Trenton and Allegheny avenues. The Vulcanite Paving Company (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$4,000. Dye house.

P. Brady (O), 1381 Ridge avenue. J. F. Dunlap (C), 1510 Melon street. Cost, \$1,300. Factory.

James Donald (O), Fifty-fifth and Haverford avenue. J. M. Holme (C), 5556 Arch st. Cost, \$750. Store and dwelling, Fifty-fifth and Haverford avenue.

E. C. Snyder (O), 6243 Decks avenue. James Warner (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$350. Garage.

Samuel Berger (O), 416 Queen street. Cost, \$1,100. Store and dwelling, 827 South Fifth street.

Hare Realty Company (O), 1609 Sansom street. H. Renssick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 695 North Sixtieth street.

NOT KNOCKING THE RADIATOR AT ALL.

The radiator is a musical instrument. In the early morning it is an instrument of percussion, but when the janitor has finished "What Society Is Doing," it doubles in brass and sounds like a hare-lipped B-flat tuba. Besides encouraging early rising, the radiator is expected, according to the lease, to keep the apartment at a "reasonable temperature." The tenant construes this to mean 211.9 degrees Fahrenheit, but the landlord insists that it ought to be 32.1 degrees, the idea being to develop enough heated arguments to make artificial heat unnecessary, writes K. M. S., in the "Chicago Tribune."

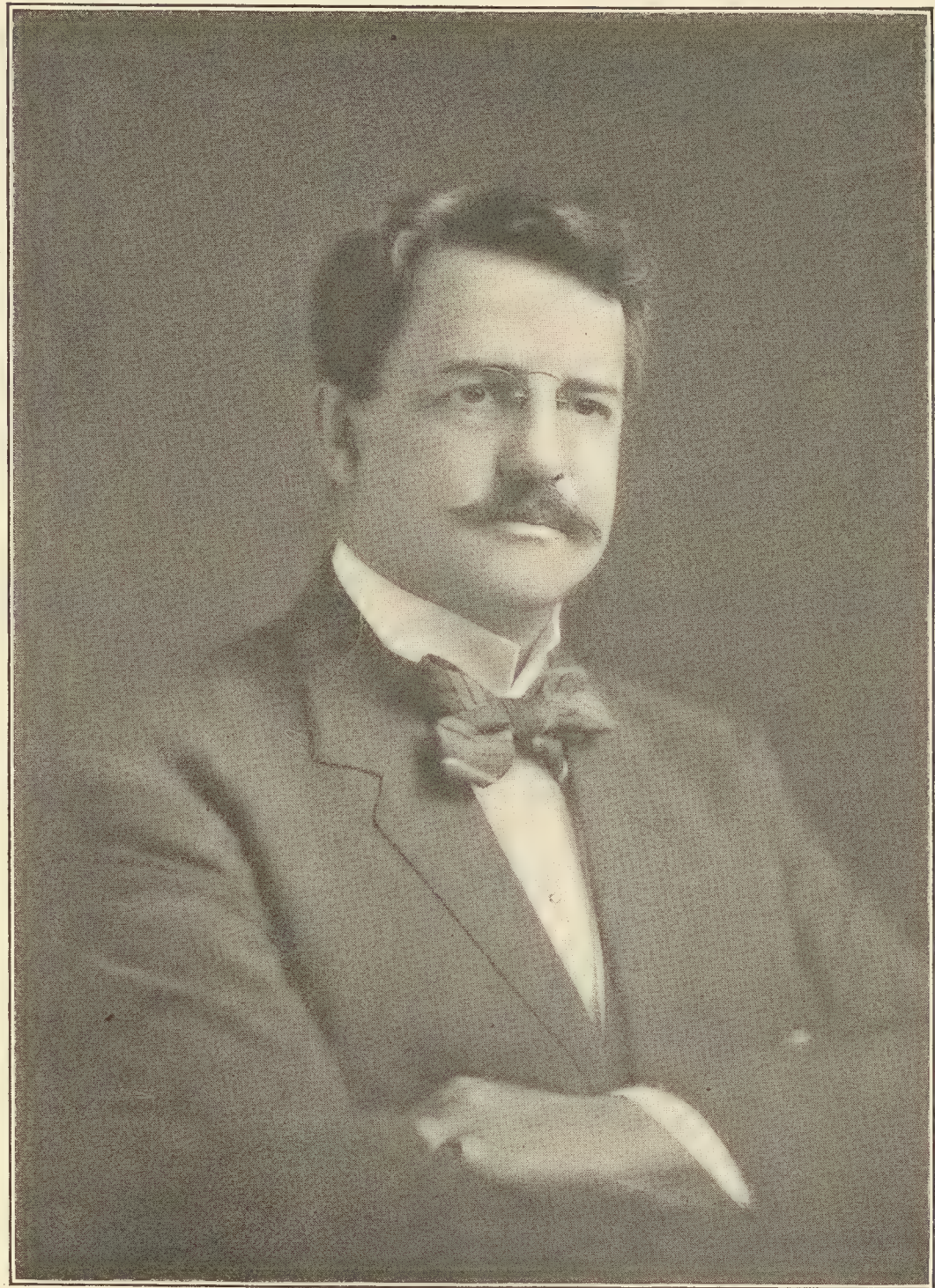
Many heating engineers still maintain that the heat given by the radiator depends upon its radiating surface. But numberless experiments have proved that radio-activity is directly proportionate to the degree of satisfaction in which the Yuletide harvest has left the janitor.

There is some controversy among architects as to where the radiator ought to be placed, but most of them now favor putting it along the only wall on which a picture could be hung to advantage.

It would seem to the uninitiated that during the summer the radiator represents the apex of inutility. Nothing however, could be farther from the truth, as its peculiar and fire-proof construction makes it at all times an ideal receptacle for cigar stubs, ashes, etc. Some trouble may be experienced with radiators which leak, and a certain test for this is to turn the steam on full, seal the apartment hermetically, and go downtown shopping. If, upon one's return, the family downstairs hasn't called up the fire department and life saving crew, but is paddling about contentedly in the baby grand, the leak may be dismissed as too inconsequential to merit attention.

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD, F. A. I. A.

Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd has one peculiarity which in itself would suffice to make him distinguished,—he spells the Knickerbacker, which figures in his name, with an "a." Another of Mr. Boyd's peculiarities is that he likes work in about the same ratio as other men like leisure. It is, indeed, quite common for Mr. Boyd to work at high pressure throughout eighteen of the twenty-four hours which constitute a normal day. Twelve hours out of the twenty-four is said to be somewhere about the Boyd average. D. Knickerbacker Boyd was born in Philadelphia early in the 70's, the son of David Boyd, Jr., and Alida Visscher Knickerbacker (Boyd); was educated at the Friends' Central School, Rugby Academy and St. Austin's School, Staten Island, and for his professional career prepared at Spring Garden Institute, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and

the University of Pennsylvania, followed by the usual period of travel and sketching in the art centers of the old world. He began to practice in 1892, forming with brother, Mr. Lawrence Visscher Boyd, the firm of Boyd & Boyd, dissolved in 1897.

As a specialist in suburban house architecture Mr. Boyd has planned, within the past decade, many of the most notable country homes in suburban Philadelphia his work in this difficult field being such as to win him a distinguished place among contemporary designers of country houses of the better class.

Grammar and High Schools at Berwyn, Essex Falls, Wayne, Enola, Rosemont, Ardmore and Oakmont, a Carnegie Library Building for the city of Philadelphia, several churches and apartment houses and a number of manufacturing buildings go to show that while

Mr. Boyd has achieved his highest artistic level as a designer of beautiful country homes he has not forgotten how to plan the more commercial and monumental order of structure along lines attractive, utilitarian and architecturally modish and modern.

Mr. Boyd has served on juries and committees in charge of competitions and exhibitions in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and Washington. A solution of the problem of controlling the height of buildings and the widening of streets, in cities, suggested by Mr. Boyd has been adopted in every city in the United States which has given consideration to this question. In 1891 Mr. Boyd was elected treasurer of the T-Square Club, of which he was subsequently chosen president. He has served as vice-president and as president of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; was one of the founders and incorporators of Southern Pennsylvania Chapter, in which he served as vice-president for two terms; was one of the organizers and the first president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects; is a director of the American Federation of Arts; a member of the Executive Committee of Philadelphia Chapter; a member of Philadelphia's new Fire Prevention Commission; is chairman of the Philadelphia Committee to recommend revisions in the building laws; is secretary of the Town Planning Committee of the Main Line Housing Association and was a member of the committee which organized the recent Historical Pageant.

Mr. Boyd was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1906, has served on various important committees associated with the work of this organization and was just one year ago made chairman of the newly authorized Committee on Public Information. Mr. Boyd's work as chairman of this committee has been such as few men would care to undertake demanding a measure of time, labor and research quite out of the ordinary,—a series of demands which Mr. Boyd has been able to meet with the most conspicuous zeal, ability and enthusiasm.

In this connection we are given to understand that Mr. Boyd is slated to serve as one of the editors of the new journal of the institute, a position for which he is eminently qualified by training, temperament and experience.

Mr. Boyd is a member of the Architectural League of New York; the City Parks Association of Philadelphia; the Public Education Association; the Main Line Housing Association; the Historical Pageant Association; the Sons of the Revolution; the Netherlands Society; the Art Club; the Nameless Club; the Merion Cricket Club and the Inter-Club Bowling League. He is a charming fellow, personally, whose pet hobby is to bring about a better understanding between the architect, the builder, the material man and the skilled craftsman.

February 26, 1913.

(Next week—Mr. Frank Miles Day.)

HOW TO APPRECIATE ART

An Instructive and Scholarly Article from Abroad that will Interest all Art Lovers

By RAMSEY TRAQUAIR, Royal British Institute

Address to the Edinburgh College of Art

I propose this evening to consider some general questions affecting art, and these as an appreciator or an onlooker rather than as a producer. The greater part of our time in this college is necessarily spent in studying and practicing the production of works of art. Such is the primary purpose of a College of Art, and we who study here look forward to spending our lives in the production of art in various forms—in buildings, pictures, statues or other objects.

But there is another point of view, and even as artists it is desirable that we should understand it. It is the attitude of the intelligent onlooker, who, though he may never produce anything himself, desires to understand and appreciate the work produced by others.

Appreciation is not a mere matter of caprice, we must not be satisfied by saying, "This pleases me," "that does not." The question of what pleases us may decide what works of art we will place in our houses, what

kind of house we will live in, or what scenery we will admire, but our mere personal pleasure is not a sufficient standard by which to judge all art, for a work may not please us and yet be great. By a little study we learn to feel more widely and to recognize and find pleasure in qualities which at first were not apparent. Even as artists we should understand and practice appreciation, for a sympathy with others is of value in completing and in enriching our own work.

Sympathy and criticism are in some way necessary and are felt to be helpful by the artist. He is not a hermit in the desert, and I think that we may safely say that every true artist belongs to some group, however small. It may be but a group of two, himself and his critic.

But we are not only artists, we are also human beings, and fellow-workers in the life of humanity. This fact is not altogether popular in some circles at the present time, yet it is an indubitable fact and must be faced.



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Unless art is of some use to humanity, unless it makes life better and richer, humanity will pass it by. The artist is too often presented to us as an irresponsible child, an interesting alien to be regarded (as Professor Murray says) with a mixture of adulation and mistrust.

Art is a luxury to be added to ordinary common-sense life, but which we could quite well do without. The falseness of this view is evident to every artist, but do we realize that it is the direct outcome of the artist's demand to be treated apart from humanity, and to stand apart from and above the common life? As a result he is only too often placed below it. Even genius does not so stand apart, for genius is not a quality which falls solitary from heaven; it is humanity itself. A genius is great, not because he differs from humanity, but because he embraces so much humanity. Indeed, it is commonly said of genius that it reveals us to ourselves, yet how could it do so unless it were similar to ourselves? If genius were a separate and peculiar quality, the greatest artists would be quite incomprehensible. They would differ utterly from all men. Now we know that this is not the case. Indeed, this claim that artistic genius is something peculiar is actually degrading to the object, for it converts the genius from a great man to a mere monstrosity. And what applies to genius applies also to the lesser grades of artistic merit. The artist is and must be a fellow-worker in



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the state and must learn to sympathize with and to appreciate those who work beside him, must learn to criticise and to accept criticism not only from artists, but from all who are honest workers in life.

I have said that art is one and that under all forms of art there lies a common principle. The human mind is capable of two forms of knowledge, a scientific or intellectual form, and an emotional or imaginative form.

If, for instance, I use the word "tree" you will all understand what I mean, a large vegetable with roots, leaves and a wooden stem. But if I ask you to imagine a tree, each of you would imagine a different object—one a pine, one an oak, another a palm tree. The scientific concept of a tree is an intellectual idea which comprehends all trees. It is a species of intellectual "treeyness," without individuality and incapable of being imagined. The emotional vision of a tree, on the contrary, is individual, separate and unlike every other tree. It is incapable of scientific description, but capable of artistic rendering. We cannot draw "horsiness," for instance, we can only draw a horse. No artists can convey to you the chemical means by which a tree converts air and earth into green leaves and wood. No scientist can tell you how the sunshine glints on its leaves and the wind murmurs through its branches, but the artist can tell you how these things affect him. If he does so in paint he is a painter; if in words, a poet.

The actual poem or picture which we see is the record of an impression in the mind of the artist and is composed of certain materials, as paint, words or stone, according to the particular craft practiced by the artist. These materials are very largely what we study in a school of art, and it will be useful to consider strictly what they are.

First, we have the substances and tools which we manipulate. The painter has his

canvas, his paints, his brushes; the sculptor his stone, his clay, and his chisel; the poet his words. Of these, we must learn the various possibilities and capabilities. The architect must learn that columns can be made of steel; the sculptor that models can be made of clay. This is elementary knowledge, but necessary. Next we have technique—the manner in which the paint is put on the canvas or the pencil guided on the paper, the manner in which stone can be cut to form mouldings and to give particular effects of light and shade. This is a more difficult study. It takes many years of practice to place the paint mark unerringly in the right place or to use the words of the poem with their fullest meaning, and all great artists have to a great extent developed and produced their own technique. Still, this is not art; no dexterity of technique will ever produce a great work of art. It is a necessary material.

Third, we have the objects of external nature. Of course, we are natural objects, and the human mind is natural, but we can make the distinction between human activity and nature external to it, the sky, the fields, and the flowers, and it is in this sense that we will use the term "nature." It is easily seen that in certain arts nature is a material. Although we may use natural forms in designing a cup, the form of the cup is based not on nature, but on the necessity of drinking therefrom, and perhaps we do not realize that natural forms are as truly materials in art as are stones or paint. The painter studies the forms of the hills, of trees, of flowers, of the human figure, in order that he may use them to express emotion just as the architect studies the forms of arches, of columns, or walls, the craftsman the forms of cups or chairs, the poet the forms of phrases and rhythms, in order that each may clothe therein his emotion.

We accordingly have three divisions, at least, of material—the substances of art, the technique, and the natural forms. These materials the artist must combine and arrange to form his work of art, whether he be painter, poet, or architect, and with all of them his mind must be well stocked; the painter must know how to make paint marks, the architect how to shape stones, and the poet, not unfrequently, has been known to read and to learn the dictionary.

It is generally agreed that any work of art is the creation of the artist's mind. It is not a transcript from nature; it is not a copy of a previous work; it is a new creation or arrangement made up of materials, perhaps often used before, such as we have just considered. These materials are rearranged so as to form and to present the artist's idea, his vision, in the most forcible manner possible.

Now if we consider we shall see that the artist's vision is itself made up of these materials. It is conceived in his mind as made of paint, of stone, of natural form, or of what other material he pleases. We can

therefore simplify our definition of a work of art. It is simply the artist's emotion inwardly realized in the materials of his craft. Being formed in the materials of the craft, it cannot be formed unless the artist has a knowledge of these materials. The "mute inglorious Milton" is, in fact, an impossibility, for we cannot think like Milton without Milton's power of expression. Vague yearnings are not art. Before they can become art, they must be crystallized within the artist's brain in terms of paint, stone, or other material; but if any man has clear vision, his vision includes technique and form and material. An uncertain picture or a poor building is the result of uncertain or ignorant vision.

Every one who has ever designed knows how such a vision arises. We have some design to make, some artistic problem to solve. Our first vague unformed feelings work and evolve in the mind. Almost involuntarily and often at the most unexpected moments solutions suggest themselves. We try them, but at once they are seen to be unsatisfactory. They are not the idea and are thrown aside. Suddenly, often without warning, the solution comes. We know that the problem is solved. A rough sketch may be noted down, not now as a test of the solution, but rather as an aid to our memory, for in reality nothing now remains to be done but to copy down our work, holding firmly by our now realized ideal, working it out, filling in the necessary details, all of which, if we hold by our first conception, will almost automatically fit themselves to their places, and the visible and external work of art is finished.

So powerful is the initial impulse of work so conceived that we often feel the sensation that the picture or building is designing itself. The artist seems to be but the instrument in the hands of his own production. The sculptor knocks the stone away from a figure which already exists within the stone; the novelist in haste writes down the events which must happen, almost are happening, to his puppets. Work so done is direct, is done with great rapidity and rarely requires correction. It is usually the best of which the artist is capable, and possesses to the onlooker a curious quality of "inevitableness."

We have defined a work of art as the artist's emotion realized in the materials of his craft and have considered the manner in which this realization takes place. The emotion itself must be based on or excited by something. We have heard it said that all art is based on nature—that is, on external nature; but, though nature is undoubtedly an important base for much fine art, the general statement will not stand consideration. We have already seen that in some cases, as in the design of a cup, nature is a material.

Architecture, for instance, is not based on natural form, it is often based on structure. The arch may occur in a few isolated natural accidents, but it is not used in nature as a natural form. The column and lintel are the result of the rudest effort to form a shelter, but nature never produced a column and lintel

save by accident, and the combination cannot be called a natural form.

Again, whilst our emotions may be inspired by nature and by structure, they may also be inspired by purely human sources. From such we gain emotions of pity, of fear, of tenderness, of pride, and as all emotion may serve as the basis or the starting point for an artistic vision, so art may be based on such emotions. The arts of architecture, music, and poetry are often so.

Much of the work which we have to study belongs to the past, and here historical knowledge becomes of importance. In order to understand the work of any period we must understand the motives led to it.

To no people do we owe more of our modern culture than to the ancient Greeks. Not only directly through classical study, but indirectly through Greek writings in the Bible and through Greek influence on Roman and mediaeval civilization, they have profoundly influenced our present life. Their art was of extraordinary perfection and the motives which produced it are well worthy of study. I have already spoken of the Greek attitude towards the artist as a fellow-worker in the state. If we examine Greek life and literature further, we find the greatest emphasis laid upon simplicity, temperance and refinement. A vulgar profusion was as objectionable as a vulgar meanness. It was as ostentatious to go clad in rags as to array oneself in gold and purple. Greek language, Greek dress, Greek poetry, and Greek architecture are alike absolutely simple.

Again, the Greeks were clear and accurate thinkers and disliked anything approaching vagueness or mystery. We accordingly shall be disappointed if we seek for mystery in a Greek temple. It is not there and was never meant to be. If by chance any feeling of mystery had crept in, it would have been carefully eradicated.

We may contrast this with Oriental art. The Eastern mind loves profusion, elaboration and mystery. Persian poetry is elaborate and Persian art is florid. If we wish to understand the art of the East we must accept this; more, we must revel in it. Every thousand black slaves of surpassing beauty, loaded with basins of gigantic jewels, added to a procession in the "Arabian Nights" must be an added joy. Elaboration is not a vice in Eastern art; it is its greatest virtue.

So with mediaeval art. The artist did not for a moment imagine that St. Peter went about heaven with two enormous keys, or that St. Sebastian was condemned to an eternal salvation filled with arrows; but so they are always represented. Otherwise we should not recognize them.

In every case the artist expressed his ideal and told his story with absolute frankness and without hesitation. We must ask him for no more than he gives. We must not ask for atmosphere, for anatomy, for historical realism. That such things were desirable had not even occurred to him.

Now, since mediaeval times, a great change has come over our civilization.

Classicism arose, and all branches of art were wrapt in a meaningless pedantry. In architecture no forms were to be used save those sanctified by the example of the Greeks and Romans; in painting, sculpture, and even in literature, the same principle was followed and art seemed bound in an iron chain, not of tradition, but of intellect—of knowledge. Such was, of course, an impossible position, for art cannot be based on intellect, but only on emotion; and indeed we find that the great works of the classic period are great, not because they copied faithfully the details of classic work, but because they convey the feelings of eighteenth century artists. St. Paul's Cathedral is a great work of art, not because it is classic, but because it is Wren. Under this weight of intellect, architecture still suffers. One critic tells us that our only hope of progress lies in a faithful study of the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome; a second pins his faith to an equally faithful study of Gothic. Apart from his business qualities, with which we are not now concerned, the architect is expected to be rather a scholarly antiquary than an artist. Yet who would expect a modern poet to write alternately in the styles of Chaucer and of Pope, retaining with care in each case the archaisms of his model? Who would commission a portrait in the style of Vandyke? We see from other arts that the alternative to historic "correctness" is not unlicensed eccentricity; yet from the architect is demanded alternately that strange quality of "correctness," and that even stranger phenomenon, "a new style."

While recognizing that all art is founded on emotion we must not be led by this belief to despise or to under-rate the power of intellect. A high intellectual training is necessary to the artist. His emotions must be trained by his intellect; they must be curbed, restrained, and developed by intellect; and only by intellect can he amass that store of material which is necessary to the realization of his completed work of art. We must also understand the quality of fine artistic emotion. It is not the mere untrammelled play of fancy or passion. The emotion of our great artists is often ascetic, always highly tempered and refined. The results of untrained and unlicensed emotionalism are at the best bad art. The results of pure intellectualism may be great, but they are not art at all.

We often hear a picture, particularly an historical picture, praised on account of its accuracy of detail, its verisimilitude, and the care with which every costume has been studied from museums, every face made to recall contemporary portraits. Now is this art? It is, indeed, art of a peculiarly modern type, for it is art flooded and submerged by intellect. In this it truly represents our present age. In fact, it is not art at all. It may be science, though even here, as the painter never saw the occurrence, it is bound to be inaccurate, and therefore only bad science. Such works depend for their value on the human emotion felt and expressed,

(Continued on page 146.)

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Editorial Comment

The subject of this week's sketch is Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, a man whose work for the advancement of architecture and the architectural vocation is too well known and too widely recognized to call for any belated nosegays at the hands of "The Guide." Mr. Boyd is one of those men who seem to be specifically endowed physically for the accomplishment of tasks quite out of the ordinary. The amount of work Boyd is able to get through with in the span of an ordinary working day is almost unbelievable. With it all he has that knack common to men of his particular type of never seeming to be hurried. The mere enumeration, as shown by the Boyd sketch on another page, of the activities in which D. Knickerbacker Boyd is interested would suffice to give the average man a headache. But then Boyd is so constituted that he is never fully happy until he's up to his eyes in work, and with about six irons on the fire at one sitting. More power to you, Boyd!

As the Irish put it, May your shadow never grow less! Next week: Mr. Frank Miles Day.

* * *

The folly of giving work to a contractor solely because his bid is low and without reference to other considerations was somewhat strikingly exemplified by a recent building collapse at Cincinnati, Ohio. The building in question was a moving picture theatre which was to have opened on New Year's day with a grand free-for-all show for as many women and children of the neighborhood as could crowd it. For weeks, every child in the neighborhood had been watching the completion of the new picture theatre; and many of them were all joy, for their mothers had promised to take them to that free show on New Year's day. By an act of the merciful hand of Providence, however, none of them attended, for, on December 10, the nearly completed theatre, without preliminary warning long enough to give the unsuspecting workman a chance to escape, collapsed to the ground, carrying with it the ten workers who happened to be in the structure, instead of that happy throng of women and children. Had the structure stood until that opening day, it is conceded by all that it would have been the death trap for two hundred or more mothers and their children. As it is now, the story is three dead, six seriously injured and one bruised.

The building was a reinforced concrete substructure of columns, beams, and slabs, with brick side and end walls forming the theatre proper. The concrete work was originally designed by an engineer employed by the architect; but it appears that the owner, on account of the high bids received, engaged a "practical" builder, who prepared his own plans, modifying the work of both the architect and the engineer, and agreeing to do the

work for much less than the amount of the lowest bid. Neither architect nor engineer had anything to do with the supervision of the erection. Even the plans on which the building permit was issued were not followed out exactly, one column being omitted, thus increasing span between columns; and though the Building Commissioner required that the details of the girder to support the floor across this span be submitted, the builder failed to submit them.

The collapse occurred while the forms were being removed. The concrete had been in place only eighteen days, the weather being generally cold and for a considerable part of the time below freezing. The folly of the whole thing, however, is strikingly shown in the way the steel was placed, no intelligent care whatsoever having been exercised. The rods in the girders were simply bunched together along the bottom, without being spaced so as to enable the steel to have any effective grip.

* * *

Commenting on this building failure, "Cement World" remarks:

"So simple does it seem to mix cement, sand, stone and water, and embed therein steel rods, that the ordinary mind untrained in the refinements of technical calculation is apt to overlook the fact that a complicated theory underlies the construction. There are consequently builders who, while they would not dare to undertake a steel structure, yet consider themselves sufficiently 'practical' to take a hand at reinforced concrete. Incompetence is thus too often set on high, and no more vengeful Juggernaut was ever enthroned to exact tribute of suffering and death.

"To plan and to superintend reinforced concrete construction—we cannot repeat it too often—calls for more than the experience and common-sense of the so-called 'practical' man; it is eminently work for the trained engineer."

* * *

While the architectural and engineering features of large buildings have attracted writers in the past until now there are innumerable volumes covering these subjects, the problems of management and operation of buildings have been overlooked. This demand has been answered by a new book, issued by the Patterson Publishing Company, Chicago, called "Scientific Building Operation." This book contains some half hundred articles written by well-known building managers and owners giving their experiences on renting, management and operation. The material was collected and edited by C. A. Patterson and William C. Lengel, of the "Building Management" magazine.

The book has been divided into sections, covering such headings as Management, Rent-

ing, Accounting and Reports, Operation, Janitor Service, Repairs, Buying Supplies, Elevators, Lighting and Insurance.

All of the articles are written from a practical point of view. Concrete examples of how things are done are given. Costs are gone into and there is no doubt that the information this book gives is worth a great deal to anyone interested in large buildings. The work is thorough and comprehensive. While by no means primary in its nature it is not technical and is not only of value to the experienced building manager and to the beginner on the job, but is of vital interest to the architect and to the owner who contemplates building and desires to figure out beforehand what his operating costs should be. The book has received hearty endorsement from the leading building managers of the country.

(Scientific Building Operation, bound in full cloth, 260 pages. Patterson Publishing Company, \$2.50 net.)

As the result of careful investigation at the hands of the United States Bureau of Standards it may be stated that the danger of destruction of reinforced concrete structures through corrosion due to electrical currents—or electrolysis,—has been greatly exaggerated. At the December convention of the American Society for Testing Materials a report concerning this subject was presented from which we quote the appended paragraphs:

"Briefly summarizing the results, it may be said that the fear of destruction of concrete structures through electrolysis is groundless. Corrosion of the anode, the investigation showed, does not take place until the potential is about 60 volts per foot of anode, so that under actual conditions corrosion from stray currents may be expected only under special or extreme conditions. Unlike the anode effect, which is serious only at comparatively high voltages, the cathode effect develops at all voltages. The Bureau considers, therefore, that it may frequently occur in practice, and that it is a more serious matter from the practical standpoint than the anode effect.

"Nevertheless, the Bureau states positively that there is no cause for widespread alarm, though under certain conditions precautions are necessary. Waterproofing concrete would help to increase its resistance and so lessen the danger, but waterproofing effective against electrolysis is much more difficult than waterproofing to maintain a moderate degree of dryness. The best preventive measures, therefore, are directed at the electric currents themselves, every precaution being taken to prevent grounds on the building itself. Pipe lines, lead-covered cables, and other conductors entering a concrete building should be insulated to prevent contact with the concrete. A final interesting point is that even a small quantity of salt in concrete, frequently used to prevent freezing while setting, considerably increases the corrosive action, and should not be used in the concrete of build-

ings that may be subjected to electrolytic action.

* * *

A communication in last week's "Guide" setting forth the need among estimators of extra copies of the specifications is followed in the present issue by another letter, apparently from the estimating fraternity, like its forerunners, reciting additional disadvantages peculiar to accepted architectural methods. "The Guide" ventures to express the hope that both of these complaints may find remedial attention at the hands of the architects, there being no valid reason, so far as we are able to see why things should not be made as pleasant for the men who have to figure estimates as it is possible to make them. "The Guide feels quite sure that most architects will prefer to go to some extra trouble if necessary to facilitate intelligent bidding.

* * *

The building of garages in nice residential neighborhoods is fast assuming the proportions of a nuisance. These buildings are seldom architecturally attractive, are always a menace with their gasoline tanks, oil-soaked floors and cigarette-smoking chauffeurs and usually depreciate realty values wherever they happen to bob up. In one of the aldermanic districts of Brooklyn, garages and moving picture theatres are flatly prohibited by city ordinance as they might profitably be elsewhere.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the "Builders' Guide," 824 Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: The letter of Francis G. Casey in this week's issue is very much in order. During the busy spell in estimating we sometimes have to skip jobs on account of not being able to see the specifications without losing too much valuable time, and in order to save time for the sub-contractors it would be appreciated if the architects would adopt a general rule of indexing the specifications and confining each particular line to their "paragraph" or page. There are some architects who will "spill" certain lines of work all through their specifications and to an estimator taking off that particular line, it means considerable lost time; we have often thought of this very matter and believe that you could be the medium of bringing about better conditions pertaining to the estimating part of the building business. If the architects could be brought to realize that it is the sub-contractors who control the cost of the building they would no doubt appreciate the trials and troubles the sub-contractors have in making up their various bids. We have in our office and no doubt there are other sub-contractors who always have a list with the names of all active architects tabulated thereon under different headings as to their methods: accuracy, fairness, changing plans, etc., and our estimates are made accordingly. The first question asked when an estimator submits a proposition to the head of the firm is, "Who is the architect?" We believe you

could make your Journal more interesting by inducing your subscribers to air their views through your columns. Mr. Caseys' suggestion is certainly a good one and should be acted on.

Yours very truly,

"ONE OF THE SUBS."

BUILDING REFORMS.

Supt. Carlin Says His Measure Would Weed Out Incompetent Builders and Botch Mechanics.

Superintendent P. J. Carlin, of the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings, father of the proposed law that aims to license all builders in the City of New York, when interviewed recently, emphasized the need of legislation controlling Greater New York building operations, and declared that he had excellent reasons for believing the measure he had instigated would become a law. Superintendent Carlin was asked when he first became interested in the matter of licensing builders.

"About thirty-five years ago," he replied. "While I was President of the Mason Builders' Association of Brooklyn, the subject was first agitated. At that time," he continued, "it was thought necessary that only mason builders should be licensed, and much effort was directed toward that end. Builders, other than masons, were not then considered in this connection. Nothing, however, came of that agitation. With time it became clear to me that builders of all kinds should be obliged to qualify under a law designed to test their fitness for putting up buildings.

"Mr. Carlin, what do you think will be the result if this bill now before the Legislature should become a law?"

"The immediate result," the Superintendent replied, "would be a better class of buildings, a weeding out of incompetent builders and a consequent doing away with botch mechanics employed by incompetent builders, with a return of clever, competent, skillful and painstaking mechanics who take pride in their work, but who have been gradually shoved aside to make way for men totally unfit for their calling and indifferent as to the appearance of their work when completed. Absolutely these workmen that I refer to, like their employers, cannot appreciate a good mechanic because they do not know one when they see him."

"How has the bill generally been received by builders?" the Superintendent was asked.

"I have not heard one man say a word against the direct purpose of the bill," Mr. Carlin declared. "One builder has said, with reference to the formation of the Board of Examiners, that a speculative builder might be placed on the board. Generally, however, all builders with whom I have spoken on the subject are in favor of the measure. I know that all good builders approve."

"How will the measure affect workmen engaged in the building trade?" Mr. Carlin was questioned.

(Continued on page 146.)

Electric Light Value

Nowadays there are very few merchants who do not understand that a light, bright store means more trade with the public and better work from the employe. If you use Electric Light you not only employ the most efficient method of illumination, but you also receive good advertising value. Tungsten lamps have cut the cost of Electricity more than one-half.



HOW TO APPRECIATE ART.

(Continued from page 143.)

and where such emotion is present accurate detail may go and not be missed. The mediaeval artist boldly depicted monks and bishops as spectators of the Crucifixion; his work is often greater than that of the modern artist who paints his background in Jerusalem. The one painted an everlasting truth; the other, too often, merely a tortured man. Verisimilitude, archaeological and topographical accuracy are not necessary to art. They may be present in great art, but its greatness is not due to their presence. Holman Hunt, for instance, devoted years to the accumulation of accurate detail. Yet "The Scapegoat" or "The Flight Into Egypt" are great pictures almost in spite of the Eastern background of the one and the accurate costuming of the other. Holman Hunt, however, considered that accurate detail was necessary to clothe his ideal, and whether we find pleasure in such detail or not, whether, indeed, we consider his detail always accurate, for he saw things with a peculiar vision, we need not let this blind us to the greater qualities of his work.

I have already spoken of architecture, and of the value or otherwise of "correctness" in buildings. Similarly let us think of poetry. There is no art more incorrect to the facts of nature as regarded by science. Thus Keats in the "Ode to the Nightingale:" "Haply the Queen Moon is on her throne, clustered around by all her starry fays." As astronomy this is hopeless, as art it is great, for Keats is using nature as she was used by the mediaeval artist, as material for the expression of human emotion—the emotion which he felt in a moonlight night. In "Hamlet" Polonius, when urging Laertes to set sail,

says "the wind sits in the shoulder of your sail," a phrase not to be understood of a meteorologist but expressing with wonderful force the urgency of Polonius' wishes. It is this touch of emotion and of imagination which is the essence of art.

What I have tried to express to you does not mean that nature is to be despised, or that accuracy is a vice—very far from it, only that accuracy, in itself, is not an artistic virtue. It is only so in so far as it conveys and is part of the artist's vision; only that nature is not the sole motive and subject of art. It is only one motive, though a great one, amongst many. Art is concerned with all human life and will be content with nothing short of that.

This introduces us to the claim of art for art's sake, a saying which can be interpreted in various ways, for it is evident that the word "art" is used in two different meanings in the one sentence. If it means that art should be exercised from the desire for external expression of a deeply felt emotion, not for the sake of notoriety or gain, nothing could be more true. Often, however, it is taken to mean picture-painting for the sake of the observation of nature and confined to motives directly inspired by nature. Such a claim is impossible. It is too narrow, for it excludes from art all architecture, all poetry, all drama, most mediaeval and classic art of any kind. It is not directly fatal to the artist, for great art may be created even in the narrowest of schools. It is absolutely fatal to the critic. He must understand and sympathize with varied styles and motives.

All art is one, its object is the transmission of an emotional image and thereby of the feelings which created that image. Poetry and music convey that image through the ear, for even when we read poetry we hear ourselves speak it. Architecture, sculpture and painting convey it through the eye. Such a classification is genuine, but how can we separate those arts whose appeal is made through the eye, save by the materials which they use? Painting, architecture, and sculpture are separate, because they form themselves in different materials.

Yet painting, in special, is divided into decorative painting and, again I hesitate, undecorative painting? Decorative painting, I gather, is marked by an absence of light and shade, a frequent archaism of drawing, and is, in general, an inferior article. Yet the paintings of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel or the frescoes of Fra Angelico in San Marco are amongst the finest works of human genius which the world has seen. The whole of the early Italian School was decorative. The sculptures of the Parthenon were designed as decoration and can only be understood as such. Indeed, the only art which is not decorative is intellectual art, and that is not art at all. The distinction is impossible; even pictorial art does not gain by being surrounded by a gold frame and by having no connection with its surroundings. The artist's opportunities are as great on a church wall as in a studio, indeed they may be

greater, and no art suffers by its opportunities, even if we disguise them as limitations.

Both in the creation and in the appreciation of all art the first essential is a clear internal vision. This is the true work of art; the appreciation of it is true criticism. This includes all material, all technique, for technique beyond the vision is mere juggling. To attain this we must study and understand not merely our own art, but all art; we must not confine ourselves to the mere accumulation of material, the learning of tricks of draughtsmanship, or the collection of archaeological and scientific facts; we must train and develop our emotions. Material, technique, and knowledge are necessary; without them we shall have nothing wherewith to form our works of art, and the greater our knowledge of technique, the fuller will be the works which are formed from it. The purpose of art is not the exhibition either of manual dexterity or of knowledge, it is the expression of certain human emotions and must be judged and appreciated by the quality of its feeling. And we must remember that the artist is a man sharing in the life and work of other men. His work is no mere luxury, it is a necessary part of human life. The artist is not an alien or a hermit. He does not stand outside humanity. He is not peculiar. He is a man amongst other men, and his work has never been better expressed than it was by the Greek writer: We are here "to make gentle the life of the world."

BUILDING REFORMS.

(Continued from page 145.)

"Nothing better for the welfare of the workingman could be done than the bill provides. He will be reasonably certain of obtaining better treatment and will be permitted to do his work properly under intelligent supervision, thereby bringing about a better feeling and better understanding between employer and employe."

"There is no doubt in your mind, Mr. Superintendent, that the bill will benefit the general public?"

"It is clearly manifest," Mr. Carlin replied, earnestly, "that a better class of workmen would be engaged in the construction of buildings, by reason of the provisions of the bill, and it follows that a better class of work will be the result; and the owners of buildings will have less to pay for repairs, and the general public will be insured against accidents that now arise through inferior building construction."

We need more of head and heart in our business. There is little danger of getting too much of the combination—the trouble comes with not enough, or with an unequal mixture.—Current Comment.

Business is something more than piracy—a preying of the big upon the small. It is—or should be—and will be—co-operation. In business as in life, he gets the most out of it who gives the most to it—the dividends are based on the investment.—Current Comment.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Owen M. Bruner, wholesale lumberman, made the hit of his career when he delivered an illustrated lecture at the regular monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange on Thursday. His subject were "Panama Canal" and "Big Trees of the West." Mr. Bruner has lectured in different parts of the country on the "Panama Canal," but as he said after the meeting Thursday, the lecture which he delivered that afternoon was practically an entirely new creation, combining only the best thoughts from previous lectures and many new descriptions, facts and figures. One thousand feet of moving-picture films were shown, in addition to one hundred photographs. Two hundred views of forests, lumber mills and plants in the Far West, made from photos taken by Mr. Bruner, were also shown on the canvas.

**Plans are already being made for the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange on April 10. President W. T. Betts and George A. Howes, chairman of the Office and Entertainment Committee, can guarantee this far in advance a rattling good time. No announcement has been made as yet as where the banquet is to be held.

**The Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, at its annual banquet at the Hotel Schenley, January 30, had for speakers Arthur Brisbane, the New York editor; George A. Post, president of the Railway Business Association of New York City, and Emery R. Johnston, special commissioner on Panama traffic and tolls. The banquet, which interested a number of traffic officials of the big lumber concerns, was much the most successful ever held here and the speakers brought out effectively the point what the railroads are going to be permitted to do for the people.

**The Pittsburgh Industrial Development Commission has secured for Pittsburgh two more plants. The Hanlon Gregory Galvanizing Company will locate at Twenty-fourth street and A. V. R. R. and will have a capacity of 125 tons daily. The National Tag and Manufacturing Company will locate at Parnassus, a suburb of Pittsburgh, where it has taken over the old plant of the Electric Renovator Company.

**Those persons who have been predicting that lime was an old-fashioned article, and would have to give way to Portland cement and the hard wall plasters, will perhaps be surprised to know that the output of the lime kilns supplying the metropolitan market during 1912, represented 10,000,000 barrels or 1,500,000 tons. The output in tons for the past seven years for each year, is as follows:

1906 600,000

1907	750,000
1908	900,000
1909	950,000
1910	900,000
1911	1,100,000
1912	1,500,000

These figures show an increase of 35 per cent. over the output of 1911.

Price on barrel lime remain firm. There are persistent rumors, however, that the price of hydrated lime will soon advance fifty cents per ton.

**The annual meeting and banquet of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association will be held at Newark, N. J., February 26, with business session in the afternoon and banquet in the evening. The New Jersey Association deeply regrets that the date set for its meeting this year conflicts with that of the Connecticut retailers which is scheduled to meet at Hartford on the same date, but this was unavoidable by reason of the special and successful effort on the part of the New Jersey Association to secure as the speakers of the evening United States Senator-elect William Hughes, of New Jersey, and the president of the Senate, Hon. James F. Fielder, who upon the inauguration of President Wilson will become the Governor of New Jersey. The presence of both of these gentlemen the association considers of very great importance and interest, and a very large attendance of members and wholesale friends is anticipated. There will be an interesting program at the business session, including not only the reports of the year's work, but the consideration of matters of peculiar interest to the trade.

Tickets for the banquet can be secured by addressing Secretary James M. Reilly, 800 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

**Norman D. Fraser, president of the Chicago Portland Cement Company, delivered an address before members and guests of the Peoria Association of Commerce, January 10, at Peoria, Ill., on the subject, "Rehabilitation of the Illinois and Michigan Canal." Nine and one-half millions of dollars have already been spent on the Illinois and Michigan canal, but at present it cannot accommodate boats that draw over five feet of water. Mr. Fraser declares that by spending another million dollars the canal can be used to advantage and a direct waterway from Chicago to La Salle, Ill., will have become perfected.

**All reports indicate that the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which is to be held at Atlantic City, on Thursday and Friday, March 6 and 7, will be one of the largest conventions

ever held by the association. Arrangements are being made by members in several of the cities, such as Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New York, etc., to engage special cars, and it is very evident that the decision of the trustees to hold the meeting this year at Atlantic City meets with the very large approval of the association members. The Executive Committee is working out a program, both for the convention and banquet, which is to be held on Friday evening. Speakers of prominence will be at the banquet, and the replies from manufacturing wholesale and retail associations show that the association and delegate attendance will be unusually large. This year the ladies will participate in the banquet by sitting with the men and listening to the after-dinner speaking, and already a large number of members have reported that they would be accompanied by their wives and daughters. Several important subjects will be considered at the meeting, and the combination of business and social arrangements is one that will be most pleasing to the members and delegates.

**Just recently, the name of the Canton Pressed Brick Company was changed to that of the Belden Brick Company and with this change are also being made a number of changes in the different plants.

The Canton plant is being changed from a dry press, stiff-mud and rough texture brick will be manufactured in purples, browns and reds. The Tuscarawas plant is manufacturing rough textured purples, browns and tans, made out of fire clay with iron spots. The Ulrichville plant is making an elegant line of vitrified iron spots, for which it has now become famous. At Somerset is being produced an unusually high grade vitrified brick. All brick hereafter will be stamped "Belden," the trade mark of the Belden Brick Company.

Though change in name and plants have taken place, the sales office remains unaffected at Canton, Ohio.

**It is interesting to note that the total quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States during 1912 was approximately 81,941,998 barrels. This quantity represents an increase of 3,413,361 over the 78,528,637 manufactured in 1911, or 4.3 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement during 1912 are estimated at 84,750,291 barrels compared with 75,478,829 barrels in 1911; an increase of 9,202,462 barrels or 12.2 per cent. The production in 1912 was thus held in check sufficiently to permit a material reduction in the stocks of cement at the mills at the close of 1911, which amounted to nearly 12,000,000 barrels.

**W. E. Cobean, sales manager of the Wolverine Portland Cement Company, and N. S. Potter, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the Michigan Portland Cement Company, were interested visitors at the Chicago show.

**Building material dealers of the New England States are preparing to attend the second annual convention of the New England Builders' Supply Association, at the New American House, Boston. Officers of

the association are: President, Charles M. Kelly, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, R. H. Whitney, Worcester, Mass.; Treasurer, R. C. Cleveland, Worcester, Mass.; Vice-President for Maine, S. M. Hersey, Portland, Me.; Vice-President for New Hampshire, J. W. Woodworth, Concord, N. H.; Vice-President for Vermont, F. E. Kimball, Burlington, Vt.; Vice-President for Massachusetts, Frank Howard, Pittsfield, Mass.; Vice-President for Rhode Island, E. D. Allen, Providence, R. I.; Vice-President for Connecticut, Frank H. Johnston, New Britain, Conn.

****E. F. Knight**, formerly salesmanager of the Bradford Pressed Brick Company, has entered the service of the Buffalo Builders' Supply Company, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., as manager of their clay products department, included in which are pressed and enameled brick, tile, ornamental terra cotta, etc., comprising the lines of well-known companies. Because of the interest which Mr. Knight has always taken in clay products, those who know of his ability predict success for him in the Buffalo Builders' Supply Company, in this new venture. He is now, and has been for many years, an enthusiastic booster of brick and clay products.

****The annual meeting of the Yellow Pine Exchange of New York**, comprising many of the wholesale yellow pine houses in the Metropolitan District, was held at the Whitehall Club, Whitehall Building, New York, on February 11, preceded by luncheon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bernard L. Tim, Hirsch Lumber Company; Vice-President, Jesse I. Eppinger, Eppinger & Russell Company; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Adams, Cummer Lumber Company. Board of Managers: Frank B. Haviland, Haviland Lumber Company; J. H. Burton, J. H. Burton & Co.; Henry Eckstein, Cooney, Eckstein & Co., Robert R. Sizer, R. R. Sizer & Co.; Alfred R. Sax, Alfred R. Sax Lumber Company. No other business was transacted.

****The annual conventions of the salesmen of the International Heater Company**, Utica, N. Y., were held during the first two weeks in January, the Western men convening first. They spent two days at the plant and concluded with a banquet at Hotel Utica on the 8th, at which Frank E. Wheeler, President of the company, presided, and D. E. McCabe, manager of the Chicago branch, acted as toastmaster. Inspirational talks were given by the salesmen and members of the office force. On the 14th the Eastern salesmen, to the number of twenty, gathered at the plant and spent a couple of days. On the evening of the 14th they, together with the office force, were the guests of the company at an informal dinner at Hotel Utica. The President, Mr. Wheeler, presided, and the toastmaster was J. K. Simpkins, Eastern sales manager.

****Receivers under an involuntary petition in bankruptcy have been appointed by Federal Judge Hand for Milliken Brothers**, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, one of the largest structural steel contracting companies

in the United States. The liabilities are placed at \$7,000,000 and the assets at \$4,000,000. The receivers are Forsyth Wickes, of Crocker & Wickes, and Francis Dykes, for some time general manager of Milliken Brothers. The proceeding is stated to be a friendly one, the purpose being to keep the concern going, as the firm has many valuable contracts on hand. This is the second time the concern has been in receivers' hands.

****Harrison & Meyer**, artificial stone, are now settled in their new offices in the "Centurian Building," 1182 Broadway, New York City. Among the many notable buildings having cement floor and base throughout, all of which have been laid by this firm, are the new Aeolian Hall, the Emmet on Madison avenue, and the Candler Building; also the train platforms on the express and suburban levels, and the interior cement floors in the New Grand Central Terminal.

****Speakers at the annual banquet of New York Chapter of the American Institute to Architects**, to be held at the Hotel Plaza, will include Borough President McAneny, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Edward M. Bassett. Gold medals for the best apartment houses of the year will be awarded on that occasion. Mr. Tracy, of Tracy & Swartwout, is chairman of the Dinner Committee.

****Another instance of the fire retarding value of a good tin or metal tile roof is furnished by the burning of Somers' Hall**, an immense building located on Rockaway avenue and Somers street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 14. The hall is a two-story brick structure and roofed with Spanish metal tile furnished by Meurer Bros. Company, Brooklyn, well-known manufacturers of tin plate, metal tile and shingles and other sheet metal products. In describing the first, the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" gives the metal tile roof credit for saving the adjoining tenements. The roof formed a perfect hood, which held the flames and smoke within the area of the building itself, and while to some extent it hampered the operations of the firemen, it was the means of saving some three-story frame tenements adjoining.

****The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Pittsburgh**, has increased the pay of all the workers in its mills from 17 cents an hour to 20 cents an hour. This raise affects over 50,000 men and goes into operation at once. In connection with the company's activities, it is interesting to note the increase in production of its celebrated Apollo Best Bloom brand of tin plate, the production of which in 1890 was 4,000 tons, as against 400,000 tons made and sold in 1912.

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CUTTING PRICES—A SOLILOQUY.

(With apologies to Hamlet.)

To cut or not to cut. That is the question.
Whether it is not better in the end
To let the chap who knows not the worth
Have the business at cut-throat prices, or
To take up arms against his competition,
And by opposing cut for cut, end it.
To cut—and by cutting put the other cutter
Out of business—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To cut—to slash,
Perchance myself to get it in the neck —
Aye, there's the rub; for when one starts to
meet
The other fellow's prices, 'tis like as not
He's up against it good and hard.
To cut and to slash is not to end the confusion
And the many evils the trade is pestered
with;
Nay, nay, Pauline; 'tis but the forerunner
Of debt and mortgage such a course portends.
'Tis well to get the prices the goods are
worth,
And not to be bluffed into selling them for
what
So-and-so will sell his goods for.
Price-cutting doth appear unseemly
And fit only for the man who knows not
What his goods are worth, and who, ere long,
By stress of making vain comparison
'Twixt bank account and liabilities,
Will make his exit from the business.—Anon.

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Sealed proposals will be received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until 9 A. M., Friday, March 7, 1913, for pumping ashore all silt dredged from the Railroad Company's docks on the west side of the Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pa., amounting to approximately 350,000 cubic yards. The Railroad Company to do all dredging and deliver the material to the blower. Information on application to Mr. J. B. Baker, superintendent, Thirty-second street and Powelton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending February 22, 1913:

Number of transfers	503
Amount of transfers	\$1,314,215.80
Cash consideration	564,915.80
Mortgage consideration	749,300.00
Ground rent consideration	2,351.50
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	39,191.69

Even the best piece of machinery gets a hot bearing once in a while.—Ex.

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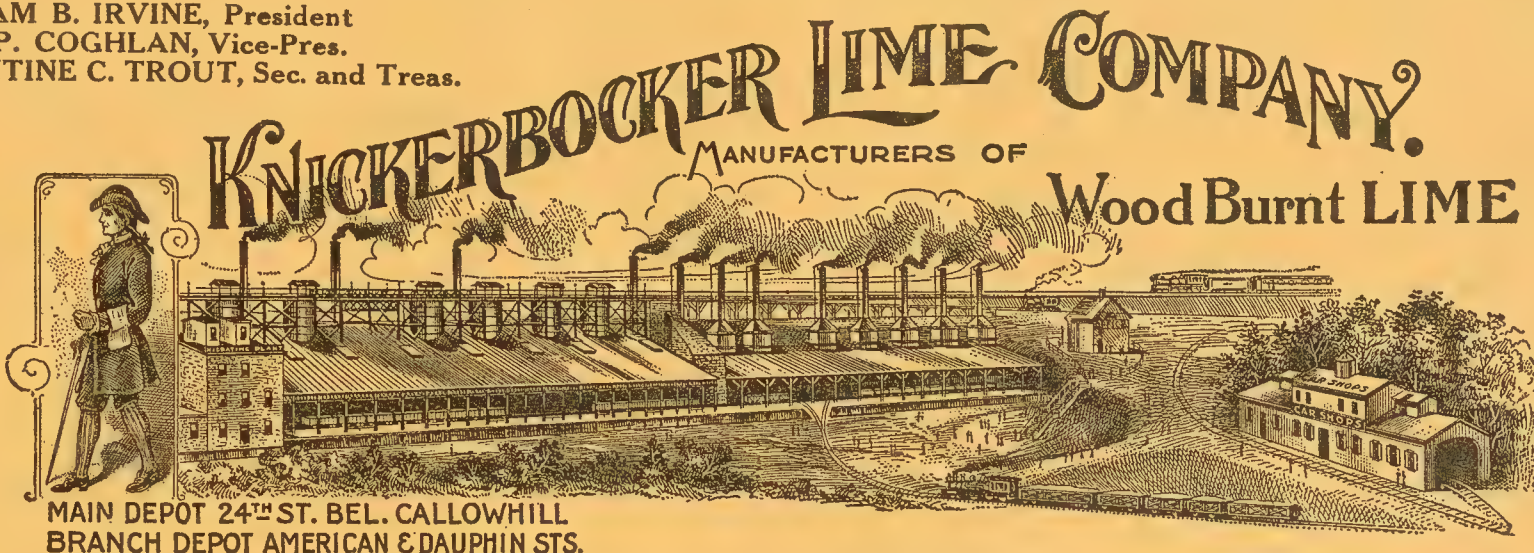
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

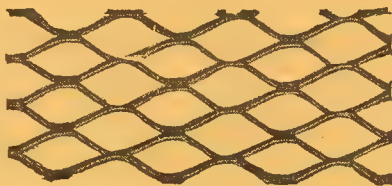
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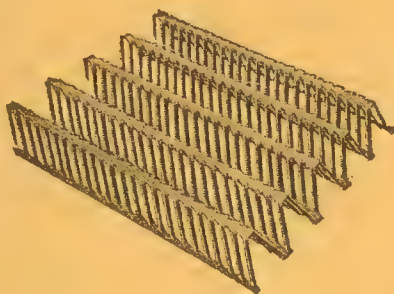
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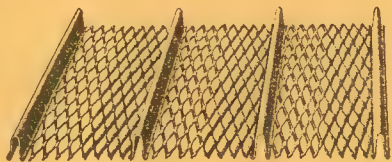


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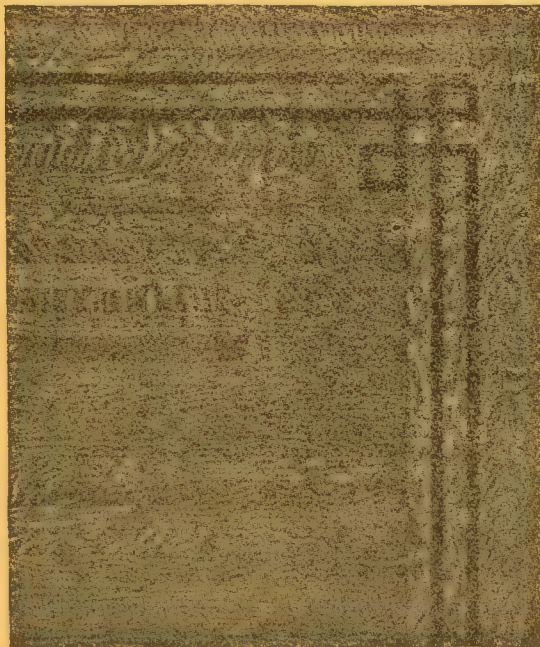
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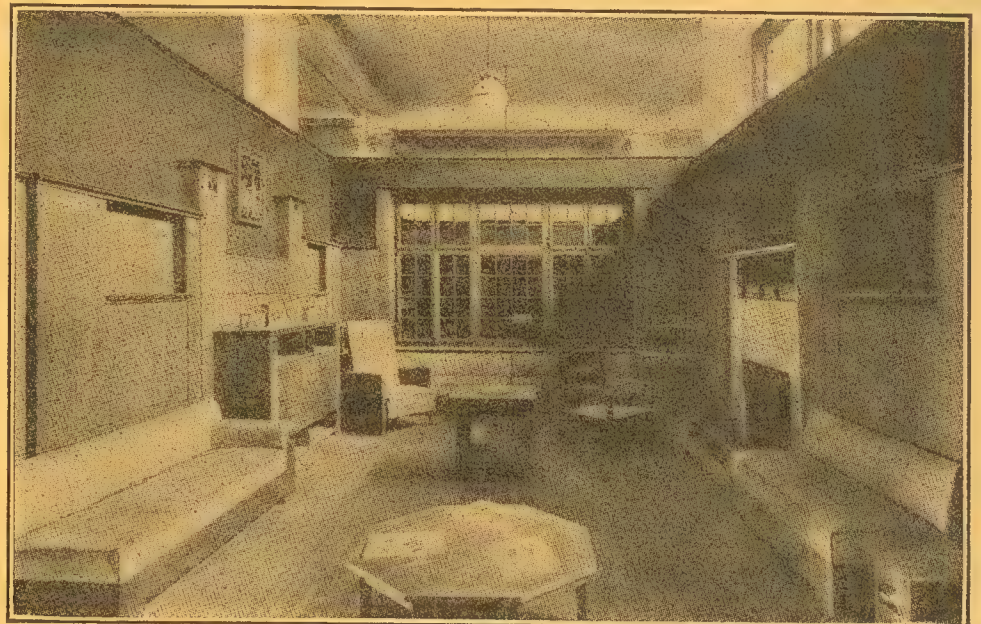
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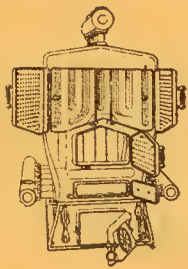
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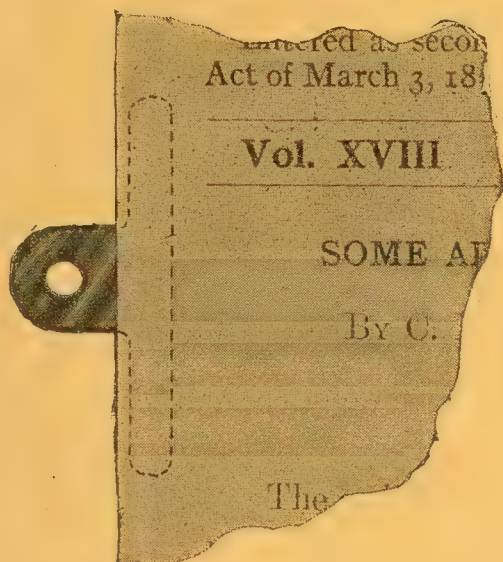
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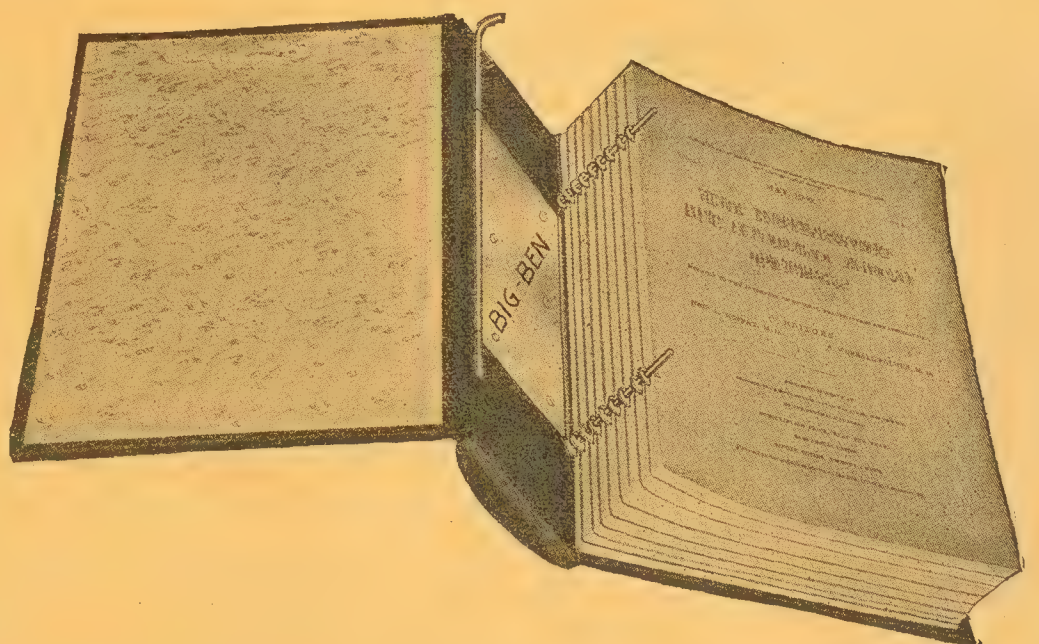
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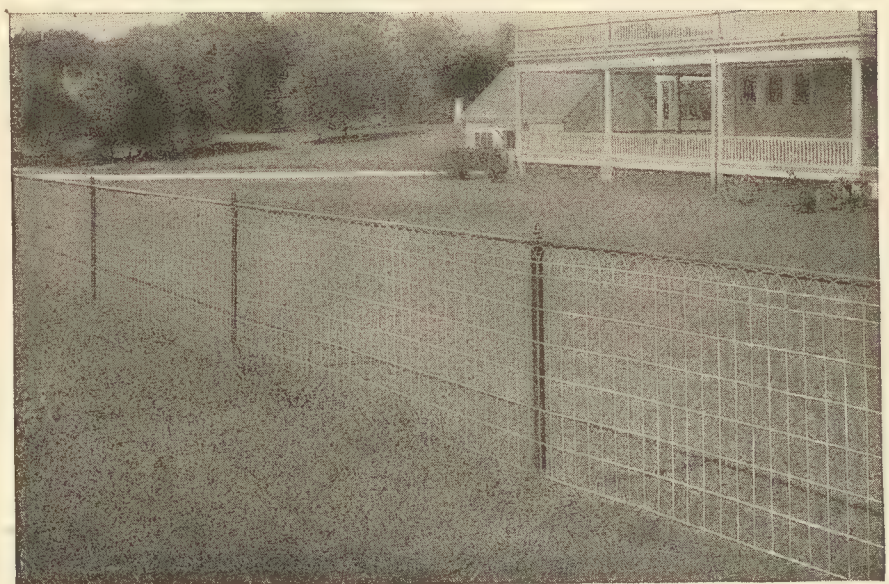
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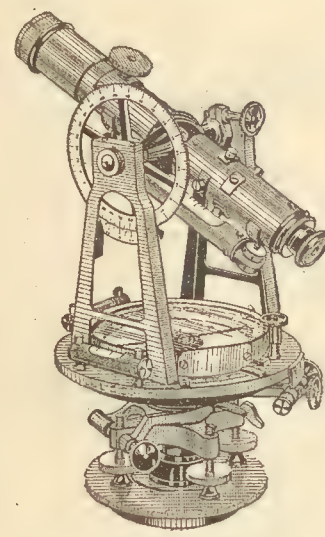
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 10.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

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Residence, Wissahickon avenue and Horter street. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. B. Pearson, 5133 Newhall street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 27x60 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about ten days.

Stable (alt. and add.), Fort Washington, Pa. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, name withheld. Stone and frame, two stories, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Stable, Twenty-second and York streets. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George B. Newton Coal Co., 1527 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories (50 horses). Plans in progress.

Stable, Trenton and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George B. Newton Coal Co., 1527 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories (35 horses). Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wallingford, Pa. Architect, R. G. Holland, Wallingford, Pa. Owner, Miss H. Walker, Wallingford, Pa. Brick and plaster, three stories, shingle roof, hot water heating. Owner taking bids, due March 7. J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Store (alt. and add.), 1015 Market street. Architect, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Berg Bros., 1015 Market street. Steel, wood, concrete and marble, electric lighting, steam heating. Consists of new bulk windows. Architects taking bids, due March 6. The following are figuring: J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William R. Dougherty, 1609 Sansom street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, and Ed. Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street.

Building (alt. and add.), 242 North Thirteenth street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, four stories, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received bids.

Telephone Exchange (alt.), Moorestown, N. J. Architects, private plans. Owners, Delaware & Atlantic Telephone & Telegraph Co. Brick, two stories, 21x88 feet, consists of interior alterations, steam heat, electric lighting. Owners have received new bids.

Theatre, Pottsville, Pa. Architect, A. W. Johnson, 104 West Fortieth street, New York City. Owner, Charles Haussmann, Pottsville, Pa. Brick, fireproof, two stories, 75x120 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due March 7. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Hotel (add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Berkeley Hotel, on premises. Brick and marble, two stories, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, Vermont marble exterior, Sayre & Fisher brick. Architect has received bids.

Dormitory, Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania, on premises. Brick, limestone trimmings, four stories, slate roof, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing (heating and lighting from central plant). Plans in progress.

Residence, Germantown. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Benjamin Stoker, 304 West Upsal street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x50 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Architect taking bids, due March 6. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom sts.; Oak Lane Park Building Company, Oak Lane Pa.; I. A. Dunkelberger, 71 East Herman street; John J. Murphy Co., 1139 South Wilton avenue, and John Wolf, 717 North Fortieth street.

Club House, Tabor, Phila. Architect, T. S. Fetter, 4822 North Eleventh street. Owner, Green Point Club, Tabor, Phila. Frame, one story, 25x54 feet, composition roof, two baths and two toilets. Architect taking bids, due March 6. H. P. Schneider, York road and

Erie avenue, and John Morrow, York road and Wilson street, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, Nineteenth and Norris streets. Architects, private plans. Owners, Green & Altman, Sixteenth and Susquehanna avenue. Brick, 46x82 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due March 6. The following are figuring: H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; Edw. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street, and Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace sts.

Residence, Sixty-sixth avenue and Seventh street, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, William E. Groben, 1006 Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. Sevilla Baughman, care of architect. Brick, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due March 10. The following are figuring: M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; J. H. Dagny, Oak Lane, Pa.; North Philadelphia Construction Co., 6049 North Eleventh street, and Frank R. Hill, 6700 North Sixth street; John Morrow, Oak Lane.

Factory, Thirtieth and Reed streets. Architect and engineer, W. H. Gravel, Crozer Building. Owners, Murphy Bros., Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets. Brick, two stories, 60 x114 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking sub-bids.

Club House, Ridge avenue and Dauphin street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, M. Michaelson, 3235 Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Al. A. Harmer, Ardmore, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 35x53 feet, hot air heating, shingle roof. Owner taking bids.

Church, Twenty-eighth and Allegheny avenue. Architects, E. F. Durang Sons & Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church; Rev. Henry A. Naylor, 2902 Allegheny avenue. Stone,

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Paper Mill, Manayunk, Pa. Architects, E.
F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut
street. Owner, Nixon Paper Co., Manayunk,
Pa. Concrete and brick, two stories, 80x80
feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners will
sub-let all contracts.

Office Building, Belmar, N. J. Architect,
Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Own-
er, Coast Gas Co., Belmar, N. J. Brick and
terra cotta, two stories, 46x65 feet, slag roof,
buff vitrified bricks, Vermont marble interior
(heating and electric light reserved). Arch-
itect has received bids.

Department Store (alt. and add.), 1015 to
1019 Market street. Architects, Sterns &
Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners,
Berg Bros., on premises. Brick, steel and con-
crete, seven stories. Consists of new bulk win-
dows, two additional stories and interior al-
terations. Plans in progress.

Residence, Garage and Greenhouse, Upper
Providence, Delaware county, Pa. Architects,
urness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Own-
er, Walter Rogers Furness, Wallingford, Pa.
Stone, two stories, 50x130 feet. Garage, two
stories, stone, tile roof, electric lighting, hot-
water heating, hard wood floors, five bath-
rooms. Architects have received bids.

Picture Theatre, 2926 Richmond street.
Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building.
Owner, W. E. Butler, 2922 Richmond street.
Brick, terra cotta, one story, 60x175 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, con-
crete and expanded metal fireproofing. Arch-
itect has received bids.

Car House and Shops, Atlantic City, N. J.
Architect, J. Horace Frank, 119 West Spring-
field avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Engineers,
Stern & Silverman, Land Title Building. Brick,
steel and concrete, one and two stories, 187x
390. Engineers taking bids, due March 6.
Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ransstead
street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, and
Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; H. E. Baton,
Tenth and Sansom streets; William Steele &
Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Irwin & Leighton,
Twelfth and Cherry streets, are figuring.

Garage and Stable, 6811 Quincy street.
Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey
Building. Owner, Charles L. Betts, 6811
Quincy street. Stone, two stories, 35x60 feet,
shingle roof, electric lighting (heating re-
served). Architects taking bids, due March
7th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis,
35 South Seventeenth street; Thomas M.
Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; A. J. Heckman,
Glenside, Pa.; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch
street; W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Ger-
mantown, McClintock & Weaver, 24 Phil-
Ellena street, Germantown.

Factory, Croskey and Vine streets. Archi-
tect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street.
Owner, Louis H. Groh, 137 North Seventh
street. Brick, three stories, 40x110 feet, slag
roof (electric lighting and heating reserved).
Architect taking bids, due March 8th. The
following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co.,
218 North Thirteenth street; W. R. Ferguson,
405 South Twenty-first street; A. R. Raff, 1635
Thompson street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom
street; T. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. C.
Rea, 1027 Wood street; H. L. Brown, 1714
Sansom street, and William Morrow, 320
Harmony street.

Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, H. E.
DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street, Philadel-
phia. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four
stories, 21x95 feet, slag roof, electric lighting,
vapor vacuum heating. Architect taking bids,
due March 10th. Smith-Hardican Company,
1606 Cherry street, is figuring.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), 139 and 141
South Broad street. Architects, H. R. Wilson
& Co., Chicago, Ill. Owners, J. R. Thompson
Company, 139 South Broad street. Brick,
steel and glass, one story, 20x75 feet, marble
interior, electric lighting, steam heating, hol-
low tile and expanded metal fireproofing, steel
lockers. Owners have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa.
Architect, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut
street. Owner, Alice N. Burke, Merion, Pa.
Brick and frame, two and one-half stories,
slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating,
hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due
March 12th. E. J. Hedden, 1432 South Penn
Square; J. Sims Wilson, 1129 Brown street;
Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace
streets; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street;
A. Williams Sons, 419 Locust street, and M.
Monaghan, 213 South Twelfth street, are fig-
uring.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, \$50,-
000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Six-
teenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. L. Wool-
ston, 110 Chestnut street. Stone, two and
one-half stories, 45x90 feet, electric lighting,
hot water heating, tile roof, six bath rooms,
hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due
March 10th. The following are figuring: H.
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Wilson, 1129 Brown street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; Pringle Brothwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; George S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers' lane, Germantown.

Laboratory Building, Vineland, N. J., \$35,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, The Training School at Vineland, care architects. Revised sketches completed.

School, Mt. Ephraim avenue and Jackson street, Camden, N. J., \$100,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fireproof, two stories and basement, 129x154 feet, metal, hollow tile, concrete fireproofing, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due March 17th.

Store and Residence, 519-521 East Girard avenue, Philadelphia, \$5,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 21x75 feet, slag roof, hot water heating, electric wiring. Architects taking bids, due March 15th, 11 A. M. The following are figuring: D. E. Boyer, 523½ Arch street, Camden, N. J., and Harry B. Pote, 1031 East Montgomery avenue; W. F. Baldwin & Co., 2116 EStaugh street; I. A. Dunkelberger, 41 East High street; W. J. Gruhler, High and Bayn-

ton streets, and Einwechter & Hodges, 314 Richmond street, all of Philadelphia.

Residence (alt. and add.), Edgewater Park, N. J. Architects, Brockie & Hartings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Mrs. C. S. Smith, Edgewater Park, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due March 7th. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. W. Allison, 1710 Rittenhouse street; H. B. Miller, Edgewater Park, N. J.

Hotel, South Delaware avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 21x95 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating. Architect taking bids, due March 10th. The following are figuring: Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; F. Roe Searling, Perry Building.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, W. E. Reese, Betz Building. Owner, Pelham Harding, Narberth, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due March 7th. Charles C. Pace, 1716 Sansom street, is figuring.

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Office (alt. and add.), 1411 Spruce street. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owner, W. C. Hollopeter, M. D., on premises. Consists of interior alterations and addition. Contract awarded to John A. Maginn, Jr., 4214 Powelton avenue.

Buildings (2), Greenwich Point, Phila. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., care of J. M. Baker, Thirty-second and Powelton avenue. Stucco and hollow tile, two stories, 25x40 feet, composition roof (electric lighting and heating reserved). Contract awarded to A. L. Carhart, Hale Building.

Factory, York avenue and Noble street. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Walter P. Miller, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories, 60x72 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, elevators. Contract awarded to Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa., \$35,000. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building.

Owner, Charles Le Boutilier Homer, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, Henry N. Paul, on premises. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 34x43 feet, shingle roof, marble interior, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water heating, one bath room. Contract awarded to George S. Roth & Sons, Gravers lane, Germantown.

Post Office, Bristol, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building, Phila. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone and brick, one story, 41x73 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, limestone and granite, marble interior, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Matthew Construction Co., Princeton, N. J., submitted the lowest bid, \$60,000.

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Residence, Seminole avenue and Gravers lane, Germantown. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Mrs. W. Logan Fox, Twelfth and Clinton streets. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 31x80 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Residence, Delancey street, near Twenty-second street. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owners, name withheld. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric lighting, hotwater heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

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Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Thomp-
son streets, \$12,000. Architects, Stuckert &
Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn &
Greenburg, Morris Building. Brick and terra
cotta, one story, slag roof, steam heating,
electric lighting. Contract awarded to Gec.
Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residence (remodeling), Glenside, Pa.
Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania
Building. Owner, Frank X. Renninger, 149
South Broad street. Stone and timber two
and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot-water
heating. Contract awarded to F. L. Hoover
& Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Store (alt. and add.), 1630 Market street.
Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building.
Owners, Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, 1328
South Penn Square. Brick, four stories. elec-
tric lighting, slag roof, steam heating, blue
marble exterior and marble interior. Con-
tract awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606
Cherry street.

School, Mount Carmel, Pa., \$75,000. Archi-
tect, Clyde Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner,
Mount Carmel Borough School District. Brick
and stone, two stories, 120x140 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting (heating and plumbing re-
served), Hummelstown or White Haven
brownstone, granite, interior marble, Pom-
peian brick, hollow tile, concrete, fireproofing,
slate blackboards. C. W. Strayer, Lemoyne,
Cumberland county, Pa., submitted the low-
est bid.

Stores and Offices (alt. and add.), 25 South
Seventh street. Architect, Louis Levi, Real
Estate Trust Building. Owner, Leon Dals-
imer, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, three
stories, tin roof, electric lighting, metal ceil-
ings. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican
Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Store and Dwelling, Seventy-first and
Woodland avenue. Architect, private plans.
Owner, P. Bernard, 6729 Woodland avenue.
Brick, two stories, 40x75 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting (heating reserved). Contract
awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry
street.

Acid Heating House (add.), Marcus Hook.
Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211
Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Co.,
Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, one story, slag roof.
Contract awarded to William Provost, Chester,
Pa.

School, Mount Carmel, Pa., \$80,799. Archi-
tect, Clyde Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner,
Board of Education, Mount Carmel, Pa. Brick
and stone, two stories, 120x140 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, steam heating. Contract
awarded to C. W. Strayer, Lemoyne, Cumber-
land county, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Valley Forge, Pa.
Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey
Building. Owner, Hon. Philander C. Knox,
on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories,
38x100 feet, four bath rooms, shingle roof,
hardwood floors, hot water heating, electric
lighting. Contract awarded to William R.
Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Wildwood Crest, N. J., \$12,000.
Architects, Moffet & Stewart, Jessup Build-
ing, Camden, N. J. Owner, Hon. P. P. Baker,
care Baker Brothers, Drexel Building, Phila-
delphia. Contract awarded to Winchester
Bonham, Wildwood, N. J.

Bank, Wildwood, N. J., \$30,000. Architects,
Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden,
N. J. Owners, Wildwood Title and Trust Com-
pany, Wildwood, N. J. Brick and terra cotta,
39x90 feet, three stories, slag roof, steam heat-
ing. Contract awarded to Winchester Bon-
ham, Wildwood, N. J.

Residence, Haddon Heights, N. J., \$5,000.
Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Build-
ing, Camden, N. J. Owner, Mrs. C. Maguire,
care architects. Contract awarded to H. S.
Goff, Haddon Heights, N. J.

Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J., \$10,000. Archi-
tects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309
Walnut street. Owner, Louis H. Sickles, 726
Chestnut street. Frame, two and one-half
stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric light-
ing, hot water heating. Contract awarded to
Alexander Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Store House, Port Reading, N. J. Archi-
tect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Twelfth
and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia
and Reading Railroad Company, Reading
Terminal. Concrete, fireproof, one story, 30x
73 feet, slag roof, steam heating (lighting re-
served). Contract awarded to E. L. Seeds, 6314
Wissahickon avenue.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Chambersburg,
Pa., \$100,000. Architect, W. H. Cookman,
Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania
Railroad Company, Broad Street Station.
Brick, terra cotta, one story, 63x112 feet
(heating and lighting and elevators reserv-
ed), Mt. Airy granite, Italian white and Ten-
nessee marble interior, slate, slag and copper
roof, expanded metal, concrete fireproofing.
Contract awarded to M. R. Rhodes, Chambers-
burg, Pa.

Factory, Milnor and Devereaux streets,
Philadelphia, \$50,000. Architect, George W.
Graves, Rowland Building, Detroit, Mich.
Owners, Richmond Radiator Company, 1480
Broadway, New York City. Brick and con-
crete, one story, 100x354 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating. Contract award-
ed to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh ave-
nue.

Building, Thirty-fourth and Chestnut
streets, \$8,000. Architect, private plans. Own-
er, F. M. Hansell, The Covington, Thirty-
seventh and Chestnut streets. Brick, two
stories, 20x132 feet, slag roof, electric light-
ing, steam heating. Contract awarded to
Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.

Residence, Upsal and Wayne avenue, Ger-
mantown. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeig-
ler, Bailey Building. Owner, C. M. Brown,
Land Title Building. Stone, two and one-
half stories, 30x53 feet, shingle roof, electric
lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating,
limestone and marble trimmings. Contract
awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Store Building, 634 Market street, \$30,000.

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Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra

cotta, three stories, 20x50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

W. A. Durkin (O), 4444 North Chadwick street. John Dear (C), 4544 Greene street. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x32 feet, Clapier and Wakefield streets. John Miller (O), 3913 North Sixth street. Ed. Miller (C), 3913 North Sixth street. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x69 feet, Reese and Luzerne streets. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (O), Thirty-second and Powelton avenue. A. L. Carhart (C), 321 Hale Building. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 25x40 feet, Greenwich Point, Phila.

Lifter Ice Cream Co. (O), 222 Lombard st. Cost, \$12,000. Factory, brick, three stories, 60x70 feet.

John Janke (O), Broad and Cheltenham avenue. Cost, \$1,800. Brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Thirteenth and Nedro streets.

K. T. Cressman (O), Sixth and Olney avenue. H. L. David (C), Sixth and Olney avenue. Cost, \$28,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, Sixth and Elkins avenue.

C. LeBoutillier Homer (O), Chestnut Hill, Phila. J. Sims Wilson Co. (C), 1129 Brown street. Cost, \$40,000. Residence, stone,

three stories, 20x52 feet, Chestnut Hill, Phila. Ramsey Bros. (O), 5932 Catharine street. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling, two stories, 16x56 feet, Fifty-ninth and Washington avenue. Cost, \$8,100. Three dwellings. Cost, \$15,000. Six dwellings.

Chas. Christos (O), 2821 Helen street. A. S. Brown (C), 1903 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$2,100. Dye house, brick, one story, 28x60 feet, 2817 Helen street.

Schreiber & Steinbauser (O), 502 Tabor road. Cost, \$11,200. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 17x25 feet, Loudon and Sydenham streets.

George Schultz (O), 5230 North Second street. Michael Stevens (C), 920 Magee street. Cost, \$2,200. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 46x42 feet, 5232 North Second street. Cost, \$2,250, Fanshaw and H streets.

Solomon Zitoniski (O), 1911 South Sixth street. N. Leitman (C), 2332 South Tenth street. Cost, \$4,800. One store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x51 feet, Sixth and Mifflin streets.

George S. Roe (O), 6953 Paschall avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Seventieth and Saybrook avenue. Cost, \$4,400. Two dwellings.

Alterations and Additions

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), 325 Chestnut street. T. A. Keefer (C), 1321 Rodman street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 625 Arch street.

Point Breeze Park Co. (O), Land Title Building. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, \$10,000. Auditorium, Point Breeze Park.

Burd P. Evans Co. (O), 5033 Knox street. Cost, \$650. Flats, Knox and Seymour streets.

The Keating Engraving Co. (O), 715 Sansom street. Alex. Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$2,800. Shop.

G. A. Keinfetter (O), Baltimore, Md. E. B. Young (C), 1836 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Washrooms, 1836 North Nineteenth street.

A. F. Karst (O), 3452 Mascher street. D. W. O'Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, \$2,400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet, 3418 North Front street. Cost, \$700. Store and shop. Cost, \$3,400. One dwelling.

Christian Gerbert (O), 141 East Cumberland street. Cost, \$4,000. Shop, Luzerne and Dill streets.

Schlechter Cordage Works (O), Trenton and Erie avenues. J. A. Hand (C), 8029 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Picker house.

E. E. Nice (O), 272 South Second street. Henry C. Dahl (C), 231 South Eighth street. Cost, \$6,500. Offices, 268 South Second street.

F. Y. Mullin (O), 243 North Tenth street. A. H. Spenard (C), 830 Wood street. Cost, \$1,050. Store and dwelling, Tenth and Thompson streets.

A. H. Pote (O), 5807 Springfield avenue. E. H. Apsley (C), 921 Fisher lane. Cost, \$3,000. Office.

Free Library Association of Philadelphia (O), Thirteenth and Locust streets. H. F.

Murphy (C), 1619 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,400. Library, Conrad and Midvale avenue.

J. E. Otts (O), 2710 North Fifth street. G. C. Schoenberg (C), Bristol, Pa. Cost, \$1,200. Shop.

John Wanamaker (O), Thirteenth and Market streets. Basch & Co. (C), 1436 South Front street. Cost, \$1,250. Merchandise, 1226 Market street.

R. B. Smith (O), 6035 York road. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, Ninth and Champlost avenue.

Jacob Friedenberg (O), 1733 North Eighth street. C. Brooks (C), 2922 French street. Cost, \$1,800. Store, 17 and 19 North Orianna street.

Supplee Dairies (O), Jefferson and Marvin streets. Burd P. Evans Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$25,000. Engine room.

Louis B. Gilpin (O), 2004 Delancey street. G. Gilpin, Jr. (C), 5421 Irving street. Cost, \$5,500. Garage, brick, one story, 64x80 feet.

Kensington Hospital (O), 136 West Diamond street. A. H. Williams & Sons (C), 419 Locust street. Cost, \$5,160. Power house, Fountain and Waterloo streets.

I. Savitzky (O), 1224 South Seventeenth street. W. Bogupolski (C), 1723 South Fourth street. Cost, \$775. Store and dwelling.

Harry Goldberg (O), Fortieth and Girard avenue. Gilman & Clofkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, \$1,100. Store and dwelling, 2308 South Seventh street.

Kane Ellers (O), 329 Pine street. J. Gorchow (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$3,600. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x50 feet, 324 Delancey street.

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Grace Hill (O), 2008 Wallace street. H. F. Dunkelacker (C), 4858 Chestnut street. Cost, \$1,158. Dwelling, 2008 Mount Vernon street.

Miss May M. Swayze (O), 2032 Green st. William Myer Co. (C), 216 Quarry street. Cost, \$1,500. Apartments.

Finnessey & Kohler (O), Twenty-sixth and Parrish streets. T. A. Donnelly (C), 1207 Cambria street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, Taney and Brown streets.

Mrs. John Edmonds (O), Wayne avenue and Upsal street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,400. Garage.

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

ENGLISH BUILDING.

In the big building era in which this country is immersed it is interesting to get a comparison with English building methods, such as F. D. Huntington, an American who has engaged in great British building enterprises, gives to the New York "Times." Mr. Huntington says the British workman is on the whole less efficient than the American, due greatly to the much beer that he consumes. This superinduces a slowness that offsets much of the advantage of the lower wage. Added to this is a traditional habit of mind that the employer shall have just as little as as the employee can give him. For instance, when the whistle blows in this country our masons lay the first brick. When it blows in England the masons are loafing somewhere about and take their time going to the job. This adds to the cost of every British undertaking.

But British bricklayers are superior to ours, Mr. Huntington says, and their heavy laborers are far superior. These include makers of concrete, workers in stiff clay, excavators of rocks and diggers generally. Both they and the bricklayers take a real pride in their work that is not seen in this country.

But outside of these two lines, Mr. Huntington thinks that American labor is superior, although it is marred by our wasteful methods. Among them is scaffold construction. We use new lumber which by the use once becomes second hand. The English use scaffolding especially designed, connected by ropes and chains and not nailed, so that it is used over and over again. In derricks also we are inferior to the English, because, he thinks, they use them so much more than we do. They have not come to the steel construction in anything like the degree that we have, and hence have need of more derricks. But they are taking to this construction and are learning how to use machines of all kinds in building, as we do.

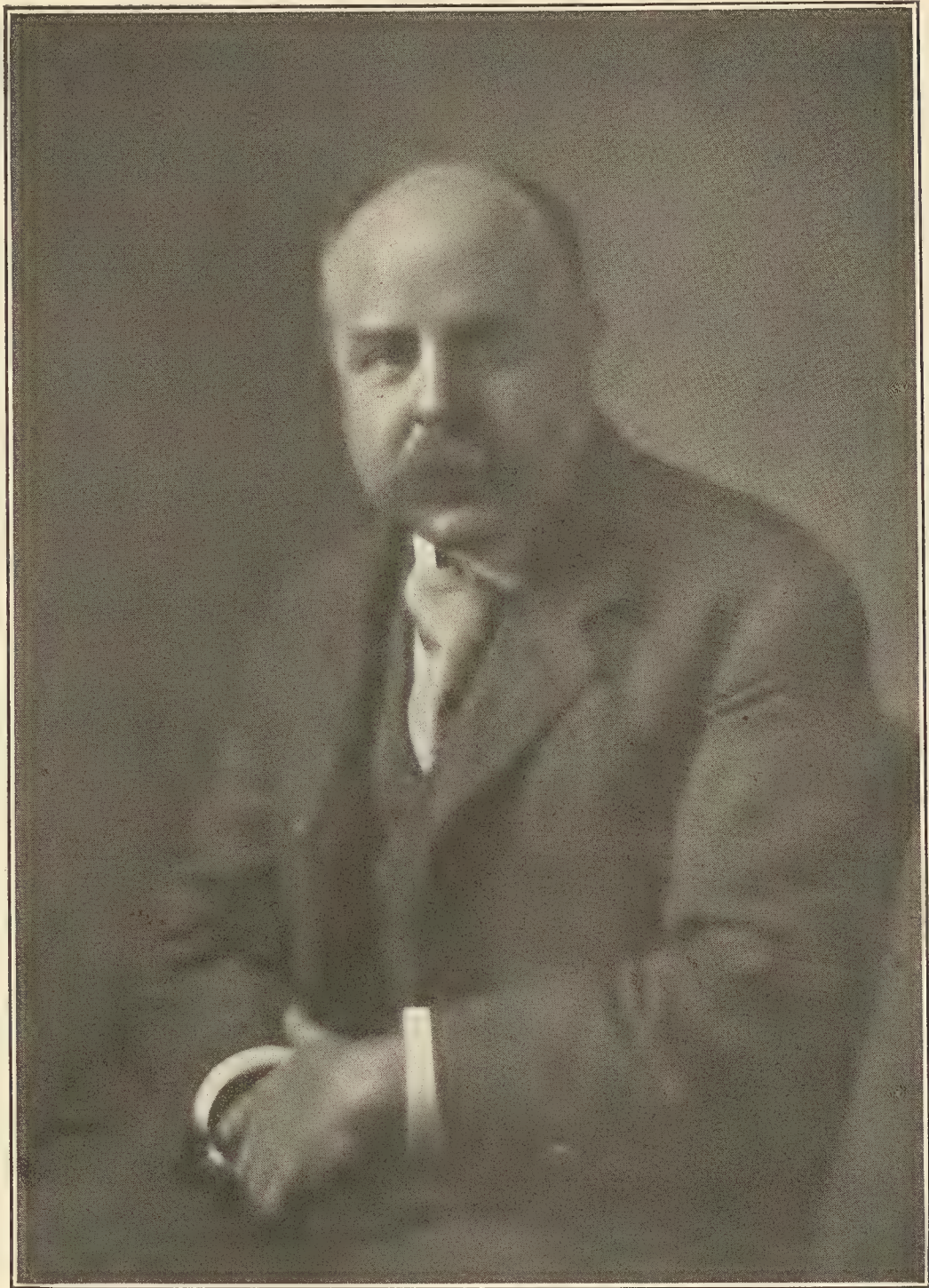
One thing in which we lack is the quantity surveyor. He has existed in England since the earliest time and is the best thing that England could give us in the building trades. He makes an itemized bill of all material that is used and a statement of all the operations that each craftsman must use to produce the desired result. In our country when bidding on work each contractor takes out for himself a more or less accurate set of "quantities."

For example, if oak screens are specified and a change to mahogany is desired the quantity surveyor will settle the difference of the cost on a basis absolutely fair to owner and to contractor. At the end of the job he makes a calculation of every alteration from the original plans.

Of course, he sometimes abuses his office and "stands in," with the contractor. Another evil is that owing to the quantity surveyor the English architect does not work out his design before the building begins. Practically he makes his plans as the structure rises relying on the quantity surveyor at every stage.

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



IV FRANK MILES DAY, F. A. I. A.

If the firm of which Mr. Frank Miles Day is the head had accomplished nothing else of note but the very effective dormitory group at Princeton University, this one achievement would in itself have sufficed to stamp him an artist of unusual originality, refinement and distinction. When, in addition to this beautiful expression of his skill, one takes into account Mr. Day's work as the designer of such notable buildings as the Art Club, Horticultural Hall, the Crozer Building, the amphitheater for the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, the gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania and the improvements in and about Franklin Field, it cannot fail to dawn upon one that Mr. Day embodies, in a most attractive personality, a gift for delicacy of conception and artistry of execution representative of all that is best and most enduring in American architecture. Frank

Miles Day was born in Philadelphia on the 5th day of April, 1861, the son of Charles and Anna R. Miles Day. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after graduation in 1883, took a course at the South Kensington (London) School of Art and was admitted as a student at the Royal Academy. A considerable period of travel and sketching in picturesque highways and byways of Europe, in the course of which Mr. Day was enabled to become acquainted at first hand with the finest architecture in the Old World, antedated Mr. Day's return to the United States in 1886, where subsequently he entered actively upon the practice of his profession. In 1892 Mr. Day was joined by his brother, Mr. H. Kent Day, the firm being Frank Miles Day & Brother, and in 1911 by Mr. Charles Z. Klauder, the firm name changing to Day Brothers & Klauder.

Since the retirement of Mr. H. Kent Day, last year, the firm has undergone a necessary modification, being known now simply as Day & Klauder.

The Young Men's Christian Association Building at Wilmington, the Free Museum of Science and Art at the University of Pennsylvania and a number of the finest country houses in Pennsylvania are among the work of this firm, the Museum of Science and Art being the joint product of Messrs. Day, Klauder, Wilson Eyre, Cope and Stewardson.

Mr. Day has always taken the keenest and most sympathetic interest in movements for the advancement of the arts, giving liberally of his time and means to the support of organizations pledged to the promotion of the higher canons of taste. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, which representative body he has served as a director, as vice-president and in 1906 and 1907 as president. He is a trustee of the American Academy in Rome; an associate of the National Academy of Design; an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Imperial Society of Russian Architects. Mr. Day is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the University Club, of Philadelphia, and the Century Association, of New York.

He was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects for several years; has acted as professional adviser in a number of important competitions held throughout the

United States; has been much employed upon juries of award in competition matters, and is in steady and consistent demand as a consulting architect.

Mr. Day is engaged in conducting, at this writing, a competition for the main library building of the Detroit Public Library, a structure to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000; has served on the jury of award for the United States Post Office at San Francisco; the Public Library at St. Louis; the New York Post Office, and is a member of the jury for the new Court House in New York City, a ten million dollar edifice.

He is also acting as consulting architect to the New Haven, Conn., Hospital, and is a member of the Advisory Board in charge of the rebuilding of the Johns Hopkins University.

Among the many notable residences designed by Mr. Day, whose work in country house designing has won him an enviable place among the leaders in this difficult field, may be mentioned those of C. W. Bergner, at Ambler, Pa.; Theodore Voorhees, at Melrose, Pa., and Clement Newbold, S. P. Wetherill and Charlton Yarnall, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Day is justly rated one of the dominant forces in American architecture. His work is never without distinction, is usually characterized by a daring, bold and resourceful, and shows in every line the master technician as well as the man of taste, reading and imagination. Mr. Day was for many years a lecturer on architecture at Harvard and at the University of Pennsylvania, and is in constant demand as a speaker at assemblages called to discuss architecture, city planning and related subjects.

THE COMPETITION FOR THE INDIANA CENTENNIAL BUILDING

The singular project initiated by the State of Indiana for procuring plans for the erection of its Centennial Building upon a site not yet selected and without expense to the State has progressed so far that the Commission charged with its execution has made public its report. The report deals at length with the difficulty of finding a site and also tells of the Commission's discovery of the American Institute of Architects.

The report says: "The surprising fact was disclosed that there exists in the United States a combination of practically all architects amounting to what is now commonly denominated a 'trust.' This combine calls itself the American Institute of Architects. Your Commission was notified that no plan could be submitted by an architect belonging to this combination unless the Commission first formulated a 'program' setting forth many details.

"In a good faith attempt to meet this objection the Commission procured a program

to be drawn up by Bohlen & Sons, members of the American Institute of Architects. This being submitted to the authorities of the institute was, after months delay, rejected not because of any defect in the program, but because Indiana had not yet by law appropriated the funds for the educational building and for the further reason that this Commission could not guarantee that the architect, whose plan might be approved by you, would be paid his fee and receive the contract to act as supervising architect.

"In other words, this body of architects, having first put the Commission to the expense and trouble of getting up a program, then raised the question which, if it had been raised in the first place, would have rendered the program unnecessary. Your Commission was so anxious to obtain plans that it sought some way in which it could give a legal guarantee and satisfy these particular gentlemen, but no way could be found although the attorney-general was appealed to for an opin-



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ion. Because of these rulings members of the American Institute of Architects, comprising, as already stated, substantially all the architects in the country, would not compete. The law required competition. Hence no plans could be procured to present to you, and your Commission so reports."

It is not to be wondered at that the publication of the report of the Commission brought forth a sudden crop of editorials in the papers of Indiana denouncing the institute and calling on the Legislature to employ, if such a person existed, an architect who was not a member of the "trust."

The most immediate and effective answer to the unwarranted statements of the report of the Commission was that contained in an interview with Mr. Herbert W. Foltz, recently chairman of the Indiana Sub-Committee on Competitions and now chairman of the Indi-



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HONESTY IN HOUSE BUILDING.

"No layman should buy a house without its first being examined by a competent architect," declared an authority, on being asked to sympathize with a friend whose recently purchased, newly built, suburban home necessitated extensive and expensive repairs, says a recent issue of ('House Beautiful.' "It was one of several dozen attractive houses making up a colony in Westchester and called, say, Ashley-Burton Manor or some equally high-sounding name, for high-sounding names go far toward selling real estate. There was no doubt as to the picturesqueness of the houses in question; they had the appearance of having been designed individually. To be convinced of their merits one had only to glance at an old, contractor-built row of twenty narrow little peaked wooden houses, which, all connecting, all precisely alike, and flush with the street, stretched their dreary ugliness just beyond the 'Manor's' sacred precincts, and which, so prospective purchasers were told, were soon to be pulled down. Meanwhile they acted as a most convincing foil for the newly completed concrete and shingle 'cottages de luxe' offered for sale.

"How could young couples in search of a 'nest' probe beneath that surface attractiveness of 'English' brick fireplaces, chestnut wainscoting and ceiling beams, small panel and broad muntined windows, and the ubiquitous pergola? Or, if the more cautious had misgivings, were not these quieted by the builder's assurance that his brother, who designed the houses, 'was formerly with McKim, Mead & White.' Such an assertion, to those who know nothing of the large floating army of inferior architects taken on temporarily by every large firm in a rush season, is convincing. Perhaps it still consoles the residents of 'Ashley-Burton Manor' as they contemplate cracked walls that were papered before the plaster had dried out; fireplaces too shallow to permit draught; wainscoting all shrunk because the wood was unseasoned; front bedrooms icy in winter because they were built over verandas without the precaution of felt flooring, or on pergolas prone because they were planted in only a foot or less of earth.

"A few—but only a few—of the colony have discovered that for the entire collection of thirty or forty houses, only three or four different plans were used, the rest being merely variations of these—a difference of material, or a veranda on the side instead of the front, or the house placed endwise instead of lengthwise to the street. It is too bad that the commendable ambition to 'own your own home' should be taken advantage of in this cruel way, but it might have been avoided had intending purchasers hired an architect to go over the house first and report on its honesty of construction and quality of the material. Indeed, if contractors knew that their work would be submitted to such an examination before purchase, the knowledge could not fail to force them into more scrupulous methods."

quent abuses connected with them and the efforts of the institute to abate such abuses.

"The American Institute of Architects is opposed to competitions on the ground that they are, as generally conducted, uncertain in their results and wasteful of time and money," said Mr. Foltz.

"They are sometimes necessary, though, particularly in connection with proposed public buildings. The institute, through its Committee on Competitions, has stated the principles which should govern the conduct of competitions. In stating these principles it should be understood that the position of the institute is by no means an arbitrary one, since it governs the action of none but its own members and of chapter members allied with it. A competition may be conducted without the sanction of the institution, to which only its own members would therefore be eligible.

"In view of the fact that only one-fifth of the practicing architects of the country are affiliated with the American Institute, the possibility of any Architects' Trust at the present time would seem to be very remote."

Spring's on its way, Mr. Building Material Man, and coming fast. The first robin will be here before you can say Jack Robinson and there's big, red, juicy, melons of profit to be cut for the wide-awake advertiser in the busy days lying just ahead. Are you making any arrangements to get a slice? We're still selling space to men who know how to use it.

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ana Committee on Public Information. Mr. Foltz stated the institute's position with great clearness, the grounds of its opposition to competitions in general, the principles that should govern their conduct, the more fre-

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Among the passengers arriving from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic recently was F. D. Lambie, president of the American Building Corporation, of 299 Broadway, New York City, who has been abroad investigating conditions and possibilities in connection with the cast concrete house.

"I find," said Mr. Lambie, "that the demand is there and that we can cast our all-solid-concrete house 30 per cent. cheaper than they can construct their brick dwellings. I made arrangements to cast one at Hempstead thirty feet square, and in five days it was ready to move into. This opened the eyes of the English builders."

Mr. Lambie added that the American Building Corporation was going to license contractors and builders all over the United States, Canada and England for the casting of the machine-made house 25 to 45 per cent. cheaper than frame dwellings of the same size. In two years' time, the President said, he hoped to have 10,000 concerns operating in this country and in Canada and England. Single-story houses can be put up in one day, he said.

**It has been announced from Baltimore that a merger of the following companies has been effected: Arundel Sand and Gravel Co., Filbert Paving and Construction Co., Sanford & Brooks Co., Furst Concrete Sewer Construction Co., Washington Stone Company and the Potomac Sand & Gravel Co. The capital of the consolidation is said to be \$6,000,000, and Frank A. Furst is the leading figure. Mr. Furst is at the head of the Furst-Clark Construction Company, dredging contractors on the Florida Everglades project, but this concern is not included in the consolidation.

**Asa G. Candler, of Atlanta, Ga., was the guest in whose honor a dinner was given on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Astor, New York City. The festivity was arranged to celebrate the completion of the Candler Building in West Forty-second street, and was given by the architects, the builders and the real estate firm which represents Mr. Candler in New York, Oscar D. & Herbert V. Dike. One year ago, the first day of February, 1912, the contracts with the architects and builders were signed. There were few, at that time, who believed that a twenty-five-story office building west of Broadway would be a success, but the same sagacity which made the Candler Building of Atlanta the most successful office building in the South, with a rent loss for last year of less than 1 per cent., ran true in this New York venture, the influence of which is already being felt in Forty-second street. The only note of sadness was struck when Mr. Candler spoke with feeling of the

great loss caused by the death of Arthur E. Willauer, head of the firm of architects, a loss both personal and to the profession. Mr. Cauldwell, of the Cauldwell-Wingate Company, spoke on the construction of the building, and George Lee Bready spoke for the architects. Oscar D. Dike was toastmaster, and all voted the dinner a great success.

**The Petrous Manufacturing Company, Biloxi, Miss., is manufacturing turpentine cups and other products under a process patented by D. G. Ziegler, an engineer of St. Matthews, S. C. A mixture of sand, cement, asbestos, waterproofing and some other ingredient is used and the product is said to be valuable for a wide variety of uses. Among the products said to be manufactured during the preliminary demonstrations were toilet seats, turpentine cups, brick, roofing tile, telephone poles, cross arms, etc.

**The building regulations of Greater New York require that reinforced concrete structures shall be so designed that the stresses in the concrete and steel shall not exceed the following limits.

	Per sq. in.
Extreme fibre stress on concrete in compression	650 lbs.
Concrete in direct compression	500 lbs.
Shearing stress in concrete when all diagonal tension is resisted by steel	150 lbs.
Shearing stress in concrete when diagonal tension is not raised by steel	40 lbs.
Bond stress between concrete and reinforcing bars	80 lbs.
Tensile stress in steel reinforcement.	16,000 lbs.
Tensile stress in cold drawn steel wire used as column hooping ...	20,000 lbs.
In continuous beams the extreme fibre stress on concrete in compression may be increased 15 per cent. adjacent to supports.	

**There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of associations of professional and business men to establish services of real value to their members—to achieve by co-operation results which are beyond the means of individuals. The latest example of this tendency is the Information Bureau authorized by the American Society of Engineering Contractors at its annual meeting. Through this bureau the member will receive answers to specific questions. When a question is submitted it will be referred to a member of the society who specializes in this class of work to which the question belongs, and the answer will be mailed promptly to the questioner; afterwards it will be published in the "Journal" for the benefit of the society. Among the officers elected at the meeting, New York

is represented by the first vice-president, Edward Wegaann. Howard J. Cole, of Montclair, was made president, and George T. Clark, of Saskatoon, Canada, second vice-president. The directors are A. S. Bent, of Los Angeles; DeWitt V. Moore, of Indianapolis, and Leon F. Peck, of Greenwich, Conn.

**The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, of 41 Park Row, Manhattan, will soon call for bids for the erection of a new asphalt plant, at Long Island City, consisting of a storage building, mixing plant, power house and an iron superstructure, covering a plot, 260x446 feet. It will front 260 feet on Newton Creek, 446 feet on Duck street, 448 feet on Brandt street, and 260 feet on Bridge street. The cost is estimated at about \$160,000. The plans are being prepared by the Felber Engineering Company, of 10 Park avenue, Manhattan.

**John M. Carrere, the architect, of the firm of Carrere Hastings, who died on March 1, 1911, at the Presbyterian Hospital from injuries sustained when his cab was struck by a street car, left an estate valued at \$331,020, according to the transfer tax appraiser, whose report was filed in the Surrogate's Court this week. Mrs. Carrere and two daughters were the beneficiaries.

**Frank Eurich, Jr., architect, formerly with John T. Howland, Jr., of Jersey City, N. J., has opened an office at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City.

**Reports indicate that the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which is to be held at Atlantic City, on Thursday and Friday, March 6 and 7, will be one of the largest conventions ever held by the association.

**The remarks of Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, in regard to the relations of a contractor and engineer are exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as Mr. Wason states that the most satisfactory work performed by his company has uniformly been done in conjunction with a competent engineer.

Mr. Wason stated emphatically his belief that it is economy for any owner to employ a first-class engineer, however good the building outfit may be, and however well the owner may understand the requirements of his processes, but will add the details which go to make up the complete economical plant.

The process man looks at the building as part of the housing of his machinery. The building outfit looks mainly to the building as a piece of structural work. The competent engineer grasps the whole problem, and does not overemphasize one thing or slight another. The habit of going to contracting firms specializing in some material and getting them to design the structural end of the job is likely to produce a one-sided design, and the owner should have some one who is competent to judge the details, and who is not directly financially interested in a material or any particular method of handling. One might at times feel alarmed at the size of the drug bills if one's doctor owned a drug store. An owner oftentimes needs competent, disinterested advice as to saving money on details, as well as spending it on details.

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Editorial Comment

The subject of the sketch in this week's "Guide" is Mr. Frank Miles Day, a gentleman who exemplifies in his person and achievement the finest traditions of American architecture. Artist, scholar and craftsman, Mr. Day has given to the age which has encompassed his activities expressions of a genius as varied as it is strong, original and facile. His is one of the big, clear visions of contemporary art. Mr. Day is in the best sense of that much shopworn phrase "an ornament to his profession." He is one of the men whose standards, professional and private, have contributed much to give architecture its present dignity as a calling worthy of men of the finest attainments and of the most honorable antecedents. Mr. Day's work is able to speak for itself. Few men in contemporary architecture can point to so much that is notable, to so little that falls short of the very highest reaches of distinction.

* * *

In a little chat between the editor of "The Guide" and a widely known local builder here recently, "The Guide's" attention was called to an abuse which, we feel confident, needs only to be brought to the attention of the architectural profession to be made the subject of remedial measures. The abuse complained of is the practice of requiring a deposit on plans and specifications from prospective bidders on new work, a deposit which, the builder quoted assures us, is either not refunded, upon return of the plans, or is refunded only in part. The builder's contention is that the architect should provide copies of the plans and specifications in sufficient quantity without charge, this duty being a part of his contract as the architect of the job and in the interest of the owner by way of facilitating active bidding with a possible lower price on the work than would otherwise be the case.

The editor of "The Guide" introduces the subject here largely with a view to drawing out expressions of opinion as to this contention from both sides, feeling that the question is one worthy of intelligent discussion. To this end we shall be grateful for communications bearing on the point at issue, which is—

Should the architect provide copies of the plans and specifications in sufficient number for the use of all bidders without charge for these, or should there be a fixed charge which bidders should be required to meet?

The subject is one upon which "The Guide" would be glad to hear from both bidder and architect,—each approaching the question from his own angle and each giving the reasons why, in his individual judgment, the matter should be decided one way or the other.

The question has been brought up to some extent by the communications printed in last week's and a preceding number of "The Guide" setting forth the disadvantages under which estimators work because of the lack of a sufficient number of copies of the specifications covering new work. Both discussions are in some degree related and may, we hope, result in an interesting exchange of views, trade and professional.

* * *

Commissioner Murphy, of the Tenement House Department of New York City, is opposed to Superintendent of Buildings Carlin's bill to license builders. He is opposed to it because he (Mr. Murphy) doesn't believe in restricting anyone's right to earn a living. Mr. Murphy thinks that anybody who wants to practice medicine should be permitted to do so regardless of fitness or consequences to the community; that anyone who has an itching to practice law should have the right to do so without any question as to his ability to interpret the statutes; and by the same token that anyone who hankers to class himself as a builder should be granted the right to do so whether he knows the simplest rudiments of the trade or is of the type that doesn't care to learn. Mr. Murphy believes, however, in licensing architects. "The fact that they (the architects) do not supervise the buildings which they have designed," remarks the sapient namesake of the Boss of Tammany, "is one of the evils of which we have most often to complain."

After reading an assortment of Mr. Murphy's views one is tempted to speculate upon just what quality—sagacity, perspicacity or just sheer garden loquacity—Mr. Murphy's sponsors obtained his appointment to the job of Tenement House Commissioner, or could it have been that quality, common to officials of the Murphy type, somewhat irreverently designated as plain, simple jackass-ity?

* * *

"The Guide" is a staunch believer in the signature. The painter signs his pictures, and this signature becomes in time a considerable factor in determining the picture's value. The sculptor's signature is as much a feature of his work as the work itself. One looks for the signature in a novel, a play, a sonata or a poem—why not in a beautiful building? If architecture is "frozen music," why not identify the name of the composer with his work?

To conceive a beautiful piece of architecture requires as fine an order of creative genius as to conceive a masterpiece of harmony; a moving epic; a novel, or a picture. Why deny to the mind behind the conception the permanent association of his name with his work? The question is not one of ethics. It is in no sense related to advertisement. It is one of simplest justice. Would the fee a

poet gets for his lyric pay him to permit it to go out into the world under the mask of anonymity? Would the dramatist's royalties reimburse him for resigning all claims other than monetary on the fruits of his genius? Would Sargent or Chase consider the check of the collector a sufficient reward for painting canvases the authorship of which might be disputed six months hence?

What objection can possibly urge itself, then, to the signature? It adds, if anything, to the value of the building. It serves as a spur to good work, because no man knowing that his name is to go with it will care to sign anything but his best.

It will encourage public interest in good architecture by making the layman acquainted with the actual work of men whom he now knows by reputation only.

Let us have the signature then by all means.

The creative artist who fears to sign his work either lacks faith in himself or is following a calling for which fate has not predestined him.

Men who are gifted by the gods to achieve should make known the nature as well as the extent of their achievements. This—whether in painting, in sculpture, in fiction, in verse, or in architecture.

"The Guide" believes in the signature. It believes in rendering unto Caesar those things that are Caesar's, whether in artistry or in the more prosaic affairs of life.

We have neither patience nor sympathy with the rat-minded intelligence which finds in the signature a suggestion of advertisement.

* * *

Mr. Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, contemplating the new terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City, says:

"That there existed a railroad man poetic and audacious enough to want it, architects with genius powerful enough to create it, and a public with heart enough to love it—these things are for me a surer proof that the American is a great race than the existence of any quantity of wealthy universities, museums of classic art, associations for prison reform or deep-delved safe deposit vaults crammed with bonds. Such a monument does not spring up by chance. It is part of the slow flowering of a nation's secret spirit."

And in the face of tributes such as this there are human moles purblind enough to presume to deny to the architect the right to sign his work!

* * *

According to a writer in "House Beautiful," there is a growing tendency abroad to return to "the small house," with its tang of home and its all pervading sense of cheer and intimate living.

"An English duchess," says this writer, "shocked the proprieties recently by declaring publicly, and even reiterating, that she would rather live in a cottage than in her over-servanted ducal palace; other duchesses, emboldened by her truthful example, said they felt the same way. These ladies, at their

extreme of the social scale, were voicing the sentiments of the most intelligent element of the great middle class as well. We are all in revolt against old and outworn modes of life, though it is to be feared that most of us did not know enough to revolt until domestic servants, through their rarity, taught us to do so. Many of us are now bravely living our own lives in small cottages as opposed to the sort of life in large houses or mansions that other people think we ought to live. Happiness is obtainable only under conditions of freedom, and one of the first and most important forms of freedom in our present stage of evolution is freedom from servants. This is not the only release that the cottage brings—one is also free from the too many social duties that crowd upon one in the

larger house, robbing one of every opportunity of being one's self. According to a student of sociology, the large house is what has turned so many mothers into housekeepers instead of child-trainers. If accurate count could be made of the number of women in this land who are burdened with from two to ten rooms more than they need, the figures would be a startling revelation of unintelligence; for most of these women, like the duchesses mentioned, would prefer, in their hearts, not to have the extra rooms with their attendant extra ties. But, being cowards, they are afraid to speak their preference. The English duchess, we are told, did. She rented her palace last summer to a millionaire American, while she lived simply with one servant in a five-room cottage on the estate."

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Immense Improvements made in this Field of Building Accessories within the past Twenty-five years, the Glass Knob and Sherardized Finish.

During the past twenty-five years, the manufacture of builders' hardware in the United States has made greater strides than in the centuries before. Credit for this advance must be given to the inventive genius of the Connecticut Yankees. One of its greatest sons produced the pin tumbler cylinder lock, having the Yale type of key. The use of this key has been the great influence in the manufacture of builders' hardware in this country, and is the cause of its popularity and demand throughout the world.

The so-called art finishes on hardware trimmings, are to-day of interest to the architect, the owner and the decorator. Prior to the adoption of dark colored stains on the wood work, polished bronze, polished brass and Oriental design bronze goods were in great demand.

This design was popular in all places except Boston and vicinity. Boston would not stand for it. Boston was the home of the glass knob industry. The glass knob in the old days represented culture and refinement.

The glass knob and the simple trimmings used with it have won the fight with Oriental and other schools of art, and is to-day much in vogue.

Hats off to Boston and the glass knob! Both have had a great refining influence on American home life.

The wood knob and wood rose and wood key plate to match the wood work, were also in demand. The mineral, the porcelain, and the jet knob were used on the lower grades of work.

Dull brass or so-called lemon brass followed soon after. It will always be popular because it is a trimming which is a handsome and quiet contrast to the rich colored stains which are almost universally used.

Dull brass is extensively used on enameled or light colored painted wood work. When the owner's pocketbook will stand the strain, use gold plated hardware.

Some architects and decorators are partial to chocolate finish hardware where a brown stain is used. They do not want the hardware to be a contrast to the wood work, but believe in a harmony of colors.

Nifty hardware trimmers sometimes use a light dull silver on ebonized wood work. This is a glaring but pleasing contrast, quite Japanese in fact.

Formerly door butts were commonly made of cast iron, but this metal has been almost entirely replaced by wrought steel and bronze. Cast iron butts are liable to crack and cannot be given the handsome finishes of wrought hardware.

Wrought bronze butts will not rust and are particularly suitable for exterior doors. For general purposes, however, cold rolled wrought steel is the ideal metal for butts and hinges. The process of cold rolling increases the strength of the steel and gives it a clean, bright surface, which adds to the beauty of the plated finishes.

The finest grade of wrought steel butts are highly polished and heavily plated in dull brass, bronze, antique copper, nickel, and many other finishes. The finish of the knobs, locks and other hardware can be accurately matched. There are several new finishes recently placed on the market, among which may be mentioned the sand finishes, in which the metal is treated by sand blast before plating, and the Sherardized finish, a new process which prevents rust effectively. Butts can be Sherardized and then plated, giving not only a handsome finish, but one which is very nearly as rust proof as solid bronze.

Electric Light Value

Nowadays there are very few merchants who do not understand that a light, bright store means more trade with the public and better work from the employe. If you use Electric Light you not only employ the most efficient method of illumination, but you also receive good advertising value. Tungsten lamps have cut the cost of Electricity more than one-half.



Butts for use in less expensive buildings are not polished before plating, but the surface of the cold rolled steel, known in the trade as "planished," readily permits plating in the various finishes, although the finished appearance is not quite equal to the "polished" butts.

Usually the hardware is purchased before the full size details are drawn and the hardware man is forced to guess at what is wanted. This is the one great trouble of the hardware trimmer and is the cause of extras and returned goods.—"American Carpenter and Builder."

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Mr. W. A. Fuchs, formerly associated with the Beaver Board Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is now connected with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company as Eastern advertising manager, succeeding W. A. Davis, promoted to the Traffic Department. Mr. Fuchs is one of the cleverest advertising men in the business, and is already making good in his new duties. The Lehigh Company is one of the strongest and most successful cement making concerns in the field, turning out an article of uniform quality and tremendous sale. Mr. Fuchs' advertising campaign for 1913 embodies some ideas that are essentially "live wire" and that should make cement men sit up and take appreciative notice.

Don't lose any sleep under the impression that there's a corner on brains. Never. People may corner money, but they can't run their business without the "know how"—even then, there's plenty of room. Fraternize with your fellows and broaden your intellect.—Current Comment.

RESTRICTING THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

The present agitation for legislation, regulating the height of buildings, is being observed with widespread interest, especially by those identified with the construction and management of office buildings.

Boston, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, and a few other cities, have ordinances regulating the height of buildings to be constructed in those cities in the future. In many other large cities sentiment favoring restriction of height has developed to a more or less extent. Local conditions contribute in several instances, but the same fundamental objections are the basis for the movement in all cases.

The three controlling factors in height regulation should be: Congestion, light and air, and the idealists add a fourth, "architectural effect." The first is by far the most important to the general public, while the misuse of the second and third wrong the individual.

The thoroughfares of our American cities were planned long before the inception of the present day steel and concrete structures, rivaling each other in height; each year producing one taller than the year previous, writes William F. Bensing in "Building Management." Streets were established long before the advent of the elevator, the agency making our skyscrapers possible. They were not planned to meet their present requirements. The result is congestion, which the height restriction is expected to moderate, and in the smaller cities prevent. It is contended by some that when we increase the height of our buildings, streets should be widened proportionately.

A city's skyscrapers are invariably confined within a comparatively small radius. For a building to be well located implies that it is located within this boundary and a building not well located does not present a promising future as an investment.

To Be on the Ground Build High.

As a city's population increases, the skyscraper population still confines itself to practically the same district. It may shift a trifle, but the business center remains as formerly. Each year very naturally increases the value of ground within this district and the property owner to meet the increasing valuation must build upward; he must protect himself by multiplying the superposed offices.

It has been estimated that had restrictions been placed on the buildings of New York City prior to the introduction of steel construction, Manhattan Island below City Hall might well be covered with buildings ten stories in height, twice the height of buildings located there previous to the time the elevator came into general use. To-day but twelve and one-half per cent. of Manhattan

below Chambers street is occupied by ten-story buildings; the remaining area awaiting modern development.

Tall building construction has clung to Broadway, widening here and there, but with little resulting success to the buildings farthest from the main line of business. Property in this immediate district has advanced 100 to 300 per cent. in the last twenty-five years. Three or four minutes' walk east or west of Broadway brings one to property which within this same period has depreciated and in several instances as much as fifty per cent.

The successful merchant will establish himself as near as possible to the center of activity, and while he may be willing to pay \$10.00 per square foot on Broadway, he would not be willing to pay ten cents per square foot for space in the districts east and west referred to.

Restriction would, we are told, have resulted in a far more general and equal increase of land values; a better distributed population; more widespread improvement and a more architectural expression of the city's growth and improvement.

Fire Danger in Modern Building Inconsequential.

Some of the skyscraper critics are of the opinion that a tall building increases the danger in case of fire; that the smoke in the elevator shafts and on stairways would create panic and should the elevators be shut down the narrow stairways would not offer means of egress to the hundreds or thousands, as the case might be, of occupants.

Yet the loss by fire to modern office buildings, meaning those of the steel and concrete type, has been so small in proportion that it is almost negligible. In no class of construction is greater precaution taken to prevent fire than in the office building. A larger percentage of buildings used for office purposes are more strictly fireproof than those of any other classification. In some cities the entire fire loss among skyscrapers for several years is represented by the loss of a few awnings, caused by careless smoker.

In more cases than one has the skyscrapers acted in the capacity of a fire barrier, rather than a menace. With its powerful pumps, ready at a moment's notice, streams of water may be thrown on neighboring buildings.

Fire fighters and insurance companies recognize this and the modern skyscraper has been endorsed by the comparatively low insurance rates placed on them.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that St. Louis, which city has an ordinance restricting the height of its buildings, will permit the construction of the Railway Exchange building, exceeding the limit of 140 feet, on the ground that it will act as a fire barrier and not as a menace.

Would Restriction Help Sanitation?

That high buildings impair the necessary light, and air and are not contributory to sanitation is presented by the opposing elements. Assuming that this is correct and that skyscrapers are usually grouped, we are forced to ask whether height limitation would alter this condition or merely affect a greater area, so far as the streets are concerned?

In some cities the agitation is prompted partly by efforts to preserve a uniform skyline. The press has taken up the height problem along with ideas of city planning and we cannot say that the skyscraper has received kind treatment at its hands. In the greater majority of cases the press has declared itself in favor of restriction.

One of the Pacific Coast cities has an ordinance prohibiting the construction of buildings exceeding 100 feet in height. Whether the limit shall be removed is the subject of much controversy. Those working for its removal are of the opinion that the limit is an impediment to the city's progress and the opposition holding otherwise.

One of this Western city's newspapers prints an editorial declaring against skyscrapers, which follows in part:

"New York, San Francisco, Chicago and other cities, though at times inclined to be a little boastful in public with reference to their achievements in skeleton architecture, in private are frank enough to admit that they would have been better pleased had the happy medium been preserved and that the result is contracted business districts and disagreeable congestion. It is a very difficult matter, save at a tremendous cost, to bring the centers of great cities into harmony with lines of grace and beauty. Opportunities for city planning are afforded principally by growing cities of this type. Skyscrapers, unless grouped, become a disfigurement instead of an embellishment. We need a scheme of construction that will give us uniformity instead of monotony.

"Houston, Texas, a city of intermediate size, is one of the great number of cities which have recently become interested in city planning. As a part of the movement to beautify Houston, the following restriction has been placed on the height of buildings erected there in the future: 'A building may occupy its entire lot to a height not exceeding the width of the principal street on which it faces, in no case exceeding 100 feet, above this the cuage of the building shall not exceed one-fourth of such height multiplied by the area of the lot.' "

Limitation to enhance a city's beauty is the cry of one body of agitators; others thinking of more material benefits say limit the height of your buildings and thereby equalize property values, as the cessation of contraction through the agency of the skyscraper would necessarily mean the expansion of the business district.

As to the Rule of "Ancient Light."

The skyscraper is injurious to the individual inasmuch as it deprives the owners of ad-

joining property of their "ancient light," is one plea loudly proclaimed.

In this country no recourse is afforded the party so injured. In the absence of a law covering this "ancient light" doctrine in our country, a Brooklyn property owner took the matter into his own hands. His procedure was very simple and the probable reason for its success. He announced through the press that he would erect a building on his ground equal in height to that of the offending skyscraper adjacent to his property, which would have meant the darkening of two sides of the skyscraper. Through this means he extorted a substantial annual rental for his easement of the beneficial use of his ground, of which he had been deprived.

One of the belligerents calls forth a bugaboo in the form of the "Spite Skyscraper" and rushes into print with the fallacy that the increasing abuse of this "Ancient Light" building eventually terminate in the erection of spite buildings by the affected parties, which would bring financial disaster on the former project and at the same time leave no possibility of the "spite building" paying an income on the investment.

One broad-minded (?) man agrees that exceptions should be allowed, and that one should be permitted to build as high as he chooses, provided he owns all the land on which the shadows of his building would fall. He doesn't specify the season of the year when measurements shall be taken, nor make any provision for parking the surrounding grounds.

Morally, a person may be entitled to the light which would fall on his ground, minus the obstructions; however, had a law guarding these supposed rights been incorporated into our statutes some years prior to the evolution of the present type of construction, it would have acted as a very effective barrier to the wonderful progress in office building and other construction which we have witnessed in the past decade or two.

A Question for Each City to Solve Itself.

That the height of a city's buildings should be governed by its topography, as well as population, contends a well-known architect. He asks whether the skyscrapers should be permitted in cities such as Philadelphia and Washington, with their expanses of level land awaiting modern development, and whether there is urgent necessity of a forty-two-story building in Seattle, a city of 250,000 inhabitants.

The skyscraper's critics sometimes deviate from the chosen plan of attack and relieve the monotony by inserting an individual thought or two into the rehearsal. One recently declared that "the skyscraper, in the greater majority of cases, is a monument to individual vanity." Covers lots of territory, doesn't it? We believe that in most instances the primary reason for constructing a tall building is that the builder expects to derive therefrom a certain per cent. on the amount invested. At any rate, skyscrapers are very fitting monuments to the men who had faith

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enough in the futures of their respective cities, to substantiate this in the form of a modern office building.

That conditions in our cities with populations ranging from fifty thousand up to one-half million do not justify buildings of the size now standing and under construction is at the same time correct and incorrect.

From the viewpoint of the idealist, it is

correct. Conceding that these various cities really needed the space provided by the erection of skyscrapers; the same area would have been contributed by the erection of several smaller buildings, thereby distributing the business population, avoiding future congestion and equalizing property values.

The value of certain property would be reduced by this process, the curtailment of its earning capacity naturally depreciating its value, but other properties would increase proportionately.

From the perspective of the investor in large office buildings the above is incorrect, inasmuch as there is demand for the additional space his building has or will provide. Traffic congestion has not as yet become a serious problem in these cities and receives very little consideration. He is governed by the ancient law of supply and demand and reasons that a large building is justified, provided the demand for space is present. He builds with the expectation of securing tenants for his building and realizing a fair return on the investment.

In cities of the size above mentioned, nothing has added more to their metropolitan aspect than the skyscraper. These tall structures also have been of unestimable value in the way of advertising their various cities. The smaller the city, the greater the value of the skyscraper as a publicity agent. The citizen of a growing young city, strayed from his bailiwick, never fails to mention the local skyscraper while extolling the wonders of his city.

The Traffic Problem in New York.

A great many suggestions have been advanced to aid in the solution of the congestion problem in New York City. Scientists, who have recently investigated the rock formations underlying this city, inform us that New York is built upon a foundation of solid rock, so ancient as to reveal no signs of volcanic action. If this is correct, there is no reason for believing that the limit has been reached by the new Woolworth building with its 865 feet, or will it be at even 1,000 feet, if the question of profit can be satisfactorily answered. The erection of thirty and forty-story structures will go on and therewith the ever-increasing concentration of the business population.

Will it become necessary at some time in the near future to exclude vehicle traffic from certain streets in the congested districts, or perhaps build a series of bridges at various heights to accommodate pedestrians? While subways relieve the congestion to a degree, one is no sooner constructed than this congestion begins anew.

The relief afforded by the removal of all obstructions to the wall line is almost inconsequential. Incidentally, the justice of compelling the owners of these buildings to cut away their fronts and bear the expense themselves, is highly questionable. The city having permitted these obstructions, should at least share the expense, which is entirely for public advantage.

Would Limit New York Buildings to 150 Feet.

At this time there is a movement on foot in New York City to regulate the height of buildings constructed there; the advantages and disadvantages of legislation of this nature are being studied from every possible angle and undoubtedly the final disposition of the matter there will have some bearing in other cities. The building code of New York City now restricts the height of tenement houses to one and one-half times the width of the street on which they front, making exception in the event they face a public park.

That the city government, at least in part, is in sympathy with the movement was evidenced recently when Rudolph Miller, superintendent of buildings, said that the elimination of the exaggerated skyscraper should be commenced at once. His idea of a height limit is about 150 feet.

Some cities have considered the widening of their streets as a solution of the congestion problem, both present and future. While this would undoubtedly offer the relief sought for, the expense of a program of this nature makes it prohibitive.

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Summary for week ending March 1st, 1913:

Number of transfers.....	509
Amount of transfers.....	\$1,128,430.97
Cash consideration	201,522.00
Mortgage consideration	926,908.97
Ground rent consideration.....	4,200.01
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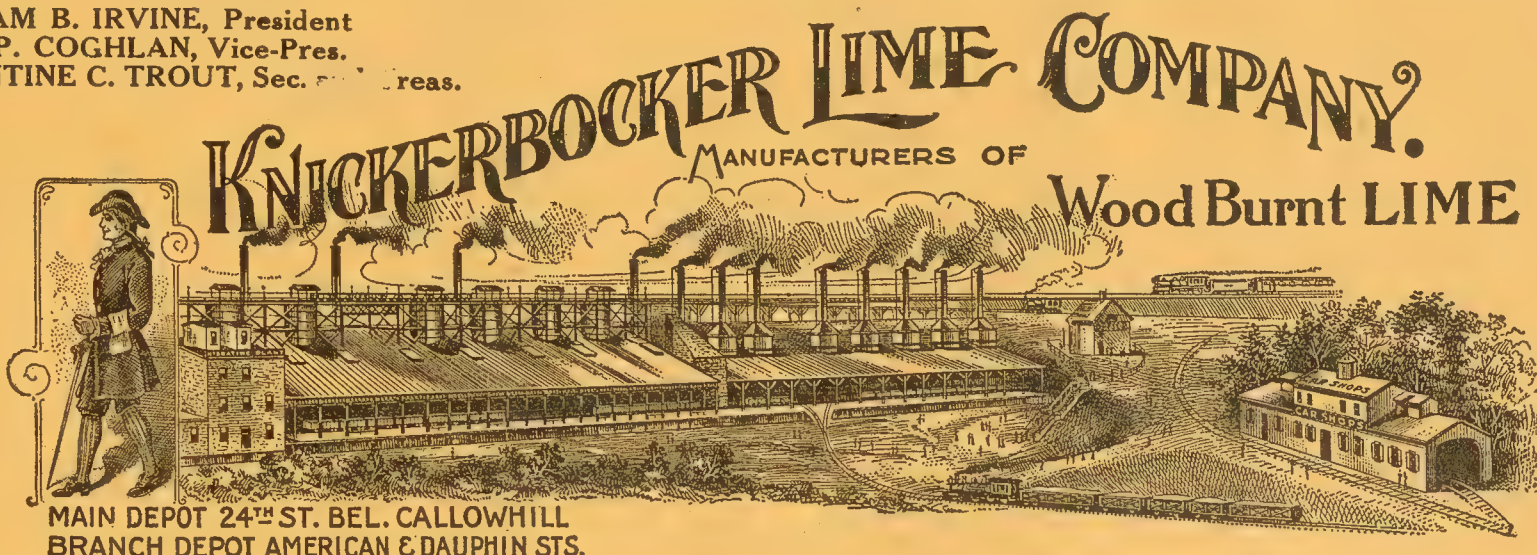
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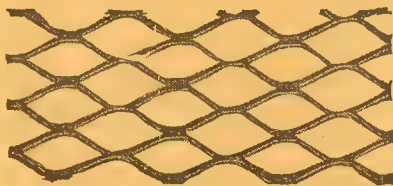
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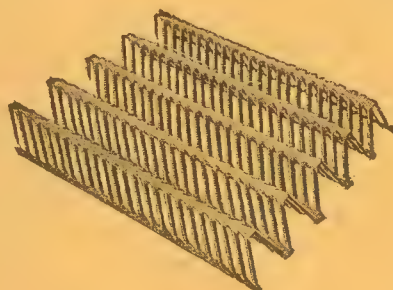
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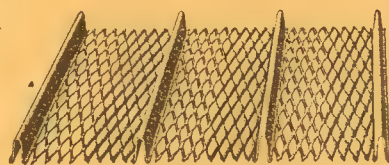


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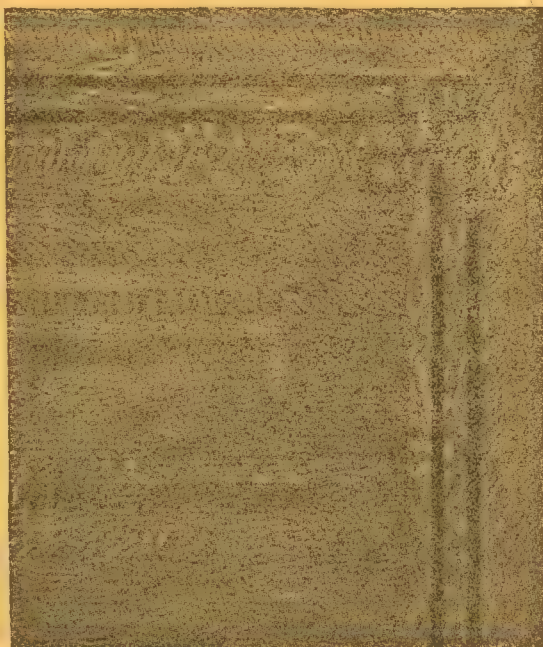
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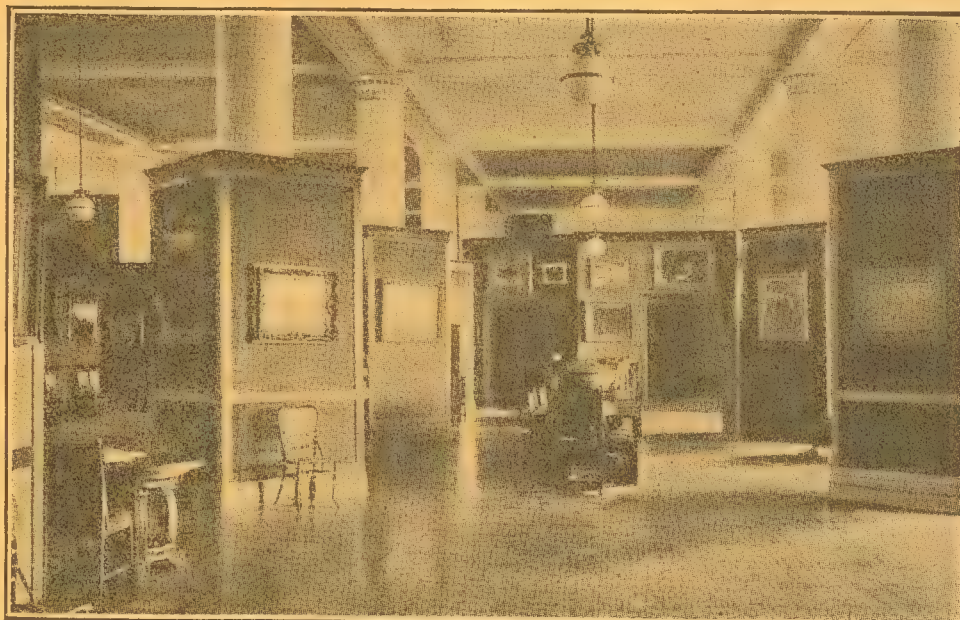
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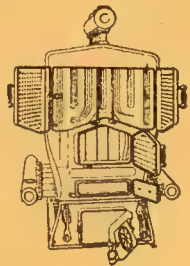
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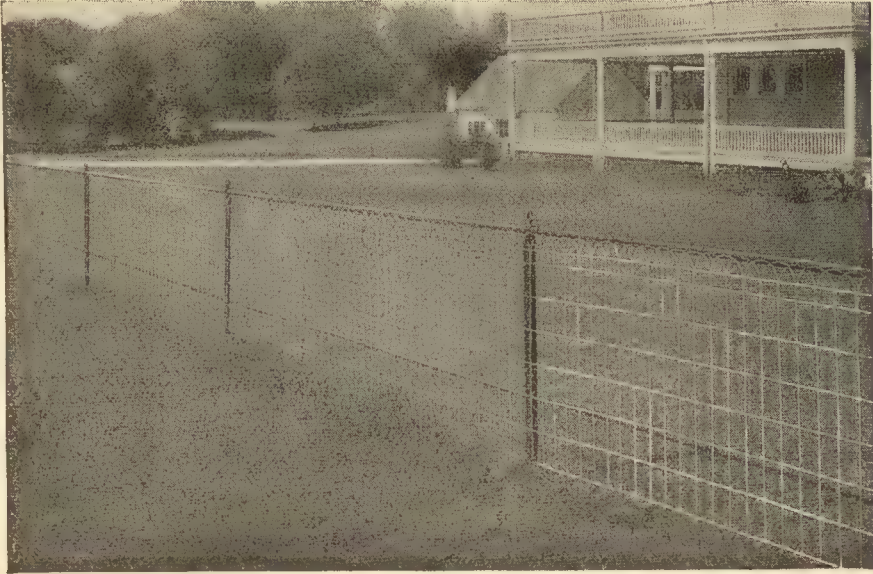
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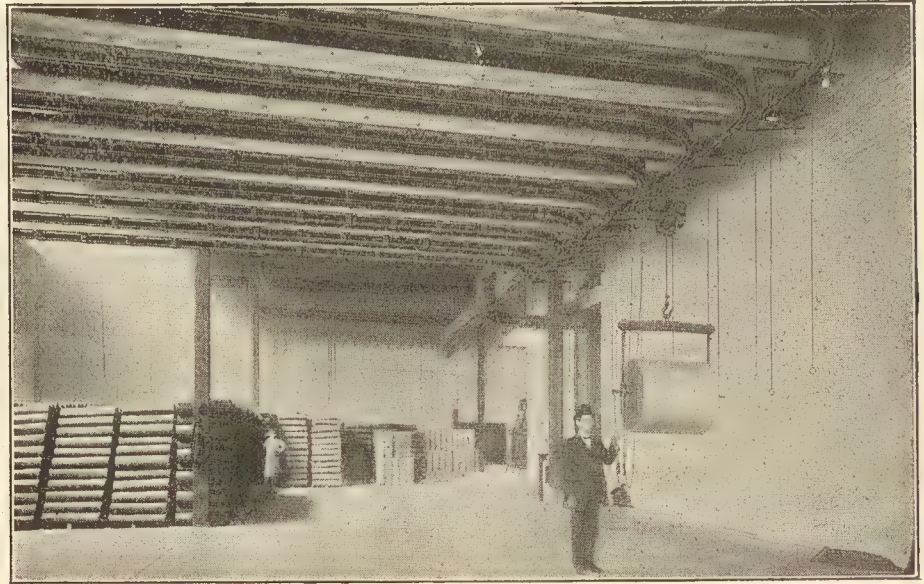
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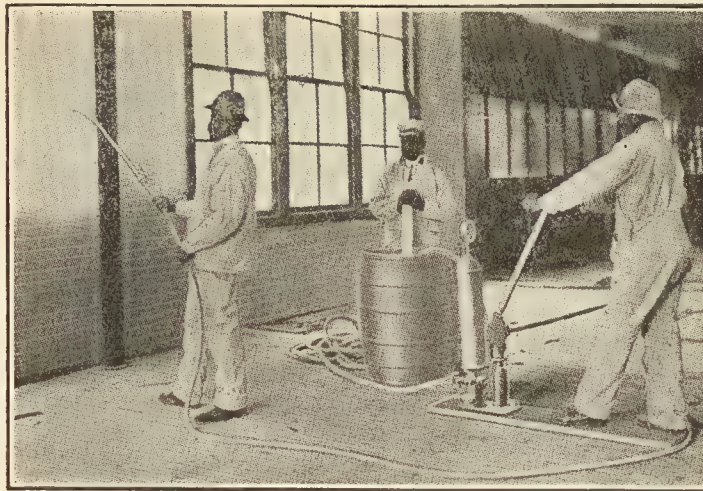
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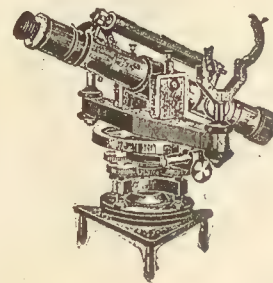
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Factory Building, 233 South Fifth street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, J. D. Lit, Eighth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 28x144 feet, slag roof (electric lighting and heating reserved). Architects have received bids.

Residence, Longport, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenach, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Joseph H. Donnelly, Longport, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, three stories, 347x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors (hot water heating reserved), marble interior. Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Seminole and Chestnut avenues, Germantown. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Evan Randolph, Morris Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x75 feet, shingle roof (electric lighting and heating reserved), limestone, Italian white marble interior, hardwood floors, two bathrooms. Final plans in progress.

Church, Ruth and Somerset streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Twelfth U. P. Church, care W. S. Colbert, 5128 Kensington avenue. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due March 17. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street; Robert Beatty Bros., 2321 East Fletcher street.

Factory (add.), Thirty-fifth and Gray's Ferry avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Harrison Bros. Co., Inc., on premises. Brick and concrete, three stories, 67x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Bridgeton, N. J. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, John F. Perry, Bridgeton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting, hard-

wood floors. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

School, Coatesville, Pa., \$60,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education, care J. E. Doan, Coatesville, Pa. Brick, two stories, 16 rooms, concrete floors. Owners have received bids.

School, Mount Ephraim and Jackson sts., Camden, N. J.; \$100,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone fireproof, two stories, 129x154 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hollow tile and expanded metal. Owners taking bids, due March 17. The following is the complete list of bidders: New York and New Jersey Engineering Co., Newark, N. J.; Turner & Stewart, G. W. Bachman, J. W. Draper, W. Wrixford, D. H. Sharp, Mockett Construction Co., and E. D. Boyer, Camden, N. J.; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Ed. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ranstead street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; Wayne Construction Co., 1214 Filbert street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; W. E. Dotts, Bulletin Building; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Office Building, 1425 and 1427 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 818 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, concrete and stel, fireproof, 40x100 feet, probably ten stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Bungalow, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. F. Street, Drexel Building. Owner, Thomas Endicott, Atlantic City, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 25x40 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Camden, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Rev. S. Weitzyski, Camden, N. J. Stone, one story, 90x70 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one week.

Church and Sunday School, Vineland, N

J., \$40,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church and Sunday School, Leonia, N. J., \$40,000. Architect, George E. Savaga, e Witherspoon Building. Owner, Methodist Episcopal Congregation, Leonia, N. J. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Sunday School and Manse, Fifty-ninth and Catharine streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, United Brethren Church, on premises. Stone, one and three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect will take bids in one week.

Sunday School and alts. to Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. Stone, two stories, 50x85 feet and 35x50 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due March 17. The following are figuring: J. W. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.; E. S. Williams, Scranton, Pa.; Jury & Son, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Dickover & Son, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Wilson J. Smith, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Store and Residence, 519-521 East Girard avenue, Philadelphia, \$5,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, name withheld. Brick, two stories, 21x75 feet, slag roof, hot water heating, electric wiring. Architects taking bids, due March 15. The following are figuring: D. E. Boyer, 523½ Arch street, Camden, N. J., and the following of Philadelphia: Harry B. Pote, 1031 Montgomery avenue; W. F. Baldwin & Co., 2116 Estaugh street; Einwechter & Hodges, 314 Richmond street; I. A. Dunkelberger, 41 East High street, Germantown, and W. J. Gruhler, High and Baynton streets, Germantown.

Hall, South Hadley, Mass. Architect, W. F. Price, 714 Walnut street. Owner, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Brick and stone, one story, limestone and sandstone.

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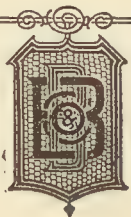
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trimmings, hollow tile and concrete fireproof-
ing, slag and slate roof, electric lighting and
steam heating. Architect taking bids, due
March 13. The following are figuring: J. G.
Doak & Co., rCozer Building; M. W. Young,
Overbrook; William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title
Building, all of Philadelphia; J. W. Bishop,
Worcester, Mass.; the Connors Bros. & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.; F. T. Leye & Co., Springfield,
Mass.; Caspar Ranger, Holyoke, Mass.; The
Tracey Bros. Co., Waterbury, Conn., and H.
Wales Lines Co., Merion, Conn.

Warehouse, 210 South Fourth street. Archi-
tects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street.
Owners, C. E. Howe Co., 208 South Fourth
street. Brick and concrete, four stories, 37x
118 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam
heating. Architects taking bids, due March
14. The following are figuring: Harrison C.
Rea Co., 1027 Wood street; Turner Concrete
Steel Co., 1314 Arch street; H. C. Dahl, 213
South Eighth street; P. Haibach Construction
Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets;
Consolidated Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md.

Printing House, Camden, N. J. Architect,
H. A. Macomb, 214 South Seventh street.
Owners, Chew & Sons, Front and Market sts.
Brick and concrete, three stories, 39x100 feet,
slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating.
Architect taking bids, due March 18. The
following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126
North Twelfth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons,
2011 Market street; Cramp & Co., Denckla
Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street;
F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth
street; George Watson & Sons, 905 Marshall
street, Philadelphia; J. W. Draper, and Tur-
ner & Stewart, Camden, N. J.

Picture Theatre, 3941-3943 Market street.
Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard
Building. Owners, name withheld. Brick,
one story, 40x190 feet, electric lighting. Plans
in progress.

Opera House (alt. and add.), Broad and
Montgomery avenue Philadelphia. Architect,
T. W. Lamb, 501 West Fifth avenue, New
York City. Owners, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133
South Sixteenth street. Brick, three stories.
Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Theatre, Fifty-second and Market streets.
Architects, T. W. Lamb, 501 West Fifth ave-
nue, New York City. Owners, Nixon-Nirdlin-
ger, 133 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia.
Brick and terra cotta, one story. Plans in
progress. Too early for details.

School, No. 7 (alt. and add.), Bayonne, N.
J. Architects, Guilbert & Bettelle, Newark,
N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Bayonne,
N. J. Brick and terra cotta, three stories,
two wings, each 56x66 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating, marble interior,

concrete, expanded metal and terra cotta fire-
proofing. Owners taking bids, due March 13.
A. Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth
street, and Irwin & Leighton, 128 North
Twelfth street, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Residence, 1618 Latimer street. Architect,
A. F. Schenck, Betz Building. Owner, Mrs.
Richard Zeckwer, 1617 Spruce street. Brick
and plaster, two and one-half stories, 23x50
feet, tin roof, electric lighting, hot water
heating. Architect taking bids, due March
15. The following are figuring: M. L. Con-
neon & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; J. R.
Jackson, Perry Building; F. Elvidge & Sons,
5522 Germantown avenue; William R. Dough-
erty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residences (100), Eighth and Ninth and
Hunting Park avenue and Bristol street.
Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut st.
Owner, Thomas J. Ward, 4201 Reese street.
Brick, two stories, 16x43 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, hot water heating and steam
heating, hardwood floors. Owner taking sub-
bids.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J., \$10,000.
Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut
street. Owner, Walker Boureau, Moorestown,
N. J. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-
half stories, slate roof, hardwood floors, three
bathrooms, electric lighting, steam heating.
Architect has received bids.

Residences (6), St. Martin's, Philadelphia.
Architects (associated), E. B. Gilchrist, Har-
rison Building, and R. R. McGoodwin, 34
South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George
Woodward, North American Building. Stone,
frame, brick and plaster, two and one-half
stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, elec-
tric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects
will take bids in about a month.

Church (alt. and add.), Franklin and
Church streets, Frankford. Architects, E. F.
Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets.
Owners, St. Joachim's R. C. Church, on prem-
ises. Stone, one story, consists of new sanc-
tuary and other interior alterations, marble.
Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2034 Delancey
street. Architects, Evans, Warner & Regis-
ter, Witherspoon Building. Owner, H. H.

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Furness, on premises. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, slag roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, expanded metal and concrete fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due March 14. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; F. L. Hoover & Son, 18 South Seventh street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 West Penn Square; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Wash House, Shenandoah, Pa. Architect and engineer, Koelle, Speth Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford sts. Owners, Columbia Brewing Co., Shenandoah, Pa. Brick, one story, 31x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hollow tile and concrete. Architects taking bids, due March 12. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; P. Hai-bach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; D. Bachman, Shenandoah, Pa.

Bakery (alt. and add.), Philadelphia. Architect, J. H. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Girard College, Philadelphia. Brick, one story, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due March 17. The following are figuring: Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Pomeroy Construction Co., 109 Ranstead street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Residence, Melrose Park, Pa. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Colonel Lewis M. Moore, care of Architect. Stone and plaster, three stories, 56x33 feet, wing 30x40 feet, slate roof, Indiana limestone trimmings, marble interior (heating, lighting and floors reserved). Architects taking bids, due March 17. The following are figuring: John N. Gill Co., Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 108 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and John Morrow, York road and Wilson street, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Robeson L. Perot, 34 South Seventeenth street. Owner, A. M. L. DuPont, Wilmington, Del. Plaster, three stories, 64x76 feet, slate roof, expanded metal and hollow tile fireproofing (heating, electric lighting and hardwood floors reserved). Architect taking bids, due March 15. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Hospital, Abington, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Abington General Hospital, Abington, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 107x48 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids in two weeks.

Residences (24), Sixty-first and Christian streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, H. P. Anderson, 5600 Walnut street. Brick, pebble dash, terra cotta, two and three stories, 16x56 feet, hot water

heating, electric lighting, slate, slag and tile roof. Owner taking sub-bids.

Residence, Langhorne, Pa. \$10,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, W. A. Longshore, care architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x72 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Bank, Norristown, Pa. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Owners, Montgomery Trust Company, care Mr. Comley, Norristown, Pa. Marble, two stories. Plans in progress.

Factory, Willard & Ambler streets. Architects, William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street. Owners, C. H. Masland & Sons, on premises. Brick, five stories, 65x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Builder, William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, is taking sub-bids.

Passenger Station, Salisbury, Md. Architect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company, Baltimore, Md. Brick, one story, 30x90 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due March 19. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building.

Apartment House, Jefferson and Watts sts. Architects, Milligan & Pearson, 620 Walnut street. Owner, J. G. Goldberg, 1641 German-town avenue. Brick and limestone, three stories, 36x94 feet, slag roof (electric lighting and heating reserved), hardwood floors. Architects taking sub-bids on all work, due March 14.

Residence (alt. and add), Devon, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, 1720 Spruce street. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, interior marble (hardwood floors reserved). Architect taking bids due March 15. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; Milton W. Young, Overbrook; George F. Payne Company, 401 South Juniper street.

Store Building, 321-323 Market street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Markovitz Bros., on premises. Brick and concrete, six stories, 30x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Garage and Machine Shop, 2775 Kensington avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 50x190 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (heat reserved). Plans in progress.

Residence (remodeling), Upsal, Philadelphia, \$25,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger,

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Residences (48), Hadfield street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, LeRoy A. Ayer, 5400 Locust street. Brick, two stories, 16x50 feet each. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Residence, Melrose Park, Pa. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Col. Lewis M. Moore, care architects. Stone and plaster, three stories, 56x33 feet; win, 30x40 feet. Slate roof, Indiana limestone trimmings, marble interior (heating,

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329 Walnut Street, Phila.

lighting, floors reserved). Architects taking
bids, due March 17th. In addition to those
previously reported, the following are figur-
ing: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; H.
L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. F. Davies,
1208 Chestnut street.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architect,
Robeson L. Perot, 34 South Seventeenth
street. Owner, A. M. L. DuPont, Wilmington,
Del. Plaster, three stories, 64x76 feet, slate
roof, expanded metal and hollow tile, fire-
proofing (heating, electric lighting and hard-
wood floors reserved). Architect taking bids,
due March 15th. The following is the com-
plete list of bidders: William R. Dougherty,
1608 Sansom street; John Duncan, 920 Wal-
nut street, of Philadelphia; W. D. Haddock
& Co., A. S. Read & Bros. Co. and J. A.
Bader & Co., all of Wilmington, Del.

Sub-Station, 8100 Germantown avenue.
Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth
Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Co.,
Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, two
stories, 30x76 feet, slag roof. Architect tak-
ing bids, due March 13th. The following are
figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building;
Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

School (add.), Fifty-ninth and Race streets.
Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Build-
ing. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall.
Brick, three stories, consists of two new
wings, containing 12 rooms. Plans in pro-
gress. Owners will be ready for bids in two
weeks.

School, Thirteenth and Grange streets,
Philadelphia. Architect, J. Horace Cook,
Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Edu-
cation, City Hall. Brick, limestone and terra
cotta, three stories, 80x150 feet, electric light-
ing, steam heating, slag roof. Plans in pro-

gress. Owners will be ready for bids in two
weeks.

Store and Apartment House, Princeton, N.
J. Architect, A. Merchant, New Brunswick,
N. J. Owner, J. V. Beckford, Princeton, N.
J. Brick and plaster, four stories, 65x72
feet, slag and tile roof, electric lighting,
steam heating. Architect taking bids, due
March 17th. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom
street, is figuring.

Barn, Torresdale, Pa. Architect, Lawrence
V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Mrs. M.
T. Dingee, Torresdale, Pa. Frame, one story,
42x52 feet, shingle roof. Architect taking
bids, due March 13th. The following are
figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth
street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; J. W.
Kohl, 308 North Sixteenth street; A. R. Raff,
1635 Thompson street; L. R. Walton, Anda-
lusia, Pa., McClintock & Weaver, 24 Phil-
Ellena street, Germantown.

Residences (5), Atlantic City, N. J., \$40,-
000. Architect, J. P. Kluges, 1012 Walnut
street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, hol-
low tile and plaster, two and one-half stories,
slate roof, hot water heating, electric light-
ing. Architect taking bids, due March 19th.
The following are figuring: H. E. Baton,
Tenth and Sansom streets; Irwin & Leighton,
126 North Twelfth street; Roydhouse-Arey
Company, Heed Building, and the following
of Atlantic City, N. J.: Abacus Construction
Co., W. S. Higbee, Knauer Construction Co.
and Alfred Moore.

Garage, 429 Queen Lane, Germantown.
Architect, private plans. Owner, Robert Col-
lopy, on premises. Brick, one story, 50x140
feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water
heating. Owner taking bids, due March 13th.
J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figur-
ing.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Club House (alt. and add.), 3944 Walnut
street. \$16,000. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey
Building. Owner, Philomusian Club, 3903
Sansom street. Brick, three stories, 34x165
feet, tin and slag roof (steam heating and
electric work reserved). Contract awarded to
Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Garage, Enfield, Pa. Architect, J. C. M.
Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, R. G.
Fell, Enfield, Pa. Plaster, one and one-half
stories, 20x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light-
ing. Contract awarded to F. L. Hoover &
Sons, Builders' Exchange.

Knitting Mill, Seventh and Green streets,
\$27,000. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title
Building. Owners, Diamond Knitting Mill
Co., 327 North Eighth street. Brick, three
stories, 52x84 feet, slag roof, electric lighting,
steam heating. Contract awarded to A. L.
Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architect, Chas.
R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner,
Walter K. Woolman, Riverton, N. J. Plaster
and hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 38x
80 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hard-

wood floors (heating reserved). Contract
awarded to Louis F. Lowden, Riverton, N. J.

Residence, Garage and Greenhouse, Upper
Providence, Delaware Co., Pa., \$40,000. Archi-
tects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Build-
ing. Owner, Walter Rogers Furness, Walling-
ford, Pa. Stone, two stories, 50x130 feet.
Garage, two stories, stone, tile roof, electric
lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors,
five bath rooms. Contract awarded to J. B.
Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Residence, Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Sav-
ery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Build-

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ing. Owner, Mrs. Warren R. Birchall, 547 Pelham road. Stone, two and one-half stories, 49x25 feet, wing 20x17 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Residence, Carpenter and Queen streets, \$14,000. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Dr. J. T. Ullon, 24 Carpenter street, Germantown. Stone, two and one-half stories, 46x34 feet, wing 18x25 feet (electric lighting and heating reserved), slate roof, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Church, Ontario and E streets. Architect, Peter Kuhn, 3958 North Eighth street. Owner, Latter Day Saints, care of Rev. W. Smith, 112 West Ontario street. Stone, one story, 52x56 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Contract awarded to J. W. Mortimer, E street and Indiana avenue.

Surgical Ward, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets, \$200,000. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Brick, steel, limestone and terra cotta, seven stories, 92x94 feet, enamel bricks, slag, slate and tile roofs, hollow tile, concrete and expanded metal lath fireproofing, steam heating from central plant, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Residence, Yardley, Pa., \$15,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Miss Laura E. Parry, Yardley, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Harry Girton, Newtown, Pa.

Stores and Apartments, Fifty-second and Sansom streets, \$15,000. Architect, R. Werner, 5146 Market street. Owner, J. M. Morris, 202 South Second street. Brick and marble, three stories, 48x60 feet, hot water heating, electric lighting, slag roof, American white marble exterior. Contract awarded to H. C. Dahl, 213 South Eighth street.

Hospital (alt. and add.), 1920 Race street. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Monahan Hospital, 1920 Race street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to M. Morrison, 2331 Waterloo street.

Sub-Station, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia. Owner, Beacon Light Company,

Chester, Pa. Brick, one story, 30x92 feet, slag roof, steam heating. Contract awarded to L. H. Morris, Chester, Pa.

Signal Tower, Rahway, N. J. Architect, William H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, two stories, 17x27 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searling, Perry Building.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 5001-5003 Wayne avenue. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Bart Smith, Seymour and Keyser streets, Germantown. Brick, three stories, consists of new front and interior alterations. Contract awarded to J. H. Walters, 168 East Walnut lane, Germantown.

Residence alt. and add., Enfield, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. J. H. Strawbridge, 457 West Brighthurst street. Frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heating, three bath rooms. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wynecote, Pa.

Post Office, Augusta, Pa. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, three stories, tile and copper roof, steam heating, electric lighting. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, submitted the lowest bids, as follows: Limestone, \$242,800; sandstone, \$249,400.

Saloon (alt. and add.), 1302-1304 Drury street, \$4,500. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. T. O'Brien, 1302-1304 Drury street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Residence and Garage, Broad street and Northeast Boulevard. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank P. Clark, 1328 North Thirteenth street. Brick and limestone trimmings, three stories, 32x35 feet, tile and slag roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to George A. Boyd, 1822 Erie avenue.

Residence, Ambler Heights, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, W. G. Murfit, care U. G. I., Eleventh and Market streets. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 25x35 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Contract awarded to Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

University of Pennsylvania Museum (O), Thirty-third and Spruce streets. Jacob Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$190,000. Museum, brick, three stories, 58x46 feet.

F. W. Maurer & Sons (O), Wayne avenue and Bristol street. Robert Beatty & Bros. (C), 2331 East Fletcher street. Cost, \$22,000. Manufacturing building, brick, three stories, 52x106 feet.

E. S. Bradley (O), 5230 North Broad street. Cost, \$121,000. Twenty-two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, Fifteenth and Lindley avenue.

F. M. Hansell (O), 1207 Race street. Thos. M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$8,000. Manufacturing, brick, two stories, 20x132 feet, Thirty-fourth and Chestnut streets.

John Dear (O), 4544 Greene street, Germantown. Cost, \$10,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet, Coulter street and Germantown avenue.

John J. Ullman (O), 262 South Ninth street. Cost, \$800. Garage, brick, two stories, 16x35 feet, 250 South Darien street.

M. A. Howart (O), 1215 Foulkrod street. Louis Ahlers (C), 4433 Salmon street. Residence, two stories, 14x42 feet, 1906 and 1908 Oxford street.

L. Dalsimus (O), Hotel Lorraine. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1233 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,860. Store, 25 South Seventeenth street.

George F. Lasher (O), 147 North Tenth street. Harrison C. Rea (C), 1027 Wood street. Cost, \$455,000. Building, brick, nine stories, 100x396 feet, Broad and Wallace streets.

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Kahn & Greenberg (O), Morris Building. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$16,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 25x160 feet, Broad and Thompson streets.

Herbert Weiser (O), 3208 Frankford avenue. H. F. Vos (C). Cost, \$11,200. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet. Cost, two dwellings, \$3,600. Twenty-sixth and Ontario streets.

Walter Bean (O), 1640 Germantown avenue. J. S. Goldberger (C), 1644 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$32,000. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 25x35 feet, 1328 Jefferson street.

N. Snellenburg Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$650,000. Warehouse, brick, eight stories, 175x297 feet, Tenth and Berks streets.

Girard Point Storage Co. (O), Philadelphia. James Stewart Co. (C), Chicago, Ill. Cost, \$703,000. Grain elevator, concrete, 96x144 feet, Greenwich Point, Phila.

John Kirk (O), 1819 South Seventeenth street. John Ehman (C), 1026 Mountain street. Cost, \$1,000. Stable, brick, one story, 16x69 feet, 1916 South Sixteenth street.

Peter Thomson (O), 1118 Walnut street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost,

(Continued on page 173.)



THE BALLINGER & PERROT BANQUET

A Most Enjoyable Gathering at the Walton at which Employees of this well-known firm are made Sharers in the Profits of the Concern.

**Profit-sharing by employers with their employees received a practical endorsement at a banquet held in the Hotel Walton, Monday evening, at which were gathered all the associates and employees of the New York and Philadelphia offices of the architectural and engineering firm of Ballinger & Perrot, numbering thirty-two in all, including their staff of architectural, civil and mechanical engineers, the heads of departments, building superintendents from local and distant work, draftsmen, and office force.

Mr. Walter F. Ballinger, the senior member of the firm, presided, and after the banquet had been served gave a brief address, explaining the profit-sharing plan which had been decided upon by the firm.

In brief, this consisted of a plan of sharing a certain proportion of the profits of the business with their employees, who, by their energy and industry had helped earn it. This division of the profits will be upon a two-fold basis; the first of which will consist of the division of a certain sum set aside from the profits in which all the employees will share equally, irrespective of their salaries. Second, there will be a division of an additional amount based upon the proportion which each employee's salary bears to the total amount of salaries paid. Mr. Ballinger announced that the past year had been the most successful and involved the largest amount of business that the firm had ever handled, and

stated that this result was due, in a great measure, to the efficiency and co-operation of their employees, which it was their desire to recognize in a substantial manner. Mr. Emile G. Perrot then distributed checks to their several employees representing their proportion of the profits of the past year on the basis outlined.

Profit-sharing has been practiced by this firm in the past to the extent of sharing a certain portion of the net profits with the heads of their several departments, which has proved so satisfactory that the firm has decided to extend the plan to all of its employees, from the highest to the lowest, believing thereby to obtain an increased co-operation and efficiency throughout their entire force. No pretense is made by the firm that the profit-sharing plan is a species of philanthropy, it being their firm belief that fair treatment of the employees is of mutual benefit to employer and employee. This thought has also found expression in numerous industrial buildings designed by this firm in which lighting, sanitation and healthful conditions have been given foremost consideration.

During the past year Ballinger & Perrot have been engaged in the designing and construction of more than forty institutions and industrial plants throughout the country, ranging value from \$3,000 to \$600,000, including a Model Workingmen's Village of over two

hundred and fifty houses, which is now being erected near Chester, Pa.

The speech-making concluded with remarks from the heads of the several departments and employees expressing appreciation of the profit-sharing plan and voicing the loyalty of the employees to the firm's interests. As the distribution taking place at this time was entirely at the initiative of the firm and had not previously been announced by them, the surprise and pleasure of the recipients was thereby increased. As far as known, this is the first application of profit-sharing on such a general scale that has been made in the architectural and engineering profession anywhere.

Musical numbers, rendered by individual employees, also general singing by all present, were interspersed throughout the evening, and heightened the general good feeling which characterized the occasion.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

Alterations and Additions

Dr. L. F. Flick (O), Eighth and Pine streets. Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$750. Residence.

John Cadwalader (O), 263 South Fourth street. Louis Cohen (C), 417 Christian street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 3314 Walnut street.

Sykes Bros. (O), Hancock and Huntingdon streets. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, \$800. Manufacturing.

Charles J. Wenzinger (O), Front and Allegheny avenue. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, \$750. Store and dwelling.

I. A. Tusby (O), 5619 Edmond street. J. Shuster (C), 3552 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1,530. Dwelling.

Stroud & Wilgous (O), Delaware avenue and Green street. Ed. Molly (C), 2316 East Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$1,100. Storage, Beach and Montgomery avenue.

R. S. Colburn (O), 2262 North Sixteenth street. J. B. Jordan (C), 911 Franklin Bank Building. Cost, \$1,500. Garage, 1845 North Nineteenth street.

J. Bentz (O), 4504 Mulberry street. Cunningham & Bartholomew (C), 4326 Paul st. Cost, \$1,700. Dwelling, Byberry road and Knight road.

William Loney (O), 210 South Fifty-second street. T. Gustoason (C), 210 South Fifty-second street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 214 South Fifty-second street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. M. Schmidt (C), 1308 North Sixth street. Cost, \$3,420. Pent houses, City Hall.

Nixon Paper Co. (O), Manayunk, Phila. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$4,000. Storage.

Soutwark Ice Co. (O), Twelfth and Washington avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Ice house.

Delaware Storage and Freezing Co. (O), 403 American street. Cost, \$1,000. Office.

James F. Burns (O), 713 Cherry street. Koelle, Speth Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$3,000. Manufacturing.

I. N. Froth (O), Oak Lane, Phila. Oak

Lane Park Building Co. (O), Oak Lane, Phila. Cost, \$800. Garage.

Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher (O), Mint Arcade Building. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$5,200. Store, 1630 Market street.

George Geiser (O), Seventh and Medary avenue. F. R. Hill (C), 6700 North Sixth avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Garage.

Schwarz Wheel Co. (O), Margaret and Worth streets. G. West (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$1,300. Storage.

A. N. Mahjaulains (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, 134 South Sixtieth street.

J. T. O'Brien (O), 1302 Drury street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$4,500. Saloon.

Biddle Hardware Co. (O), 517 Commerce street. William Eastbook (C), r519 Commerce street. Cost, \$1,200. Factory.

T. E. Vicklers (O), 2201 Germantown avenue. H. S. Holzer (C), 2115 North Second street. Cost, \$550. Saloon, 916 Callowhill street.

Beacon Light Mission (O), 1512 Allegheny avenue. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, \$5,500. Church, E and Indiana avenue.

R. M. Marjoulain (O), 123 South Sixtieth street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, Fifty-second and Market streets.

J. P. Uolan (C) Thirteenth and Sansom streets. Mitchell Bros. (C), 2125 Race street. Cost, \$7,300. Dwelling, 308 South Thirteenth street.

F. L. Hoover & Sons (O), 18 South Seventh street. Cost, \$4,500. Office, 1023 Cherry street.

Miss W. Lea (O), 2000 Walnut street. H. M. Kester (C), 621 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,500. Residence.

Andrew Blum (O), 34 West Mount Airy avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Shop, Harvey and Germantown avenue.

Charles Robinson (O), 4531 Springfield avenue. Cost, \$800. Stable.

PERMITS FOR NEW BUILDINGS

(Continued from page 171.)

\$42,500. Store, brick, four stories, 47x98 feet, Twelfth and Walnut streets.

Harry H. Weist (O), Eighteenth and Pike streets. Cost, \$27,000. Six dwellings, brick, three stories, 15x37 feet. Cost, \$5,000. One dwelling, Hunting Park avenue and Park avenue.

Chris. Geickel (O), 7101 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$3,900. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, 7156-60 Van Dyke street.

W. Beckman (O), 5309 Master street. Cost, \$9,600. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet, Conestoga and Thompson streets.

C. Kiely (O), 312 West Seymour street. Cost, \$14,400. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x28 feet, Overington and Richmond streets.

Board of Education (O), Land Title Building. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$416,855. School, brick, three stories, 130x277 feet, Third and Mifflin streets.

C. M. Brown (O), Land Title Building. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, \$11,000. Residence, stone, three stories, 29x53 feet, 617 West Upsal street.

Mrs. L. L. Wainwright (O), Ardmore, Pa. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$9,200. Residence, brick, three stories, 18x48 feet, Twenty-second and Delancey streets.

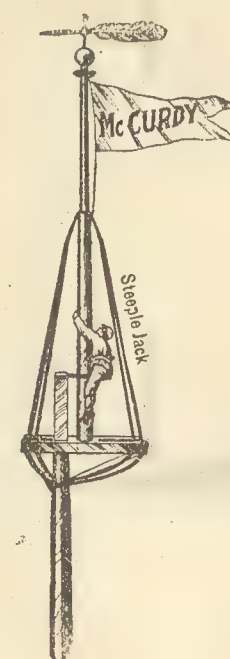
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIREPLACE

Just how the world got on without fireplaces as long as it did is hard for twentieth century folk to figure. But in the oldest castles, manor houses and monasteries of Europe there were no fireplaces such as we know. For the first thousand years or so of this era men were too busy fighting to have much time to spend at home, and the homes of early kings and nobles were rather fortresses than houses. The principal feature of these was a great hall where a king or noble and his retainers celebrated a victory with much feasting and drinking, or retired to nurse the wounds of a defeat.

How to keep warm in one of those great, lofty, flag-paved halls would present a problem at any stage of the heating game, and their owners solved it in the simplest, most primitive way. They wore heavy clothes, drank lots of ale, and built a huge fire on the floor in the center of the hall, at which they could warm one side at a time while awake, and their toes when they went to bed on the

flags. The smoke from the fire curled over their heads and found its way out through a hole in the room called a louvre.

The cooking was done about this fire, and after the feast the retainers slept on the floor of the hall, while the lord and master slept in a small room opening off one end. Later there were separate kitchens, and though the fireplace was no more than a shallow pit in the floor or a slightly raised hearth, and the chimney a hole in the roof, right royal feasts were made over them, of boars and bucks and sheep and cattle, roasted whole and served with many a leathern blackjack of ale to wash it down. A kitchen of this type is the one remaining feature of Glastonbury Abbey in England, which dates back to the twelfth century. The building was neither more nor less than a huge stone chimney, with a couple of doors and a few windows. In it were four huge fireplaces, not recessed, as our sense of the word implies, but merely places where fire was built, around which cooking was



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BARTLETT & CO., Inc.

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MAKERS OF FURNACES AND
RANGES SINCE 1843

done for the monks, the smoke and fumes rising skyward through holes in the peak of the octagonal roof.

The nearest approach in early Norman days to a fireplace of our sort was one against the wall, but instead of having a recess for firelogs and back, there was merely a slope backward from the base, and against this slope logs were probably placed on end. Chimneys were not common even in the finest houses until the fifteenth century. They seem to have been first built in the solar, or upper chamber assigned to women in feudal days.

When fires first left the centre of the great halls and took to one of the walls, they were built on a low, projecting hearth. Over this hearth was a hood resting on brackets or

columns, which directed the smoke upward. Where the slanting roof of the hood merged into the wall, the flue sometimes went straight through to the outer side of the wall. This fashion never became general, and very soon the flue crept straight up the inner wall to the roof, where it was capped by a spire or other ornamental feature. Sometimes this flue retained the hood shape all the way to the roof, but again it was built in more rectangular form.

By the fifteenth century there was less need of fighting. Men cared less to wander from their own firesides, and began to care more about what those firesides were like. There followed such a building boom throughout Europe as has never since been known. Millions of money and more millions of men were spent in building what are even yet marvels and models in architecture. As life, to the few at least, became a more comfortable and more private affair, living rooms increased in number, and scarcely a room was without its fireplace. The old fortresses were remodeled, and in their thick walls was ample space for both hearth and flue to be built, roomy enough for sections of whole trunks of trees, with plenty of wall beyond.

At first the fireplaces were simple, with arch flush with the wall and a small mantel above, sometimes plain, sometimes slightly carved. The chief subject for decoration was the heraldic device of the owner. As the Gothic style evolved and merged into the Renaissance, more and more attention was given to mantelpieces, until they and bedsteads vied with each other for first place in interior decoration, and were to the interior what the entrance was to the exterior. Fire-dogs and fire-backs were elaborately wrought,

to keep pace with the mantelpieces. Some of the earliest dogs had at the top a cup-holder, which could be raised and lowered, and was evidently intended for mulled ale.

The materials used in mantelpieces varied with the locality. Perhaps the finest work of the middle centuries in England was done in wood, which progressed from simple paneling to elaborate carving. Hard chalk and stone were also used in regions where they were more plentiful than oak forests; and in very great houses there was carved marble, largely under the influence of Italian workmen who came with their Renaissance ideas and their facility for working in marble when Henry VIII and Elizabeth stretched forth a welcoming hand to foreigners.

In France wood was perhaps less used than marble and stucco, while in Italy marble was more common than any other material. Germany confined itself very closely to porcelain stoves, though in some of the old castles there are simple forms of open fireplaces. Holland was famous for its tile, for both stoves and fireplaces.

In France, as in England, the commonest scheme of decoration was the use of coats of arms, and one of the oldest mantelpieces to be seen there is in the Chateau Blois, famous as a favorite residence of the diabolical Catherine de Medici during her long reign of terror in France. It was built about the fifteenth century, probably by Louis XII, as it bears in one panel the porcupine of the house of Orleans, and in the other the ermine of his queen, Anne of Brittany, and their initials. Francis I, who succeeded this king and was a great patron of Italian art, built a new wing to the chateau with mantelpieces much more ornate if less beautiful in proportion. One of the finest bears his device, the salamander, which, together with his motto, "I nourish the good and extinguish the evil," was very appropriate for a fireplace.

A visit to the mediaeval manor houses and chateaux is like digging around the roots of a family tree. These old fireplaces and chimney pieces are the granddaddies of our modern ones. After them many are to-day being fashioned, with such changes and improvements in interior construction as conditions require and inventive genius can contrive. There is no longer need of a roomy chamber for the chimney sweep, nor for the heavy beam which braced the chimney in many an ancient fireplace, and proved fatal to many a great mansion in remote regions with no fire protection. When one thinks what these mediaeval monuments have been through, it is surprising that anything is left to tell the tale of their former glory. During the French Revolution the mobs vented their rage against their rulers by destroying as much of their costly work as possible; and during the revolution of taste in different centuries finely carved stone chimney pieces have been carefully painted and grained to imitate wood, and others torn out and replaced with some fad of the moment.

In the early days of our own country, of

necessity the pioneers went back to first principles. Fireplaces were ample in size and modest in decoration. How ample may be seen by the various adjuncts to a colonial fireplace—spits and big dogs, and kettles of all sorts and sizes swinging from the pot-hooks and hangers—some even having a seat inside them. How simple, may be seen in the few houses still standing that date back to colonial days.

Naturally, in early days, the fireplaces showed the influence of the various mother countries. In the Dutch settlements tile was used about the opening. In English settlements a broad beam took the place of an arch, and in the South, where there were many English proprietors of means and refined taste, the decorations, though simple, were remarkable for delicacy and grace. Some were of delicately carved wood, others of cement composition decorated in low relief, and others of marble. Almost without exception they were white, with gold leaf on the relieved portions.

With the stove era fireplaces went out of fashion. A few houses had mock fireplaces where no fire was ever built, and showy mantelpieces as ugly as everything else about most American houses until within the past decade or two. About the only genuine thing in the way of a native American fireplace was that built in some Western prospector's cabin or mountain inn. After stoves the introduction of central heating made open fireplaces still more unnecessary, and oddly enough the self-same thing has made possible the recent revival. Now, as never before, the fireplace can be considered from the aesthetic rather than the practical viewpoint, and there are no two opinions as to the charm of the open fireplace. There is something so cheerful and inviting about it, something so companionable in the glow of coals and crackling of wood, something so conducive to contentment and to dreaming, that no home is complete without at least one. And since one need

no longer depend upon the open fireplace for warmth in large rooms, it can fulfill its perfect mission—that of beauty and good cheer. To be sure, more than a hundred years ago Count Rumford invented a fireplace that he pledged his word, and proved, would heat comfortably rooms of more than ordinary size, but there are restrictions in the dimensions of the opening that detract from the charm of Rumford fireplaces.

The fireplaces of to-day may be traced to a varying ancestry. Just as all good democrats like to think themselves of aristocratic origin, so as many as possible fashion their fireplaces after those of mediaeval palaces. In the House reading room in the Congressional Library at Washington, we, the people, have blazoned our royal device in the center of a massive chimney piece; and in private homes as well as public buildings there are mantelpieces that rival in splendor those built by the order of princes.

Obviously, however, elaborate chimney pieces are not suited to bungalows and other small houses, and in these modester homes, in country clubs and mountain inns, are found the descendants of some humble cottager of Old England with heavy beam and cosy settle; some quaint Dutch burgher with pictured tiles; some half-savage Norman with lowered hood; and there are those who do not disdain the humble American origin of the Western pioneer, built of stones picturesquely piled at the end of a cabin. Indeed this typical American fireplace and chimney of irregular cobbles has attained a great popularity, and it should encourage architects to seek close at hand for inspiration, both in the matter of material and its use. Since fireplaces no longer have rivals in the form of carved bedsteads, as in the olden days, they stand supreme as the conspicuous feature of the interior of a house, and to have them harmonious and satisfying is worth all the thought and effort that may be spent on them. —B. H. Smith in "Radiation."

It is full of good design and domestic sentiment. It is a block that would attract attention even in some foreign town where one expects to find the picturesque.

"Different but equally admirable types of altered facades may be seen in isolated examples in other parts of town. In the north-west corner of Stuyvesant Square is one where the original front above the third story was retained and changed in color from dreary brown to sparkling white, while the lower two stories were built out almost to the sidewalk line; their roof makes a sort of balcony at the third story level, and is enclosed by a classic railing and urns. The unaltered dwellings on either side furnish eloquent testimony of the improvement worked here. Washington Square on the west side has still a different specimen, for this one has kept its entrance on the second story, but has made it approached by a flight of brick steps parallel to the sidewalk instead of a brown stone stoop at right angles to it. These stairs lead first to an uncovered porch with a tiled floor, marble seats, and a well-designed iron railing. From here one steps into a covered brick outer vestibule. A little balcony has been thrown across the two parlor windows and these elongated in French casement fashion to give access to the balcony. This scheme is of more than ordinary interest architecturally.

"All these examples, and many on upper Fifth and Park avenues will demonstrate the great possibilities of the old stereotyped city house, if handed over to an architect of skill and resource. No general plan of alteration has been followed in those described, and thus a decided originality and charm are apparent in every instance. Architects no longer ward off these commissions with the old excuse that it is as much trouble to alter an old house as to build a new, but find pleasure and interest in infusing character and distinction into cheerless streets of brown stone."

* * *

The County of Albany which is to erect a County Court House for the various city departments, on the property bounded by Eagle, Lodge, Steuben and Columbia streets, Albany, will cost, including plumbing, heating, ventilating, wiring, permanent furniture and fixtures, but exclusive of movable furniture, mural decorations, architectural and engineering fees, and the acquisition and clearing of the site, \$672,000. Judging from the large number of architects who have consented to submit plans in competition, it will be one of the liveliest and most interesting architectural contests now before the profession.

Franklin B. Ware, 1170 Broadway, Manhattan, is architectural adviser, and Frank Miles Day and Walter Cook have been appointed by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Supervisors to act with the adviser on the jury of award. It has been estimated that a building containing the requirements and constructed of substantial material can be constructed for 32 cents per cubic foot. Any design, therefore, which ex-

(Continued on page 177.)

NOTES AND COMMENT

"Residents of New York are familiar with the metamorphosis of old-fashioned gloomy brown stone fronts into cheerful distinctive ones," says a writer in "House Beautiful," "but visitors to the city, who frequently admire what seems to be a new residence in a fashionable neighborhood and never suspect that it is an old one made over, might be interested to know where to find some of the best examples of such reconstruction. New York was not the only city afflicted, half a century ago, with monotonous rows of houses of poor design, and people from other towns might take courage on discovering that redemption is possible for even the most unpromising city house.

"The best known example, perhaps, is on East Nineteenth street between Third avenue and Irving Place, where the reformation

started by the architect, Fred J. Sterner, on his own property, spread all along the street on both sides. This is likewise the most profitable example for study, for the fact that a small minority of house owners refused to catch the happy infection gives the observer profitable opportunity for comparing the before with the after. It will be seen that the change consists chiefly in having suppressed the red brick fronts in favor of a definite color scheme of warm greys, cool greens, and the enlivening note of colored tiles; of removing the once indispensable front stoop and making the basement entrance the main one; of casting off the hideous galvanized tin cornice that shammed stone and replacing it by a projecting tile coping. There is much to study and to emulate on this short block. Variety goes hand in hand with harmony.

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Editorial Comment

"The Guide" finds it necessary to again remind its architectural friends to forward photographs and data for the series, "Who's Who in Architecture." If any question of ethics were involved we would be able to understand the extraordinary coyness of certain eminent practitioners about responding to "The Guide's" invitation to a place in this series. Here, however, is a proposition free from the remotest suspicion of anything resembling advertisement, a proposition conceived to carry out one of the pet projects of the American Institute. For years we have heard much about the necessity alleged to exist for a better understanding between the lay public who build houses and the professional element who plan and design them. What better plan could be devised to bring about this understanding than a series of sketches to make known to the layman something of the personality and achievements of the man he knows,—if, indeed, he knows him at all,—merely as a name synonymizing a certain type of building. Send along the photos and data, gentlemen, leaving to us the more or less vexatious question of ethics. The man who contends that he should have the privilege of graving his name on the buildings he designs has slender ground upon which to be squeamish on the score of having a few pleasant and deserved words said regarding his work. If the signature question involves no breach of ethics, surely exceptions may not reasonably be taken to a few complimentary references in printer's ink. By the way, it seems not to have been understood in this connection that the invitation to forward photos and data for this series applies to the younger and less distinguished men of the craft as well as to those older men whose position has been more definitely established. "The Guide" is as anxious to make known what the younger men are doing as it is to celebrate the distinctions of the big men of the profession. So, Mr. Architect, if we have not already heard from you, let us hear from you now, to-day, before you have time to forget it. This series is too important to permit to lapse because of the over-nice ethical tweedle-deeing of men who affect to regard with horror everything savoring of advertisement. There is such a thing as carrying modesty to the edge of irritating affectation.

* * *

Philadelphia has long outgrown the exhibit on Seventh street known as the Builders' Exchange. The space allotted to exhibits is too small, the exhibit as a whole too crowded to admit of a representative, much less a satisfactory showing of trade materials and devices. There is apparent, moreover, a distinct absence of selective taste both in the placing and arrangement of individual exhibits. The

effect on the visitor is one of hopeless jumble and confusion.

And yet the idea underlying the exhibit is an excellent one. Why can't it be done in a large and representative way suggestive to some extent of the spirit of present-day enterprise and typical in some sense of the new Philadelphia?

A hall about five times the size of the building on Seventh street, and one situated closer to the heart of the city, would be the first essential. Next a placing of the exhibits after some definite ideas of order and arrangement. Above all, an absence of the crowding and bad taste observable in the present display. And some live men in charge to receive visitors, point out the merits of the various lines and do duties other than janitorial in the interest of the firms who buy space. We'd like to see Philadelphia have an exhibit worthy the name—a Master Builders' Exhibit preferably, but one sounding the note of modernity and vim. Has it never occurred to the Master Builders that the Seventh street affair has about outgrown its present quarters—if not its present methods?

* * *

That clever etcher and experienced traveler, Mr. Joseph Pennell, had a most illuminative article in the "Ledger" of Sunday last on "The Artistic Possibilities of America."

Discussing the failure of Americans to recognize the good points to be found in the art of America, Mr. Pennell remarks:

"The reason is perfectly plain. The cultured classes of the country—~~and~~ we are all cultured and know it—have obtained our culture not from pictures, but from books; not from observation, but from other people. We go abroad and rave over Botticelli or Matisse and prove the depth of our ravings by buying a post card with a Carlo Dolei or an Alma Tadema on it, to send home.

"We rave at the three-starred Baedeker spots of Venice, and spend our time putting on our new hats and consuming cocktails as the steamer comes into New York harbor, which is a million times finer than the harbor of Venice.

"We never, when dining at the Savoy or Cecil, look out of the windows—the curtains are usually drawn—so we know the nocturnes of Boston are far finer than those of London. We know that the snow effects of the East are wonderful because we never go to the West to see how much finer they are. Last spring, at Easter, I was at Wywona and up at the big trees of Mariposa, and there wasn't a guest at the hotel, or a tourist in the grove, but the effects of snow were incredible—and no one has painted them! Oh, many have tried!"

On the subject of the artistic possibilities of America, Mr. Pennell observes:

"But New York—

"New York, as the incoming foreigner full of prejudice or doubt or hope, and the returning American, crammed with guide-book and catalogue culture, see it or might see it, rises a vision, a mirage from the lower bay, the color by day more shimmering than Venice, by night more magical than London. In the morning the mountains of buildings hide themselves, to reveal themselves in the rosy steam clouds that chase each other across their flanks when evening fades—they are mighty cliffs glittering with golden lights in the magic and mystery of the night.

"As the steamer moves up the bay on the left the great goddess greets you, a composition in color and form, with the city beyond, finer than any in any world that ever existed, finer than Claude ever imagined or Turner ever dreamed.

"Why did not Whistler see it? Piling up higher and higher right before you is New York; and what does it remind you of? San Gimignano of the Beautiful Towers away off in Tuscany, only here are not eleven, but eleven times eleven, not low, mean brick piles, but noble palaces crowned with gold, with green, with rose; and over them the waving, fluttering plume of steam, the emblem of New York. To the right, filmy and lacelike by day, are the great bridges; by night a pattern of stars that Hiroshige never knew.

"You land in streets that are Florence glorified; you emerge in squares more noble than Seville. Golden statues are about you, triumphal arches make splendid frames for endless vistas; and it is all new and all untouched, all to be done—and, save for the work of a few of us, and we are Americans, all undone.

"The unbelievable city—the city that has been built since I grew up—the city beautiful, built by men I know—built for people I know. The city that inspires me—that I love.

"And Philadelphia, though the city does not know it, has more Georgian colonial character than any city in England, and the new Philadelphia lords it over all. There are points of view from which streets after streets, stretching to the distance at right angles, come together just where they should at the Public Buildings, and around them has been created and constructed the finest group of skyscrapers in the world.

"And there is a classic Philadelphia, too, at Fairmount, the old water works, which, were they in Europe, would be in every picture show in the world. And where in the country is there anything like the quiet, tranquil, peaceful, beautiful Friends' Meeting Houses, though the average Philadelphia family never saw them?"

* * *

"In the past," concludes Mr. Pennell, "the greatest artists made the greatest art out of their own age, carrying on the tradition of the past, not cribbing from it. To-day in America we have the same opportunity, if we have the brains to understand and the eyes to see that 'that is best which nearest lieth.' But to see it we must know the past as well

as the present, and work at the subjects around us humbly, reverently—and with all our might—and then all will be well. We have the subjects.

"And we have the opportunity to-day to do something American for America.

* * *

Of Washington Mr. Pennell writes:

"But there is one city of wonderful work where tradition has been carried on and a scheme definitely worked out, not talked about, written about, dreamed about, blown about, and that is the capital of our country. Washington is the most beautiful city in the world in mass and vista, and the most slovenly in detail and districts.

"The beauty, the dignity, the grandeur is due altogether to the plan—planned by people trained in tradition; the pettiness and the slovenliness are due to the amateur and the duffer, the landscape potterer and the tire-some stone mason.

If one cannot paint an olive tree one can, any way, copy an Italian garden, and if one cannot copy a decent corbel one can surely design a huge monument, and this is what Washington is suffering from to-day, like the rest of the world—too much art and progress."

* * *

A preliminary report to Bradstreet's journal of building expenditures in February shows a total permitted for in that month at 101 cities of \$39,593,019, which compares with a total at the same cities of \$32,059,901 in January and of \$32,855,028 in February a year ago, a gain of 23.5 per cent. over January and of 20.5 per cent. as compared with February, 1912. The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly and yearly from January, 1911, down to and including February, 1913, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the past twenty-six months, as follows.

	1912.	1911.
January, 132 cities.	\$41,411,871	\$48,555,636
February, 134 cities	54,607,238	42,842,495
March, 141 cities ..	78,588,240	80,470,184
First quarter	\$174,607,349	\$171,868,315
April, 140 cities ...	\$99,561,328	\$83,339,805
May, 141 cities	93,105,947	79,960,920
June, 140 cities....	94,707,643	87,946,080
Second quarter ..	\$287,374,918	\$251,246,805
Six months.....	\$461,982,267	\$423,115,120
July, 141 cities	85,720,991	\$78,407,023
August, 142 cities ..	81,900,934	91,268,999
Sept., 142 cities ...	67,921,024	72,225,168
Third quarter ...	\$235,542,949	\$241,901,190
Nine months ...	\$697,525,216	\$665,016,310
October, 143 cities..	\$72,275,680	\$66,746,617
Nov., 141 cities ...	69,935,837	66,049,706

Dec., 146 cities ... 73,370,322 54,315,166

Fourth quarter ..\$215,581,839 \$187,111,489

Twelve months ..\$913,107,055 \$852,127,799
1913. 1912.

January, 142 cities. \$51,121,156 \$43,300,038

February, 101 cities 39,593,019 32,855,028

Sixty out of 101 cities (three-fifths of all) show gains over February a year ago. For the two months of the present year the aggregate ascertained expenditure at all cities reporting is \$90,714,175, a gain over the first two months of 1912 of 19 per cent.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

(Continued from page 175.)

ceeds 2,100,000 cubic feet in gross volume will be debarred and placed out of the competition. The Board is to pay the winning architect for his services a sum equal to 6 per cent.

* * *

The list of competitors, all of whom have offices either in New York City or New York State, include: Albro & Lindeberg, A. N. Allen, Bannister & Schell, Blair & Emerson, A. J. Bodker, G. A. & H. Boehm, F. H. Bosworth, Jr., Bragdon & Arnold, Butler & Robb, C. W. Buckham, Butler & Morris, George Cary, E. P. Casey, George H. Chichester, Cross & Cross, Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer, Davis, McGrath & Keissling, Delano & Aldrich, Dennison & Hirons, Dillon, McLellan & Beadel, W. J. Dillthey, D'Oench & Yost, M. L. & H. G. Emery, Ewing & Chappell, J. H. Freedlander, Gillespie & Carrel, William H. Gompert, A. S. Gottlieb, Griffin & Wynkoop, Hazzard, Erskine & Blagden, Hewitt & Bottomley, Hiss & Weeks, A. Hopkins, Hoppin & Koen, Hunt & Hunt, Charles B. Huntington, Jackson & Rosencrans, H. A. Jacobs, Edgar A. Josselyn, Kirby & Petit, H. P. Knowles, La Farge & Morris, E. D. Litchfield, Guy Lowell, Ludlow & Peabody, H. R. Mainzer, Maynicke & Franke, A. Wallace McCrea & Co., Joseph H. McGuire, Chas. E. Miller, L. Moses, Nash & Smith, Nelson & Van Wagonen, Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones, Peppmuller & Mulliken & Moeller, Pilcher & Tachau, Henry Brooks Price, Wilson Potter, George B. Post & Sons, J. G. Rogers, Albert R. Ross, Ross & McNeil, Pennington Satterthwait, Eugene Schoen, Seymour & Schonewald, William Neil Smith, Grenville Temple Snelling, Squires & Wendehack, Stem & Felheimer, Stephenson & Wheeler, Stoughton & Stoughton, Taylor & Bonta, Taylor & Mosley, Tryon, Lindenmeyr & Loeb, W. B. Tubby, Valentine & Kissam, John V. Van Pelt, Harry Leslie Walker, Hobart A. Walker, Werner & Windolph & Van Allen, Whitefield, Dodge & Chard, Wilder & White, York & Sawyer, all of New York City; Parfitt Bros., Brooklyn; Fuller & Robinson Company, C. G. Ogden, and Marcus T. Reynolds, all of Albany; Gordon & Madden, Rochester, N. Y.; A. H. Hopkins and Martin C. Miller, all of Buffalo; Merrick & Randall and J. Foster Warner, of Syracuse, N. Y.

* * *

Lots of people are surprised when they find

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an architect has ideas about planting, observes Charles E. White discussing "Why Grounds Should Be Planted Architecturally." "Oh, do you know anything about shrubbery," said one lady to her architect, "why, if I'd known that I would have consulted you before planning my grounds."

Does a painter know how to frame pictures?

Would your caterer be of assistance in setting the table?

Could a sculptor be depended upon for good advice on the proper setting for his statuary?

Your architect—he who designed your house—has ideas concerning the grounds surrounding it, you may be sure. There is something more than the botanical side of planting for home grounds. There is something more than color, period of bloom and height of flowers in the garden—something more vital. Architectural arrangement is much the most important thing, for with a poor plan to start with no amount of clever planning can make the grounds successful. This is where the landscape architect comes in—an expert who shall be something more than a gardener.

To start with, every house requires a setting and no setting can be right unless it is studied architecturally. The style of house and characteristics of site must be carefully considered so that a comprehensive scheme for the entire grounds can be worked out intelligently. Once your planting plans are made you may work to them for years after, doing a little each season until the scheme is complete.

This is a very much better way than the ordinary hit-or-miss planting where one does a little here one season and a little more there, next, with no very consistent idea of the outcome of the planting as a whole.

In New England, house builders of a hundred years ago knew a great deal about architectural planting. Whatever they have plant-

ed, no matter how simple, the effect is good; it stands the test of time so well that their methods have become basic for much of the modern planting. Most old-fashioned gardens were laid out architecturally in a parallelogram and whether the garden was in front of the house or (as was most often the case) at the side or in the rear the planting seems to fit the building. There is harmony just as there is in the beautiful gardens of England.

* * *

A writer in the pages of "House Beautiful" presents some very sensible and timely ideas on the little-headed but relatively important subject of "Placing Electric Switches":

"Any one who has slept in a strange room, arisen in the dark, stumbled over sundry pieces of furniture and groped around the wall in an endeavor to find the electric light switch—which often is located on the opposite side of the room from the bed—will appreciate the necessity of proper placing of switches for controlling the electric lights in a home. This mode of lighting is becoming more and more popular; so that rooms have receptacles for chafing dishes, portable lamps and other conveniences built in the walls. The chambers and bathroom are constructed with base-board repositories to attach a plug for the electric fan, heating pad and curling iron. Many unique contrivances are introduced into the modern home, yet all be nuisances unless the switches be correctly placed.

Beginning with the porch light, it is generally wise to have the switch either in the vestibule or one the wall of the hall at the right of the front door. This permits the light to be turned off and on quickly if the porch light is not allowed to burn all the evening. The hall or reception room light should also be controlled by a switch on the side wall, but preferably removed from the switch belonging to the vestibule light, for if the two switches are together there is danger of using the wrong one. Another switch for the downstairs hall or reception room should be at the head of the stairs. It admits of entering a lighted hall on descending the stairs.

"Most living-rooms connect with the hall and with the dining-room. For this reason two switches are desirable—one on the wall near the door to the hall and the other on the wall near the door entering into the dining-room. This allows of instant illumination of the room on entering from either direction. In this room it is preferable to have central fixtures with one or more side lights to read under. Dining-room lighting is provided by a central fixture holding several lights. So many artistic and beautiful electric fixtures now come for use over the dining-room table that the light is an ornamental feature of the room. The switch for this room should be on the wall at the right of the kitchen door or that leading to the butler's pantry. This is convenient for the servants, and as a rule one switch suffices for this room.

"Another part of the house where the elec-

tric light is invaluable is the closet. Every closet should be provided with a bulb protected by a wire screen and attached to a long cord, so it can be moved freely. The switch can be placed inside the closet or on the wall of the room to which the closet is attached. This latter place is preferable as the closet is lighted when the door is open. The bathroom lights should be placed so that the mirror gets the full benefit, an essential in shaving or dressing. Two wall bulbs, one on either side of the mirror, have been found a good adjustment.

"The upper hall ought to be lighted by switches on the wall in that hall and on the wall of the downstairs hall or on the newel post. These last positions allow a lighted hall when the stairs are ascended. It is essential that the upper and lower halls be properly lighted and the switches in convenient positions because there is danger of stumbling on unlighted stairs. These switches are also convenient for turning the light on suddenly if there are burglars suspected. The bedroom is frequently a hard place to light because it is often desirable to change the position of the bureau and it is on its mirror that the most light is desired. Movable electric light brackets now come which can be affixed to the bureau. Or the electric fixture can be dropped from the ceiling just in front of the bureau. As many persons enjoy reading after retiring, it is well to have an electric fixture in the wall directly over the headboard to the bedstead.

* * *

"In a number of particulars the new Lord & Taylor Building on Fifth avenue, at the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth street," says the New York Record and Guide, "will represent an advance in big store architecture over anything heretofore designed in New York. The building will be owned by Burton Brothers, now in the wholesale drygoods trade, and will be leased to Lord & Taylor, in which the Burtons are also large owners. Their architects are Goldwin Starrett & Van Vleck. The senior member of the architectural firm is a brother of Paul Starrett, head of the George A. Fuller Company, and also of Theodore Starrett.

"One of the first new conveniences that the patrons of the store will notice will be an entrance for automobiles, from which passengers will alight directly into the building. There will be an entrance for delivery wagons directly into the basement, where seventy-two wagons may be loaded at a time instead of blocking traffic in the street.

"Show windows will be built on the second floor as well as the first, but the window dressing will be done in the basement, so that the windows never will be covered. When the new window is dressed it will be raised by elevators in place of the old. Twenty passenger and four freight elevators have been provided, while the pneumatic tube system exchange will be operated on one of the upper floors instead of in the basement, the usual practice.

"A waiting-room with theatre, railroad and

steamship ticket booths, elephone and telegraph facilities, a suite of men's dressing-rooms, with collars, gloves, handkerchiefs and other accessories available, with a barber shop near by; a specially designed children's barber shop; a conservatory, dining-rooms and a roof garden, and many women's dressing rooms with maids in attendance, are among the features of the New Lord & Taylor Building.

"Fire escape stairways opening directly into the street on three sides of the building, and another providing exits from the centre of the store, have been specified, and in addition, there will be practically no wooden floor-

ing used throughout the building. Even the tables in the workroom will be of steel. The building will have its own power plant, with auxiliary engines, dynamos and boilers in case of a breakdown.

"On the seventh floor will be a large cold storage plant for furs, and on the tenth three dining rooms.

"The building will cost, it is estimated, about \$2,000,000. The general contract has not yet been awarded. A frontage of 148.1 feet is shown for the Fifth avenue side, 260 feet in Thirty-eighth street and 150 feet in Thirty-ninth street.

smooth concrete, hack the surface with a point, brush the surface thoroughly to get the dust out, wash it, and in every case make sure that the under concrete is thoroughly wet before the plaster is applied. Otherwise the water will be soaked out of the plaster and the plaster will not adhere. Wash the surface with grout just ahead of the plaster and make sure that the plaster is applied before the grout has time to set.

It is the experience of the Aberthaw Construction Company that lime plaster is very unsatisfactory for placing on concrete surfaces. The only way they have been sure of a satisfactory result is to use plaster which is principally composed of plaster of Paris.

**Spring building work began with a rush last Thursday, when the Bureau of Building Inspection issued permits on that day for work which is estimated to cost close to \$2,000,000. Among the buildings for which permits were obtained on that day was the immense new warehouse for N. Snellenburg & Co., on Tenth street, below Berks, which is calculated to cost \$650,000; a new public school at Third and Mifflin streets, to cost \$416,885, and a grain elevator at Girard Point, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend \$703,000. Another large building operation on which work was begun last week was the nine-story commercial structure to be built at the southwest corner of Broad and Wallace streets for the Metropolitan Realty Company. The building will have a frontage on Broad street of 100 feet, with a depth on Wallace to Fifteenth street of 395 feet. It will cost 0455,000. The lot cost about \$200,000.

**Plans are being prepared by Stuckert & Sloan for the office building which is to occupy the lots 1425-27 Chestnut street, 40 feet by 100 feet, recently purchased by Joseph V. Horn from the estate of Leonard Jewell. The State obtained a price of \$556,000 for the lot, or at the rate of \$14,000 per foot front. The building planned will have an ornamental exterior. The first floor will probably be arranged as banking offices and Horn & Hardart will occupy the basement as a lunch room. All floors above the first will be laid out as offices, the top floor offices being of skylight construction, suitable for the use of architects or other business or professional men demanding the maximum of light. Estimates on the cost of the building will shortly be invited, and work on it will be begun, it is expected, before May 1.

**The Giant Portland Cement Company, successor to the American Cement Company, will have a working capital of about \$734,000. It is reckoned that the receivers of the American Cement Company will be allowed \$75,000.

**Daniel C. French, chairman, and Frederick Law Olmsted, vice-chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission, have returned to Washington from a visit to the Canal Zone and are now preparing a report for President Wilson, embodying recommendations for the artistic embellishment of the great waterway.

**Market street merchants west of City

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Ceresit Waterproofing Company of Chicago has recently added to its staff a superintendent department, which will be in charge of John J. Lyons. It is the aim of this department to superintend any structure where engineers or architects desire to have a check on the contractors in the waterproofing work. The company is in a position to give a bond of guarantee on all superintendents they place.

**George M. Hoban has severed his connection with the Carolina Lumber Company of Philadelphia, and has organized the Hoban Lumber Company with R. C. DaCosta, to conduct a general wholesale lumber business with headquarters at 330 East Mt. Airy avenue, Philadelphia. The company will handle Yellow pine timber, roofers, flooring, southern hardwoods, maple flooring and hemlock. Mr. Hoban is well known in the lumber trade of Philadelphia, and his many friends will, we know, wish every success in his new undertaking.

**The Cinch Expansion Bolt and Engineering Company has moved to 208 Lafayette street, New York City.

**E. M. Houghtaling, of Houghtaling & Wittpen, is in Chicago attending a clay product exhibition.

**The Upper Kitanning Brick Company at their annual meeting held recently re-elected Mr. E. M. Houghtaling president and general manager, and Mr. Carl Schuman, vice-president. The company has had a very good year and has run its plant to full capacity.

**Lukens Brothers, well known Philadelphia lumber house, has just announced to their friends and the trade that they have closed out their retail business in Philadelphia and have opened offices at 808 Perry Building, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, Phil-

adelphia, where they will do a general wholesale lumber business.

Lukens Brothers are well known in the Philadelphia trade, in which market they have occupied a prominent position for many years, and the many friends of the principals therein wish them continued success.

**It is reported that Borough President McAneny, of the Borough of Manhattan, is planning to lay in different sections twenty-two different kinds of paving material for the purpose of future observation of the comparative wearing qualities of the several kinds. The object is to thus ascertain the respective qualities of the materials experimented with.

Several pavements will be experimented with, among others being wood blocks under various treatments. Short leaf pine will be used in some sections, some being treated with coal tar, some with creosote oil and some with water gas oil. Long leaf pine block will also be used and the like short leaf will be given various treatments, some with heavy oil in varying amounts to the cubic foot, some with light oil and some with water gas oil in varying amounts to the cubic foot.

Without entering into discussion as to the value of such a character of experiment, the result will be of interest to the manufacturers of wood block paving material.

**The Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass., recommend the following method of attaching plaster to concrete. "Make the concrete as porous as possible by omitting sand from the mix and by not spading the concrete next to the forms. Where plaster is required underneath a floor or roof, if the forms are sprinkled with half-inch stone before the concrete is placed, a rough surface will be obtained to which plaster will key nicely.

To attach Portland cement plaster to

Hall are hearing rumors of the proposed location of a new department store in their district. It is reported that big New York financial interests are angling for the purchase of property at Fifteenth street, directly opposite the Pennsylvania Arcade Building. It is said they are desirous of obtaining the square extending from Fifteenth street to Mole street, and from Market street back to Ranstead street.

MANUFACTURER OF TILES IN GERMANY.

The Germans undoubtedly are doing excellent work with cement, converting it into forms of every possible description and producing imitations of many classes of stones and tiles. The confidence of German builders in cement for all purposes seems to be boundless, and they are willing to erect lighter structures than architects in the United States.

The ordinary cement building blocks of this country are more or less the same as building blocks in the United States. The highly colored flooring tiles are exceedingly attractive, the chief complaint against them being that where traffic is heavy the colored surface sometimes is worn off and the bare cement exposed. One German machinery manufacturer claims that his devices can turn out 1,000 roofing tiles at a total cost of \$10, the composition being one part cement and three parts sand, and the division of cost being as follows: One and one-fourth cubic meters (1.63 cubic yards) of sand, \$0.60; 300 kilos (661 pounds) of cement, \$3.57; wages, \$4.28; cement color, \$1.19; oil, interest, and breakage, \$0.36.

Terrazzo Plates.

The elaborate interior flooring tiles which imitate Italian mosaic and vitrified clay tiles are called terrazzo plates in Germany. Of terrazzo as a material Dr. Glinzer, of the Hamburg Building School, says: "Terrazzo is a material which is excellent for flooring the entrances of houses, halls, staircases, etc. It is produced by mixing particles of different colored marbles with a fat cement mortar. After applying the mass to the floor, and after it becomes hard, it is smoothed and polished. By coloring the cement mass special effects can be obtained. Venetian terrazzo is a layer of lime mortar mixed with particles of marble, the foundation consisting of a mixture of three and a half parts of coarsely broken roofing tiles, one part of slaked lime, and one to two parts of brick dust. Good lasting quality is obtained only if first-class mortar is used."

The terrazzo tiles are made, no doubt, in more or less the same way as the above, and when carefully laid have much the same effect as the classical terrazzo pavement constructed according to Dr. Glinzer's rule.

"Eternit" Asbestos Products.

"Eternit" is described as an asbestos cement roofing tile. The plates are produced by a thorough mixture of asbestos and cement, and after high pressure are solid and elastic as well as frost and fire proof; in-

deed, some official tests have shown them superior to natural slate. These tiles are smooth and weather tight, light in weight, and come in light gray, dark gray and red. A somewhat similar material is called "eternit wood." This comes highly finished to imitate wood veneers and is used for wainscoting and similar purposes. However, sam-

ples of American artificial woods have been sent to Hamburg which are quite the equal of those of German manufacture and sufficiently attractive in price to lead to correspondence with a view to importation. It is not at all unlikely that this applies as well to other branches of the cement-manufacturing industry.—"Consular Reports."

DECORATING, PAST AND PRESENT

A few years ago very little thought was given to the exterior of the moderately priced house, and even much less to the interior. The planning of a house was considered more from the standpoint of convenience and economy than beauty and artistic effect.

Starting in the beginning with very little attention paid to the type of its architecture, and with additions such as a corner bay window here and a tower there, the result was a mongrel type of a house that had no beauty and was oftentimes an object of horror to those sensitive to the good and the harmonious.

While this was true of the exterior, the crimes committed in the name of interior decoration were even more atrocious. We recall with a shudder the day of the over-decorated, stuffy "den," which at one time was considered the acme of elegance (save the mark!). The usual color of the den was red, brilliant and warm, and it was called cozy and comfortable because of this warmth of coloring. Heavy draperies and dark furnishings added to this "warmth." Walls were hung with pipes, brasses, plaques and oriental lanterns. Ginger jars and wooden shoes were used for match receivers, and in fact, in every conceivable corner something was hung up to be ornamental regardless of its fitness.

Couch pillows of all sizes and shapes covered with all sorts of designs, such as Indian beads, canoes, beetles, and even spiders in their webs, expressed the prevailing idea of art. "Den" was an appropriate name for this sort of room—"cozy corner" a misnomer, while "chamber of horrors" would have been more fitting than either.

Also the houses built to-day are dependant upon the skill of the decorator both outside and inside, for their real beauty. Appropriate colors for outside painting are just as essential as the colors for the wood trim or walls inside.

Surrounds should be considered as well as the type of house for exterior painting. Never advise the use of a color because you like it nor because it is desirable alone, but consider its relation to other houses around it. If this is followed out it will make certain localities very artistic and beautiful.

Craftsman houses and odd bungalows will have their day. People may like them now, but it is an extreme type and will become tiresome in course of time.

Interiors with heavy woodwork and heavy rafters, unless in spacious buildings, will be-

come depressing. Imagine living in a room with heavy beams over one's head, and at no greater height than ten or twelve feet! Such rooms are contrary to nature. They are confining and in small interiors the feeling of weight overhead creates an unpleasant effect.

Interiors should be handled so as not to impart the feeling of limitation or confinement. Walls should not be treated as boundaries but as backgrounds for the furnishings (just as in a picture the background should never seem to be there). Walls should serve as a setting for the rest of the room.

This is a most important feature in decorating. Study carefully this first principle.—"Dutch Boy Painter."

Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the "mix" isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Mr. M. F. Gilbert, of the staff of the Richardson & Boynton Company, 1324 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., has succeeded E. F. Glore as Philadelphia manager. Mr. Glore goes to the New York office. Mr. Gilbert is a widely known and experienced heating man, is well thought of among the trade and should prove a conspicuous success in his new position.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending March 8th, 1913:

Number of transfers.....	506
Amount of transfers.....	\$1,415,210.37
Cash consideration	172,802.37
Mortgage consideration	1,242,408.00
Ground rent consideration.....	2,804.59
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	46,743.18

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
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O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

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Adams Iron Foundry,
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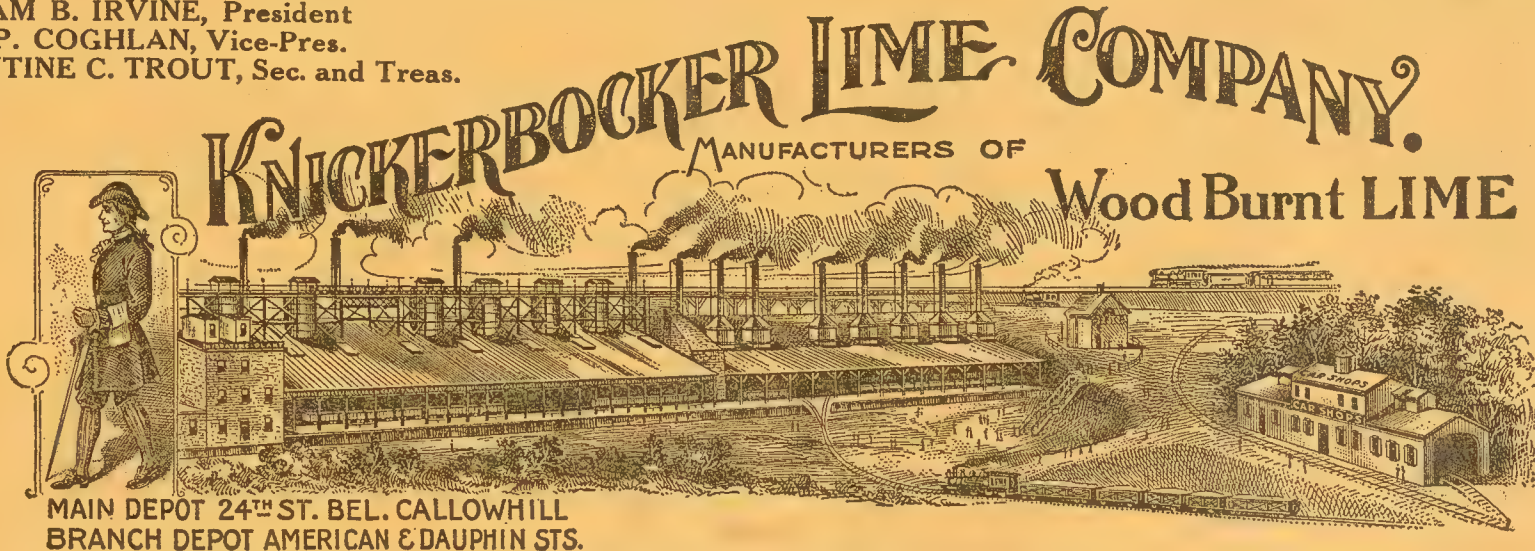
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 12.

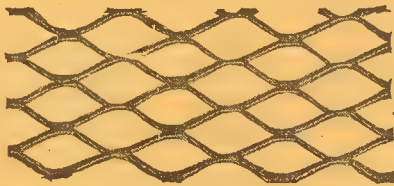
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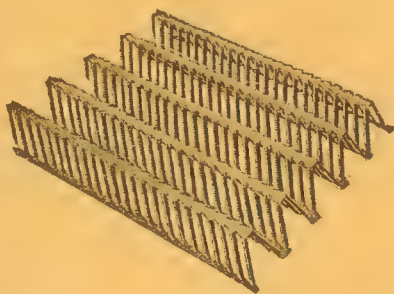
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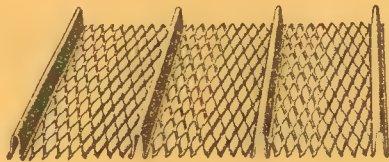


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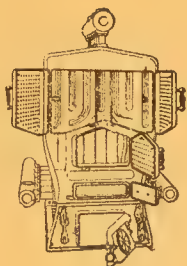
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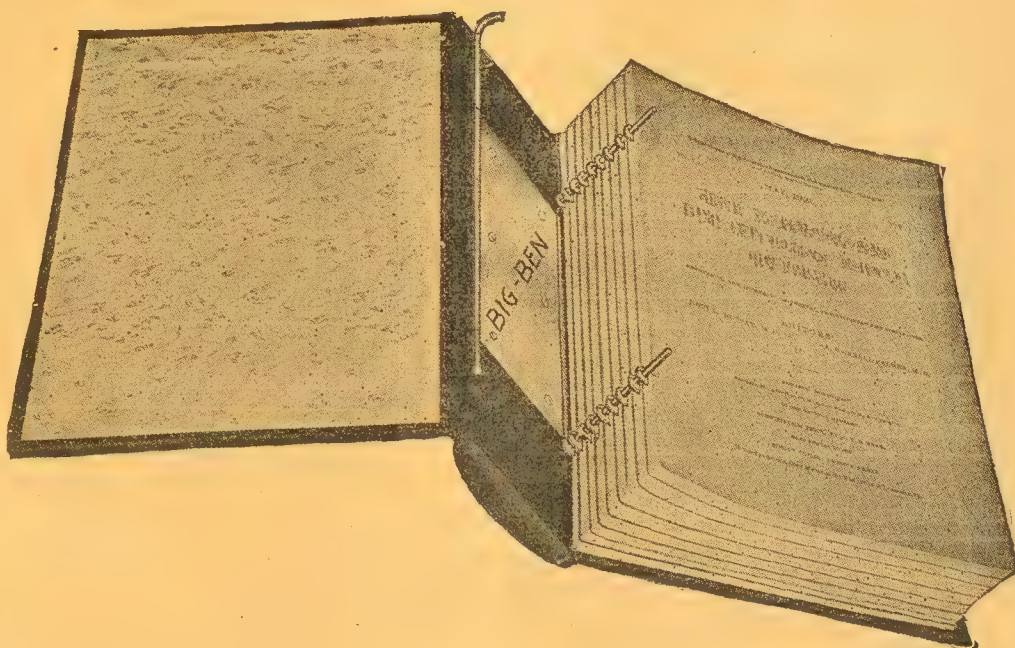
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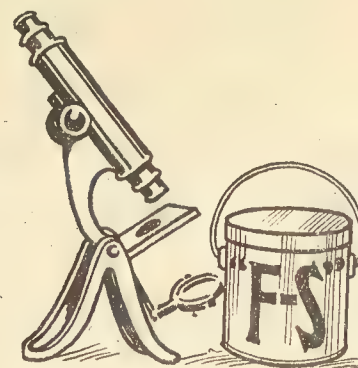


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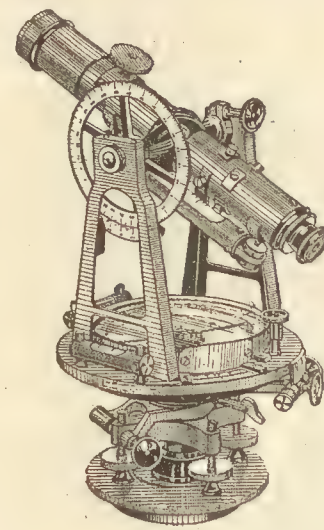
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Theatre, Twenty-ninth and Susquehanna avenue. Architect, J. D. Allen, Denkla Building. Owners, Levick and Woldow, 1829 South Seventh street. Brick, one story, 75x180 feet. Plans about to be started.

Lightning Arrestor Building, Torresdale, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, one story, 27x30 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids due March 19. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1633 Thompson street; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street.

Passenger Station, Minersville, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, the Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owner, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 37x48 feet, slag and slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners taking bids due March 24. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; F. A. Haven, 845 North Nineteenth street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 N. Twelfth street; Brown-King Construction Co., Harrison Building, and A. L. Carhart, Hale Building.

Sunday School and Manse, Fifty-ninth and Catharine streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, United Brethren Church, on premises. Stone, one and three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due March 27. The following are figuring: Moses C. Snangler, 414 North Fifty-ninth street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ransstead street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Bank and Office Building, Williamsport, Pa. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, First National Bank, Williamsport, Pa. Brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Bank Building (remodelling), Front and Norris streets. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Ninth National Bank, on premises. Brick and limestone, one and two stories; consists of two stories, rear addition and general remodelling of interior, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble, new banking fixtures. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Substation, 8100 Germantown avenue. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Philadelphia Electric Co., Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, two stories, 30x76 feet, slag roof. Architect has received bids.

High School, Clarksburg, W. Va. Architect, William P. Ittner, St. Louis, Mo. Owner, Board of Education, Clarksburg, W. Va. Brick, three stories and basement, 144x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, enamel brick, marble interior, limestone, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids due April 1st. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Dairies and Stable (alt. and add.) Sixteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Dolfingers Dairies, on premises. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Bank, Lebanon, Pa. Architects, Mowbrey & Uffinger, 56 Liberty street, New York City. Owners, First National Bank, Lebanon, Pa. Marble and brick, one story, 51x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hollow tile, concrete and expanded metal fireproofing, Vermont marble or equal granite. Owners have received bids.

Barn, Gladwyn, Pa. Architect, Alfred Hoskins, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Owner, Joseph R. Wainwright, 505 Chestnut street. Stone, one story, 20x60 feet, shingle roof. Owner has received bids.

Theatre and Offices, Germantown and Maplewood avenue. Architect, Thomas W. Lamb, 501 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owners, Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South

Sixteenth street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 240x146 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, granite, marble, exterior to be Vermont, interior marble to be Brecke Violet Tennessee or Italian white. Revised plans in progress.

Factory, Third and Girard avenue. Architects, private plans. Owners, Burk Brothers, on premises. Brick, three stories, 110x130 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due March 18. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Ballinger & Co., 218 N. Thirteenth street; Gill & Co., Heed Building; Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Passenger Station, Salisbury, Md. Architects, W. H. Cookman, Philadelphia, Pa. Owners, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company, Cape Charles, Va. Brick, one story, 30x90 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids due March 19. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building.

Factory (add. and alt.), 3436 Market street. Architects, Associated William E. Groben and Laurence Clark, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Hurlock Brothers, 3436 Market street. Brick, three stories, 40x50 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architects, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Benjamin Stoker, 304 West Upsal street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x50 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot-air heating. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Ocean City, N. J. Architect, S. S. Conner, Lansdale, Pa. Owner, Edward F. Fassett, Ocean City, N. J. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 32x32 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot-air heating. Architect taking bids. F. L. Hoover

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& Sons, 18 South Seventh street, are figuring.

Store and Office Building, Thirteenth and Sansom street, \$20,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozier Building. Owner, S. J. M. Brock, Franklin Bank Building. Brick, four stories, 17x92 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects taking sub-bids.

Passenger and Freight Station, Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 143 Liberty street, New York City. Hollow tile and plaster, one story, 25x77 feet, slag and slate roof, electric lighting, brick and concrete, one story, 40x275 feet, steam heating. Owners have received bids.

Loft Building, 28-30 North Sixth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. Magil, 20 North Sixth street. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 32x75 feet, slag roof, enamel brick (heating and lighting reserved). Owners taking bids due March 20. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue, and Standard Construction Co., Drexel Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; F. Poe Searing, Perry Building.

Car House and Shops, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. Horace Frank, 119 W. Springfield avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Engineers, Stern & Silverman Land Title Building. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 187x390 feet. Revised plans in progress.

School, Twenty-ninth and Mickel streets, Camden, N. J. \$100,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fireproof, three stories, 131x153 feet, slag roof electric lighting, steam heating, fan system, brownstone and granite, marble interior, expanded metal, hollow tile, and concrete fireproofing. Owners have received bids.

Club House (alt. and add.), Ridge avenue and Dauphin street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, M. Michaelson, 3235 Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids due March 19. The following are figuring: T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Thomas Little & Sons Co., 1615 Sansom street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue, and John Baskus, 1017 Belmont avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), Devon, Pa. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bul-

litt Building. Owner, J. Clifton Buck, on premises. Brick, stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot-water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due March 20. The following are figuring: A. Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 17 South Seventh street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Residences (2) and Garage, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, Henry B. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 50x32 feet each, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Church and Sunday School, Fifty-ninth and Pine streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Berean Baptist Church on premises. Stone, one story, 100x140 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Architect, Eugene V. Barthmaier, 4943 North Eleventh street. Owners, Mission of St. Mark, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Concrete, one story, 50x90 feet, tile roof. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, John Beehler, Jr., 3041 North Fifteenth street. Brick, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Valley Forge, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. R. Tindle, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Langhoree, Pa. \$10,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, W. A. Longshore, care architects. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x72 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architects will be ready for bids in a few days.

Apartments, Eighth and Orange streets. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Fred L. Shissler, 238 South Eighth street. Brick and terra cotta, fireproofing, eight stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood

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Moving Picture Theatre, York and Hope streets. \$20,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, South Penn Square Building. Owners, Spaulding & Zorn, 2508 Kensington avenue. Brick, one story, 72x108 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Southeast corner Nineteenth and Rittenhouse streets. \$1,000,000. Architect, Frederick Webber, Morris Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, terra cotta, fireproof, sixteen stories, 70x100 feet. Architect taking bids on concrete foundations due March 22. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Fuller Construction Company, Morris Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Store (alt. and add.), 1320 Chestnut street. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating, tin roof, white Italian marble. Architects taking bids due March 24. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Chas. McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Picture Theatre, Kensington avenue and Somerset street. \$25,000. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, F. C. Michaelson, Land Title Building. Brick, one story, 60x105 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner and builder taking sub-bids.

Power House, Nicetown, Philadelphia. Architect and engineer, Stewart A. Jellett, Franklin Bank Building. Owners, George W. Blabon Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 79x85 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids due March 21. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street; Fuller Construction Company, Morris Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building.

Residence, Berwyn, Pa. Architects, Martin & Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, W. M. Coates, 1717 Spruce street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 36x42 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors (heating, reserved). Architects taking bids due March 24. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Flat House, northeast corner Fiftieth and Locust streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Alfred S. Powell, 916 Arch street. Brick and white marble trimmings, Sayre & Fisher bricks, slag roof, electric lighting, oak floors (heating and plumbing to be done by owner). Owner taking bids, due March 21st. Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, is figuring.

Picture Theatre, 3941 and 3943 Market street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, fireproof, 40x100 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due March 26th. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Edw. Fay & Sons, 1521 Ransstead street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Mill (add.), Nicetown, Pa. Architects and engineers, William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street. Owners, George W. Blabon Company, Nicetown, Pa. Brick and concrete, fireproof, five story, 45x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Builder, William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street, taking sub-bids.

Church, Camden, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, care Rev. S. Weitzyski, Camden, N. J. Stone, one story, 70x150 feet, granite, slate roof (heating and lighting reserved). Owners taking bids, due April 3rd. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Theatre and Offices, Germantown avenue and Maplewood avenue. Architect, Thomas W. Lamb, 501 Fifth avenue, New York City, and 133 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South South Broad street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 240x146 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal, fireproofing, granite, marble exterior to be Vermont, interior marble, Tennessee. Architect taking revised bids, due March 19th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street; Fleishman Brothers, New York City.

Picture Theatre. Fifty-second and Market streets. Architect, Thomas W. Lamb, 501 Fifth avenue, New York City, and 133 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South Broad street, Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 70x225 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due March 28th. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street, and Fleishman Brothers, New York City.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Loft Building, Twenty-second and Vine
streets, \$25,000. Architect, H. C. McMur-
trie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Louis G.
Groh, 137 North Seventh street. Brick, three
stories, 40x120 feet, slag roof, steam heat-
ing. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635
Thompson street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Kensington ave-
nue and E street, \$30,000. Architect, Carl
P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Owner,
Michael Stiefel, 1803 North Thirty-third
street. Brick, terra cotta, steel and concrete,
fireproof, one story, 91x108 feet and 20x80
feet, slag roof, tile floors steam heating, elec-
tric lighting, expanded metal and concrete
fireproofing Vermont or Tennessee exterior
marble. Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's
Son, 1029 Brown street.

Residence, Sixty-sixth avenue and Seventh
street, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, William
E. Groben, 1021 Witherspoon Building.
Owner, Mrs. Sevilla Baughman, care archi-
tect. Brick, two and one-half stories, 30x40
feet, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric
lighting, hot-water heating. Contract award-
ed to Oak Lane Park Building Co., Oak
Lane, Pa.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J., \$10,000.
Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut
street. Owner Walker Boureau, Moores-
town, N. J. Hollow tile and stucco, two
and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heat-
ing, hardwood floors, three bath rooms, elec-
tric lighting. Contract awarded to W. A.
Richman, Moorestown, N. J.

Club House, Tabor, Philadelphia, \$1,500.
Architect, T. S. Fetter, 4822 North Eleventh
street. Owner Green Point Club, Tabor,
Philadelphia. Frame, one story, 25x54 feet,
composition roof, two shower baths and
two toilets. Contract awarded to F. K.
Stahl, 221 East Durham street.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), 139-141 South
Broad street, \$1,000. Architect, H. R. Wilson
& Co., Chicago, Ill. Owner, J. R. Thomp-
son Co., 130 South Broad street. Brick, steel
and glass, one story, 20x75 feet, marble in-
terior, electric lighting, steam heating hol-
low tile and expanded metal, fireproofing,
steel lockers. Contract awarded to Smith-
Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Telephone Exchange (alts.), Moorestown,
N. J. Architects, private plans. Owners,
Delaware & Atlantic Telephone & Tele-
graph. Brick, two stories, 21x88 feet, con-
sists of interior alterations, steam heating,
electric lighting. Contract awarded to Pom-
eroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead
street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wallingford,
Pa. Architect, R. G. Holland, Wallingford,
Pa. Owner, Miss H. Walker, Wallingford,
Pa. Brick and plaster, three stories, shingle
roof, hot-water heating. Contract awarded
to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill,
Pa. Architect, A. W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut
street. Owner, Bruce Ford, 25 East Sum-
mit street, Philadelphia. Consists of in-

terior alterations and additions, iron work,
carpentering, plastering and mill work. Con-
tract awarded to Pringle Borthwick, 8019
Germantown avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington,
Del. Architect, A. W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut
street. Owner, Mrs. Willard Saulsbury,
Wilmington, Del. Brick, two and one-half
stories, carpentering, millwork, brick work,
railing and walks. Contract awarded to A.
S. Reed & Brother Co., Wilmington, Del.

Bakery and Stable, Hartford, Conn., \$26,-
000. Architect, Charles Balderston, 411
Walnut street. Owner—George O. Kolb,
1409 South Tenth street, Philadelphia. Brick
and stone, two stories, 80x150 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting. Contract awarded to J.
O'Laughlin, Hartford, Conn.

Factory (add.), Thirty-fifth and Grays
Ferry avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Per-
rot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Harrison
Brothers Co., Inc., on premises. Brick
and concrete, three stories, 67x150 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to
Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Moving Picture Theatre, Nineteenth and
Norris streets, \$10,500. Architect, private
plans. Owners, Green & Altman, Sixteenth
and Susquehanna avenue. Brick, one story,
46x82 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam
heating. Contract awarded to H. P. Schnei-
der, 3715 Old York road.

Garage, 1514 to 1519 Brandywine street,
\$5,000. Architects, private plans. Owner,
Mrs. M. E. Edwards, 1304 North Twenty-
second street. Brick, one story, 56x56 feet,
slag roof, electric lighting. Contract award-
ed to H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road.

Garage, Gross street between Sixty-third
and Sixty-fourth streets. Architect, private
plans. Owner, Joseph Cancelmo, 130 Dock
street. Brick, one story, 26x25 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to
John McKenna & Son, 1032 Race street.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa., \$50,000. Archi-
tects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and
Walnut streets. Owner, J. L. Woolston, 110
Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stor-
ies, 45x90 feet, electric lighting, hot water
heating, tile roof, six bath rooms, hardwood
floors. Contract awarded to Pringle Borth-
wick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Hospital (five buildings), Cleveland, Ohio,
\$500,000. Architects, Vorce & Wellingale,
Cleveland, Ohio. Owner, Cleveland City Hos-
pital, Cleveland, Ohio. Brick and stone, one

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and three and two and four stories, consists of laundry, stable, nurses' home, service and administration building, fireproofing, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal, limestone, en-

amel brick, slate, slag, copper and tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting, Tennessee marble interior. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, Philadelphia.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

E. W. Dewees (O), Willow Grove, Pa. G. R. Dewees (C), 311 Grange avenue. Cost, \$4,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x49 feet, Third and Olney avenue.

A. C. A. Bannister (O), 4543 N. Front street. George Shuster & Sons (C), 123 West Luray street. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, brick; two dwellings, 16x44 feet. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, Hellerman and H streets.

Strawbridge and Clothier (O), Eighth and Market streets. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$25,000. Store.

George Edel (O), Ambler, Pa. Cost, \$9,800. Six dwellings, brick, two stories 14x27 feet, Potter and Ontario streets. Cost, \$2,200. Two dwellings. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings. Cost, \$1,600. One dwelling. Cost, \$1,300. One dwelling. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling. Cost, \$15,300. Nine dwellings. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling.

John Kennedy (O), 1515 North Sixtieth street. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x32 feet, Columbia avenue and Haverford avenue.

Elizabeth Osborne (O), 5017 Willow street. George Osborne (C), 5017 Willow street. Cost, \$10,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x27 feet, 4923 to 31 Mulberry street.

W. Fisher (O), 3621 North Fifth street. Cost, \$43,200. Twenty-four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x27 feet, Franklin and Hunting Park avenue. Cost \$4,400. Two stores and dwellings. Cost \$19,800. Eleven buildings.

Board of Education of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Cramp & Company (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$201,000. School, brick, three stories, 76x160 feet, Fifty-sixth and Christian streets. Cost, \$206,000. School, Twenty-seventh and Clearfield streets.

Ferguson and McDowell (O), 1003 South Fifty-first street. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x22 feet, 921 South Paxon street. Cost, \$200. One dwelling, 5103 Warrington avenue. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling, 1005 South Fifty-first street. Cost, \$4,200. Two dwellings, 1007-09 South Fifty-first street. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling, 919 South Paxon street.

A. B. and C. F. Millett (O), 5021 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$10,750. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x55 feet, 1124 to 1126 Lindley avenue. Cost, \$9,000. Two dwellings. Cost, \$63,000. Twelve dwellings.

H. W. Bauer (O), 160 West Luray street. Cost, \$3,200. Dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet. Loudon and Knox streets. Cost, \$2,800. One dwelling. Cost, \$3,200. One dwelling. Cost, \$78,000. Twenty-eight dwellings. Cost, \$3,200. One dwelling. Cost, \$3,200. One dwelling. Cost, \$2,800. One dwelling.

C. M. Swartley (O), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$9,500. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, 484 to 92 Ripka street.

W. H. Yelland (O), 4261 Penn street. H. Auth (C), 1832 Ruan street. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x43 feet, Howell and Dittman streets. Cost, \$7,500. Five dwellings.

R. R. Heath (O) Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue. Cost, \$2,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x38 feet, Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue.

J. E. Rafferty (O), 4128 North Broad street. Cost, \$15,300. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x24 feet, Agate and Ann streets. Cost, \$15,300. Twelve dwellings.

The Whiting Lumber Co. (O), Glenwood avenue and Dauphin streets. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Office, brick, one story, 32x27 feet.

E. L. Seeds (O), 1101 Divinity street. Cost, \$4,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x63 feet, Sixty-first and Jefferson streets. Cost, \$100,000. Twenty-five dwellings.

George H. McCracken (O), 2528 W. Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$44,800. Thirty-two dwellings, two story, brick, 14x30 feet, 3002 to 3064 North Stillman street. Cost, \$44,800. Thirty-two dwellings. Cost, \$4,000. Two stores and dwellings. Cost, \$4,000. Two stores and dwellings.

C. West & Co. (O), Harrison and Hancock streets. Cost, \$9,600. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x33 feet, 1205x90 Harrison street.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), Land Title Building. Cost, \$60,000. Apartment House. Cost \$25,000. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 38x95 feet, Markoe and Walnut streets. Cost, \$30,000. Apartment house.

Keneseth Israel (O), Broad and Columbia avenue. Cost, \$36,000. Parish building, brick, two stories, 64x152 feet.

W. S. P. Shields (O), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$5,500. Post office, brick, one story, 25x100 feet, Midvale and Frederick streets.

H. F. Kittman (O), 3012 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$16,000. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories 16x36 feet, Twenty-fourth and Clearfield streets.

W. Silberman (O), Eighth and Tasker streets. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x25 feet. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling, 1603 South Eighth street.

Russell and Caplan (O), 1532 South Fourth street. Cost, \$9,000. Three dwellings, brick, three stories, 17x30 feet, 533-35 Christian street. Cost, \$15,000. Five dwellings, 526 to 34 Queen street.

American Product Co. (O), 1418 Pennsylvania Building. Cost, \$8,500. Factory, brick, two stories, 50x50 feet, Morris street wharf and Schuylkill river. Cost, \$8,500. Factory. Cost, \$1,500. Factory.

J. Durkin (O), 203 South Fifth street. S. Gashner (C), 1700 S. Fifth street. Cost, \$22,875. Five dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x41 feet, Broad and Ruscomb streets.

W. Bogupolask (O), 1723 South Fourth street. Bogupolask & Cherkas (C), 711 Jackson street. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet, 2206 to 13 South Eighteenth street.

W. Percival Johnson (O), 4039 Lancaster avenue. Cost, \$55,000. Ten dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x56 feet, Gross and Woodbine avenue.

P. Granstein (O), 1429 South Sixth street. Cost, \$18,000. Picture theatre, brick one

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story, 56x92 feet, Franklin street and Fairmount avenue.

Frank Thompson (O), Eighty-fourth and Tinicum avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Redmond and Tinicum avenue.

Mrs. W. Logan Fox (O), 821 Pine street. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$14,500. Dwelling, stone, three stories 31x55 feet, Seminole avenue and Gravers' lane.

W. M. France (O), 4437 Frankford ave-

nue. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, Wells and Charles streets.

Oak Lane M. E. Church (O), 1018 Arch street. Oak Lane Park Building Co. (C), Oak Lane, Pa. Cost, \$9,000. Chapel, stone, one story, 33x29 feet, Sixth and Cheltenham avenue.

Diamond Knitting Mill Co. (O), 327 North Eighth street. A. L. Fretz & Sons (C),

1222 Chancellor street. Cost, \$27,500. Mill, brick, four stories, 48x84 feet, Seventh and Green streets.

Louis Laib (O), 6639 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Torresdale, Pa.

Charles Strickler (O), 2075 Margaretta street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x28 feet, 2085 Margaretta street.

Alterations and Additions

William Cramp & Co. (O), Beach and Ball streets. Hoffman Eng. & Const. Co. (C), Penna. Bldg. Cost, \$3,000. Shipyard.

Albert Smith (O). James H. Walter (C), 168 East Walnut lane. Cost, \$2,700. Store and dwelling, 5001-03 Wayne avenue.

Trinity Lutheran Church (O), Eighteenth and Wolf streets. B. C. Simon (C), Nineteenth and Passayunk avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 1829 Wolf street.

Blumenthal Co. (O), Margaret and James streets. Carter Paving Co. (C), Franklin Bank Building. Cost, \$903. Factory.

Eshlerman & Craig Co. (O), Twentieth and College avenue. Clymer & Hein (C), 1757 Tancy street. Cost, \$425. Laundry, Twentieth and College avenue.

William Whitaker & Sons (O), Cedar Grove. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, \$3,160. Manufacturing, Tabor road and Tacony Creek.

Carpenter & Walsh (O), 2265 North Lambert street. Park Eng. Co. (C), New York City. Cost, \$6,000. Amusement, Ford road and Monument avenue.

Walter S. Bauer (O), Lincoln Drive & Hortter street. Cost, \$1,200. Garage, 429 West Hortter street.

J. T. Lewis Brothers (O), Huntingdon and Thompson streets. Turner Concrete Steel Co. (C), 1713 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,000. Manufacturing building.

Miss E. A. Monahan (O), 1920 Race street. M. Morrison (C), 2322 Howard street. Cost, \$2,140. Hospital, 1920 Race street.

Mrs. R. W. Downing (O), 1624 Locust street. F. T. Mercer Co. (C), 1706 Delancey street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (O), Philadelphia. Keystone State Construction Co. (C), Philadelphia. Cost, \$30,000. Platform and station, Philadelphia.

E. Spielburg (O), 944 N. Franklin street. M. J. Benaney (C), 1818 South Fourth street. Cost, \$1,150. Store and dwelling, Poplar and Randolph streets.

John Wanamaker (O), Thirteenth and Market streets. Cost, \$475. Store, 1224 Market street.

J. P. Dwyer (O), 1621 Snyder avenue. A. S. Parvin (C), 2231 Central street. Cost, \$1,700. Stable, 2044 South Bancroft street.

W. Loney (O), 210 South Fifty-second street. H. Gusterson (C), 210 South Fifty-second street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 212 South Fifty-second street.

J. R. Newhall (O), 1209 Walnut street. Ed. W. Clifford (C), 107 Queen Lane. Cost, \$1,400. Garage, 459 Hansberry street.

St. John's M. E. Church (O), 1032 North Third street. H. P. Schneider (C), 3713 York road. Cost, \$2,200. Church.

Fred A. Havens (O), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Office.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (O), Philadelphia. F. A. Havens (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$500. Offices, 227 South Fourth street.

J. R. Thompson Co. (O), 139 South Broad street. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,000. Store.

Green Point Club (O), 4822 North Eleventh street. F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, \$1,400. Club, Olney avenue and Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. P. Criel (O), 6926 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Garage.

THE UNSIGHTLY RADIATOR.

Ever since that interesting architectural feature of a room, its fireplace, was supplanted by ugly cast-iron registers or radiators, the heating engineer who sees to these latter, has been at war with the architect. The man who installs the new system generally insists that, for efficiency, its outlets, whether radiator or register, must be placed in the most prominent spot in the room. This the architect, being hampered by an imagination, opposes and suggests an unobtrusive corner or under a window seat, or else that he be allowed to convert the cast-iron monstrosity into an attractive bit of design. "But that would not make a good heating job," protests the other, in whose mind ugliness and comfortable temperature are inseparable companions. For long years he tyrannized over us, till some audacious architect placed beautiful little terra cotta screens of charming design and workmanship, over the hot air outlets. Forstalling the engineer's complaint that the interstices were smaller, the architect increased the whole surface of the outlet so that the same amount of vent was obtained as through the average cast-iron stock size register. The heating engineer looked dubious, but the inhabitants of the house have not frozen to death. Since these first experiments succeeded it has become the custom in all better class work where hot air or any other indirect heating system is installed to have specially designed registers in bronze, terra cotta or perforated marble, of Pompeian, Renaissance, or other harmonious pattern. These, of course, are expensive but they are in rooms where money is willingly spent for every other detail.

Once the register was proven amenable to improvement, architects turned their attention to the more difficult task of concealing radiators—those hideous objects made even more so by bronze, aluminum or japanning. Here, besides the stubborn heating engineer to be overcome, was the fact that the size of the radiator was determined by exact calculation, and its position in the room by the question of efficiency rather

than by mere appearance. Efficiency generally meant under the most prominent window. In brick or stone houses it was found possible to conceal the radiator in the thickness of the wall under a window, boxing it in to form a seat with screened front and top. This gave considerable surface for radiation though not enough to satisfy the man whose eagerness for "a good heating job" justified no end of eyesores in the house. This is now the approved method, and is not very expensive if ordinary chair cane is used for the screen; cane being not only cheap and easy to replace, but also harmonious in rooms of informal treatment. Even in frame houses, where there is no wall thickness to help solve the problem, architects are devising boxing-in schemes, which do away with the former unsightly radiator in all its nakedness. The heating engineer still grumbles, but if this improvement interferes with radiation, then it is his business to remedy his system and make it commensurate with good looks.—House Builder.

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* * *

SARDINES AGAIN.

"That's the tenth can of sardines you have ordered," said the railway magnate.

"I'm not eating them," replied the employee with inventive genius. "I think I'm on the track of a way to get more people into a street car."—Washington Star.

* * *

HIS CAR.

"And what is that little building over there?" asked the visitor to Tompy's place.

"That? Oh, my wife calls that the garage," said Tompy.

"Oh—what is your car?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, that's a mirage," said Tompy.—Harper's Weekly.

* * *

THOSE STURDY IRISH.

Two Irishmen were working on the roof of a building one day when one made a misstep and fell to the ground. The other leaned over and called:

"Are yez dead or alive, Mike?"

"O'im alive," said Mike feebly.

"Sure you're such liar Oi don't know whether to belave yez or not."

"Well, then Oi must be dead," said Mike, "for yez would never dare to call me a liar if Oi wor aloive."

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



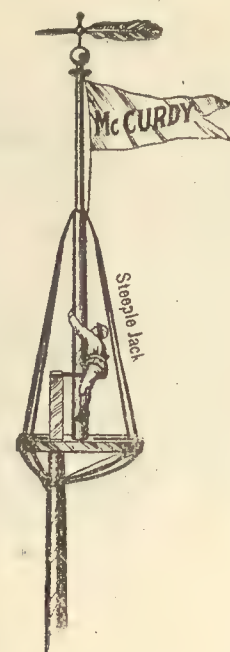
V.

PAUL PHILIPPE CRET.

March 19, 1913.

Professor Paul Cret, whose work is never without a certain Gallic charm, comes naturally by his gift in this regard since he is of French extraction. Mr. Cret was born in Lyon, France, in 1876, got his education at the College of Bourg and entered soon after the National School of Fine Arts in Lyon, where he won the Paris Prize Fellowship, enabling its fortunate possessor to pursue his studies in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. In the competitive entrance examination for admission to this school in 1907 M. Cret won first place and pursued his studies with such assiduity and talent during his course there that when he left he was the owner of twelve medals, the Rougevin prize, the Medille d'Emulation, the second Chenavard prize, a gold medal to the Paris Salon of 1903 and the government diploma of architect. M. Cret

came to Philadelphia in 1903 at the invitation of the University of Pennsylvania, where he has since occupied the position of Professor of Architectural Design. From 1904 until 1907 Professor Cret was in charge of the teaching of architecture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, a position he still holds in the atelier of the T-Square Club. In 1910 the French government officially recognized M. Cret's position as an architect of the highest distinction by making him an officer d'Academie. While Professor Cret's duties as an educator have been such as to preclude a more than incidental attention to private practice, he has been the prize winner in a number of more or less notable competitions. For example, in collaboration with Mr. Albert Kelsey, he carried off first prize in the Pan-American Union Competition; he was



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awarded third prize, in collaboration, in the Fulton Memorial Competition and carried off third prize in the Perry Memorial Competition.

In active practice he was engaged, with Mr. Kelsey, upon the Pan-American Union Building and Annex from 1907 to 1912; is at work on the Memorial Arch at Valley Forge for the War Department,—now under way,—is preparing plans, with Professor Laird, for the future development of the University of Wisconsin, embodying preliminary studies of several buildings; plans for the University of Cincinnati and for the Springfield Hospital (with Laird) and studies for the construction of the French Embassy in Washington. With Messrs. Zantzinger, Trumbauer and Borie, M. Cret served on the 1907 Commission of the Parkway.

In 1911 Professor Cret was selected as ad-



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visor for the city of Philadelphia in the preparation of the plans for municipal improvement which are destined in the not remote future to make of Philadelphia a city beautiful; has served as architect member on the Art Jury of Philadelphia since its foundation and on the Comprehensive Plans Committee by recommendation of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. As a writer on architectural subjects, Professor Cret is in constant demand, contributions from his pen being occasional features of such magazines as the "American Architect," the "Architectural Record," the "Craftsman," the "Alumni Register," "Old Penn" and others. M. Cret takes the liveliest interest in movements for the advancement of the architectural calling, is keenly

alert to scientific housing and cognate economic problems, believes in the glowing future of American art and architecture and holds membership in the American Institute of Architects, the T-Square Club, the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the Society of Architects Diplomes, Sigma X., etc., etc.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

"Homes and How to Paint Them," is the title of a booklet by the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, Louisville, Ky., rehearsing the merits of their Mastic Paint—"The Kind that Lasts."

The booklet contains full page designs in color and the cover page, which offer suggestions of combinations suitable to different styles in building.

This company also publishes a large booklet entitled "Roots—Their Beauty and Preservation." The booklet presents the merits of their product, the Pee Gee Creo-Stain for shingles and wood, illustrated by many color schemes.

* * *

Many of the manufacturers have entered the publishing field, and are sending out little monthly magazines devoted to selected matter as well as descriptive literature covering the goods they carry. Among these are the Latch String, published by the W. S. Tyler Company, Cleveland, O., Bronze Works. The Arrow, published by the N. and G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Roofing Tin and Cottrell. Magazine, published by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York. Also the Spectrum monthly, by the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Sandusky Portland Cement Company, Sandusky, Ohio, is mailing to the trade a handsome booklet descriptive of Medusa White Portland Cement Stainless. A number of striking illustrations show the use of Medusa in pretentious buildings in various parts of the country as well as in statuary and molded products. An interesting feature of the book is a list of uses for which Medusa is peculiarly applicable together with general instructions for its manipulation. This list includes Building Ornamentation. This list includes Building Ornamentation, Stucco, Concrete Building Blocks, In-Tile and Mosaic, Colored Concrete, Painting. A copy of this valuable bit of commercial literature will be sent free to interested concrete workers.

* * *

"The Concrete Way to Reduce Taxes" is the keynote of the catalogue just received from the R. D. Baker Company, Detroit, Michigan, makers of armor plate for Baker Armored Concrete Pavement. The book is lavishly illustrated and is in reality a thorough presentation of the known facts regarding concrete pavements for streets and highways. An informative discussion of Expansion Joints is also included and there are many pages of interesting text of great interest and value to concrete contractors who are engaged in paving work. Send for it.

* * *

In a treatise on the "Ideal Method of Waterproofing" the Bitu-Mortar Company, of 25 West 42nd St., New York City, goes very thoroughly into a discussion of the various means used in rendering concrete and brick masonry impervious to water. It is shown that the use of bituminous preparations for waterproofing is a practice of great antiquity. The action of "Bitu-Mortar," the product which is manufactured by this concern is thoroughly explained, and there are also valuable bits of information dealing with the methods of manipulation. Concrete workers will do well to request a copy of this booklet to be added to their working library of modern methods.

* * *

"Church Lighting" is the title of a deftly illustrated and most artistically printed booklet issued by the Philadelphia Electric Company explaining the advantages of various methods of electric lighting for church illuminating. The book shows installations in a number of well-known local churches, covers the subject most entertainingly and should be in the hands of every dominie who is interested in making his church modern and attractive. Free for the asking. Address Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

The Guide begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt from J. P. Morgan & Company, of New York, of a copy of a letter sent by this house to the sub-committee of the Committee on Currency and Banking of the House of Representatives, Hon. A. J.

Pujo, chairman, dealing with the real causes for the concentration of banking interests in New York city. The booklet is admirably

written, splendidly informed, tactful and convincing and is worthy of careful study and consideration.

NOTES AND COMMENT

**During March and April the Indianapolis Exhibit Company, Hume-Mansur Building will have a prize competition by the Indianapolis Architectural Club for the best designs in bungalows ranging under \$3,000. About thirty contestants are entering the competition.

This is the regular annual competition given by the Indianapolis Exhibit Company in its endeavor to educate the building public into the employment of an architect, even for low priced work. The Indianapolis Exhibit Company is a permanent building show, indorsed by the Indiana Chapter, American Institute of Architects, for the purpose of displaying and demonstrating materials pertaining to the building line to architects and builders.

**At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects held in Washington recently the Standing Committee on Competitions reported continued satisfactory progress of the Institute's campaign against the evils of competition practice. Many factors have so combined as to make the year just passed most notable in the long history of the Institute's effort to that end. The Sub-committee for Southern California reported two competitions approved by the Institute but says that in California the law of 1872 makes obligatory the selection of all architects for public work by competition and imposes conditions so fundamentally at variance with good practice that members of the Institute cannot take part. Work costing over a million dollars has thus gone, within the last year, to persons outside of the Institute who were willing to comply with the law. Steps are being taken to secure a repeal of the law. The report concludes, "If we do not succeed, then every bit of work in the State of California will have to go into the hands of those who do not belong to the Institute, unless the Institute sees fit to make a special provision to cover public work which must be done under this law."

"We need in New York," said Prof. Chandler, of Columbia University, "a tenement that it pays some one to build, with all the necessities of fresh air, privacy, light and space and with low enough rents for the poor to live in it. Philanthropic tenements are all very well. It is a most creditable thing to find philanthropists ready to build improved dwellings either for well people or people who are sick, and I am glad to say that some of the very finest buildings of that kind in the world are right here in New York City. But that isn't enough, and that doesn't solve our problem. You can't get at the bottom of an economic situation like this through char-

ity, admirable as charity is. The real problem can't be solved by putting up a succession of model dwellings for which some generous man or woman or group of persons is ready to pay. The real problem is very different.

"The thing we are trying to do is to devise and build a tenement which is up to date in all its sanitary arrangements, in all its fireproofing equipment, and in all its moral requirements, which will furnish homes for families with the most moderate means, and at the same time yield a fair return to the owners on their investments. Now this can be done; there is no reason why it should not be worked out."

* * *

The plan to solve the courthouse needs in Kings County, New York, by the erection of a skyscraper building on the site of the present courthouse and municipal building, has been discussed by judges and lawyers with considerable earnestness. A number of interviews with members of the legal profession have been printed and it is interesting to note the diversity of opinion as to the desirability of placing courthouses in the upper stories of high buildings. On the one hand, we have the opinion, that to place courthouses high in the air would serve to remove them from the noises of street traffic that at present are so often a disturbing feature of courtroom procedure. On the other, there is much frank hostility to any such arrangement, as to quote one of the judges interviewed:

"It would be impossible to provide elevator service to carry from the various courtrooms large numbers of people who would all at a certain time be leaving the building during the court recesses."

The plans submitted call for a building of 24 stories. It is yet to be seen to what extent the opinion of the judges and members of the bar will influence their modification.

* * *

Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect and ex-president of the American Institute of Architects, is now in Europe. According to cable dispatches he is on his way to Munich, where he will arrange to set up a model of the Woolworth building in the Deutsches Museum.

This building, which is now nearing completion in New York, is 55 stories—750 feet high—and the highest building yet constructed.

Fifty-two stories are built entirely of terra cotta, very light in color, varying from a cream to a buff and stronger yellow in the decorated courses, which are strongly in relief, emphasizing the light and shade. In

the panels between the windows are touches of blue and green. Generally the color is used to accentuate the shadow actually cast, rather than for its own value.

Between the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth stories are the horizontal bands of decoration, finishing in a beautifully modeled overhanging canopy, where the color is more pronounced and accentuated. At the twenty-ninth story the tower building begins. At the forty-second story the tower diminishes in size. At the forty-eighth story it again diminishes and the plan changes from square to octagon, with pinnacles at the corner. At the fifty-second story the sloping roof begins.

* * *

The plans submitted by the architectural firm of Sharpe & Thompson, old Safe Realty Building, Vancouver, were adjudged first honors in the recently decided competition for plans of the new University of British Columbia, to be erected at Point Grey, near Vancouver. Second place fell to the lot of Douglas Scott Bow, also of Vancouver, and third and fourth prizes were awarded the firms of Messrs. Philip Turner and Partners, Montreal, and Symons & Rae, Toronto, respectively. The cash prizes to be received by these four leaders are respectively; \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000. The first honors winners will enjoy the emoluments further provided in the detail and specification plans, that will be required in the actual work of construction.

Vancouver city led in the number of candidates for the honor of designing the provincial university, five designs being submitted from that city, with three from Victoria; three from Montreal; two each from Toronto and Edmonton; North Vancouver, Kamloops and Regina also being represented. The committee of award was composed of the minister of education, Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, F. L. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the new university, and Messrs. W. Douglas Caroe, of London, England; A. Arthur Cox and Samuel McLure, of Vancouver, members of the architectural profession, co-operating with, and assisted by the provincial minister of public work, Hon. Thomas Taylor.

That the competition proved disappointing is only too apparent, judging by the following commentary which occurs in the memorandum submitted by the committee of award to the provincial government:

"The prizes offered are almost on a scale of lavishness, and the competition should have attracted all the best talent in the country. It was, therefore, a matter of some disappointment and surprise that only nineteen sets of drawings were submitted, and of these, one could not be considered a serious effort. Five others were merely tentative, and of these, one was set out of order as being signed by the competitor's name. We were, therefore, reduced to the consideration of thirteen schemes, and of these, we had to reject one as having marks of identification upon it, which are disal-

(Continued on page 193.)

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Editorial Comment

"The Guide" is privileged to present to its readers in this number an appreciative little sketch of the professor of architectural design at the University of Pennsylvania, M. Paul P. Cret. Professor Cret's career, with its record of prizes won and its distinctions, the fruition of meritorious achievement, should serve as an inspiration to the younger men of the craft illustrating, as it does, the essential irresistibility of a genius trained to correct scholastic ideals. While it is not given to every student to be a Cret or a Duquesne distinction still awaits the man who to a reasonable talent, native artistic intelligence and respectable ideals unites the ability to work hard and to think thoughts above the level of the herd.

* * *

Who, that has ever attended assemblages technical or even semi-technical in scope, has not been most interminably bored by having to sit feigning an attention one did not feel and stifling a yawn,—that just ached to get up and bellow its protest,—while some dull, prosy, sing-song-voiced son-of-a-gun babbled endless pages of figures, or desiccated technicalities, until his hearers began seriously to meditate murder or some blessed spirit bolder than the rest had courage to move an adjournment?

Our contemporary, the "Heating and Ventilating Magazine," has a few observations in the current number that would seem to indicate that there are limits even to the patience of a civil engineer.

"The adoption of a resolution by the civil engineers' society authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider improvements in the presentation of papers at its professional sessions, brings up a matter of interest to all engineering societies," comments the "Heating and Ventilating Magazine." "The action arose from a comment that the meetings are often listless and uninteresting. As one speaker said, for instance, unless the author of a paper is present to address the meeting in person, the reading of his paper is likely to be a dull procedure. The presentation of a highly technical paper is also apt to be rather tedious and a suggestion made regarding such papers was that they should be placed in a class by themselves and not presented in detail at the meeting, although of course, included in the printed transactions.

"This matter comes with particular force to heating and ventilating engineers at this time because organizations for furthering technical knowledge are on the increase and it is exceptional to find an engineer who is not a member of one or more technical bodies. Moreover, heating engineers have been treated within the past year or two to some excellent examples of the impressive manner in which

a technical subject may be presented. One of these, an address on the subject of the carbon dioxide air test, may be said to have fairly jolted the profession, while, more recently, an address on the use of ozone in connection with ventilating work was, in many ways, a model for lucidity and interest.

"One of the suggestions made for improving the proceedings is that papers be presented in abstract, rather than in full. The danger here lies in overshooting the mark and discouraging that elaborate preparation which a subject frequently requires. There is a well-defined sentiment against departing in any essential particular from the present practice in this respect, but this would not preclude the presentation of technical papers in the conversational, rather than written, language of the author. In short, the proposal is that authors present their subjects by telling their hearers what they have written rather than by reading it word for word, or by abstract."

* * *

A number of years ago the Board of Education of a thriving city in one of the Middle States was confronted with the problem of a new school building. Upon deciding to have a competition for the selection of an architect the members of the Board retained Walter Cook, now president of the American Institute of Architects, as professional adviser. Mr. Cook relates his experience in the "Architect and Engineer:"

Their first statement was that "public opinion demanded that all should have a chance." When the dangers of this course were pointed out to them and competition between a limited number of architects of proved ability was recommended, they finally, with perhaps some reluctance, agreed to a compromise. The competition was advertised, and the announcement was made that any architect desiring to compete should submit his name and qualifications to the Board. From these names a number, not to exceed fifteen, who seemed to promise the best showing, should be allowed to compete, and no other. The competition proceeded in due course, one of the competitors was appointed and the schoolhouse was built.

Some years afterwards the same Board had another schoolhouse to build and again consulted the writer. "We have concluded," they said to him, "that you were right in your advice. For this competition we are only going to invite five or six architects, all of whom we know are good men, and whom we shall pay for their services." The competition was held, and it happened that the winner was the same architect who had built the former school.

Again, some years later, a third school was to be erected. The Board of Education then

decided that, even though the results of the former competitions had been successful, a competition in this case was neither necessary nor desirable; and the same architect was again appointed.

It seems as though this little story in three episodes is instructive and valuable, as showing that an enlightened and intelligent public body only needs to know the real conditions to arrive at the same conclusions as those of the great majority of architects. In this particular instance knowledge was gained by experience—an experience which might easily have been a disastrous one. It is sincerely hoped that other Boards of Education, in other cities, may profit by this experience, without incurring the dangers so happily escaped in this case.

* * *

Discussing in "The House Beautiful" the advantages of co-operative building in the erection of small homes, Aymar Embury writes:

"In the average house a contractor has to pick up a gang of bricklayers or masons to build the foundations, and then has to wait until the carpenter gets his framework up before he can build the chimneys and do the stucco work and plastering; then he has to secure a new gang. The carpenters have to be discharged when the framework is up and a new lot have to be hired to trim out the house after plastering is done. When, however, the contractor has a series of houses like this to build, he can keep his gangs going steadily, there is no waiting for work to do, and no loss of time due to men soldiering on the job because they know that they will be discharged when their part of the work is finished and may have no other job in sight. The administration expense on a group of houses is also much less, only one foreman is necessary, one telephone installation, one set of blue prints for the mill men to figure on, and only one expense on each of a number of other items, which inconsiderable in themselves amount to a very substantial total when they are multiplied by four or five. Another factor which makes for decreased expense is that there are not a great number of contractors who are anxious to bid on a five or six thousand dollar house while there are a very considerable number of men, and of very excellent quality, who are perfectly willing and even eager to bid on twenty or thirty thousand dollar houses. This means that there is much sharper competition, prices are commensurately lower, and also with the better quality of contractors bidding, a better job is the result.

The same thing which is true of the contractors is true of the architects. There are not many architects of established reputation who can afford to design a five thousand dollar house at even a high percentage and superintend it properly. The working drawings and specifications for a five thousand dollar house cost little less than those of a ten thousand dollar one, and the fee is cut in half. We therefore either have to lose

money or ask twice as much for the work, but when there are three or four houses being constructed to which the same full size details will apply, the same set of specifications, and on all four of which inspection may be made at one visit of the superintendent, an architect's expenses are cut down to a point where he can profitably undertake the work. I have found in the course of my own practice that not one person out of twenty appreciates the cost to the architect of the work he does.

If on the average ten thousand dollar house the architect can make two hundred dollars for his own time and the brains which go into its designs, he is doing very well, and a large part of the cost is absorbed by such factors as the overhead charges of the office, in telephone, rent, light, heating, etc., and the necessary expenses of superintendence, including consultations with the contractor, and time spent in traveling. Therefore, if an architect finds that he can get four or five small houses constructed at the same time and in the same place, he is willing to undertake them where he would not be able to undertake one. It would seem then that where clients can pool their interests, so to speak, purchase the land together, employ the same architect and the same contractor, they will secure a better result than they could build independently.

People all over the country have been interested in the Sage Foundation Homes Company from the first announcement of its existence. Its success will, in a measure, shape and develop other projects which, in several instances, are now under way. As architectural experiments they are interesting, as economic schemes they are valuable, and as personal building propositions they recommend themselves to a large number of people."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

(Continued from page 191.)

lowed by instructions. It was therefore disqualified, even if otherwise satisfactory, which was far from being the case. Twelve sets were left from which to make our selections. In other words, one-third of the whole number submitted could claim prizes. We are unable to point very clearly to the reasons why the response has not fulfilled our expectations. It may possibly rest with the fact that designs of this kind are of a very technical nature, and in the instructions great latitude was left to the individual architect."

* * *

The beauty, the durability and the sanitary qualifications of the mosaic or tile floor have led to its introduction in the American home with a somewhat rapid progress since the concrete form of building has been so extensively used. With the advent of floors of this type the question of floor heating has been raised, and leads to a study of the methods of heating buildings of the ancient days when tile floors were extensively

used not only in homes, but in public buildings, remarks "Building Age." In some of the Roman buildings there were piers of six inches square placed on about 24-inch centres, on which the corners of the flat tiles which were laid for a floor met. The piers were high enough to leave a space of from 16 to 20 inches beneath the tiles. Over these tiles a more attractive and smoother wearing surface was laid. In the colder seasons arrangements were made to send the smoke and gases from a fire through the flues under the floor formed by this type of construction. In this way the floor was kept at a temperature comfortable to the occupants of the room. This method of heating a room was the only one employed.

In the recent construction of one of the college buildings of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., tile floors are used throughout, and to avoid complaint from a cold floor steam pipes were laid in cases in the upper surface of the floor around the edge of the room. The pipes were then surrounded with concrete and covered with a decorated tile. It is pointed out that this eliminates the use of a radiator in the room. This experiment will be watched with some interest by architects and builders, and especially by men associated with the heating trade.

In the average American home, with its wooden floor, any heat that is lost from the heating apparatus, whether it is a warm-air furnace or a steam or hot water heater in the basement, is absorbed by the floor, adding substantially to its warmth, and goes a long way toward making the building comfortable for habitation. In such buildings the question of floor warming or floor heating is of no moment, but heating contractors having occasion to install their work in residences which have concrete floors are liable to meet a new experience, particularly where concrete or tile floors are extensively used.

* * *

Nearly one thousand moving picture machine operators are under constant employment in this city, says the New York "Record and Guide." Their work is checked up by twelve inspectors from the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, which refuses to approve of the electrical equipment unless the operator thereof can prove his competency. Operators must obtain a certificate from the department, and since 1910 the examinations have been more searching than formerly.

There are various delinquencies of operators which the department has to deal with. Poorly patched films or those having sprocket holes torn out cause a number of the accidents which might easily result in a conflagration if the operator were inattentive. Leaving the magazine doors open, operating with flame shields down, operating with the lamp house open, operating with a grounded lamp, smoking in the booth, are all dangerous practices against which the inspectors strive to protect the public.

Electric Light Value

Nowadays there are very few merchants who do not understand that a light, bright store means more trade with the public and better work from the employee. If you use Electric Light you not only employ the most efficient method of illumination, but you also receive good advertising value. Tungsten lamps have cut the cost of Electricity more than one-half.



While moving picture theatres are just as dangerous in one place as another, it is evident that when they intrude into purely residential neighborhoods they put in jeopardy more households and threaten losses more irreparable than if they were required to keep on the business avenues, or to confine themselves to recognized amusement centres. Apart from the fire-hazard which attaches to the cheap theatres, they attract, when they go into a quiet neighborhood, a swarm of people unpleasant for the old residents to contemplate, and the consequence to be expected in such cases is many vacancies in the block and the destruction of real estate values.

A fire-hazard and other unpleasant features also attach to garages, and the owners of property in an upper West Side residential block recently had both a garage and a tiny "nickelodeon" suddenly appear as neighbors. As the garage was half-burned up last week and the "movie" hasn't been permitted to open, owners and tenants thereabouts are not altogether hopeless that one of the most "homelike" blocks in old Bloomingdale will yet be saved.

* * *

No branch of the clayworking trade has more room or better opportunities for successful boosting than that branch devoted to fire brick, flue linings and other refractory products in this line. The open fireplace is the real earmark of home, and it is as easy to create a sentiment in favor of the fireplace that will lead to the building of more of them as it is to create sentiment for the home itself, says the "Clayworker." It is simply a matter of persistent and judicious advertising of playing the boosting game just as the enthusiasts for

brick building do it. And, there is not only lots of good argument to create more fireplace and chimney building, but there is equally strong argument for promoting the use of flue lining. The unlined flue may not only crack and let through the stray sparks that will cause fire, but it fails to draw as well as the one properly lined. This is a

point so well recognized in cities that many of them have restrictions against the erection of flues and chimneys without lining. This fact is as good argument as the flue lining man should need to push his product. And right now is the time to get busy with the boosting game for all this class of clay products.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**A feature of an apartment house just completed in the city of Cleveland, is that each suite of rooms has a front porch 10 by 16 feet, and a sun parlor of the same size opening from the living room. There is a covered sleeping porch in the rear of each suite. The servants' rooms and butler's pantry are grouped in the centre of the building entirely separated from the family portion of the suites, and there are extra servants' quarters and baths in the basement. Each tenant has an individual brick garage. The building is heated by the vapor steam system, and in the front rooms of the suites the indirect lighting system is used.

**S. H. Pomeroy Co. (Inc.), manufacturers of metallic window frames and sashes, have removed their offices and plant to their new factory building, 282 to 296 East 134th street near Lincoln avenue, Bronx, where they will have larger and better facilities for the manufacture of the specialties. The sales office and show room will be in the Townsend Building, 1123 Broadway.

**The The Population Research Bureau of the New York Federation of Churches finds that in the section bounded by West 62d street, Sixth avenue, West 14th street and the North River, 24,192 immigrants have been added since 1905 to a population of 261,951, based on the census of 1910. The Irish outnumber any other foreign born nationality, with 32,210; the German, 13,181; Italian, 14,107; English, 6,242; Russian, 4,443; Finnish, 158; Austro-Hungarian, 4,551; Swedish, 1,268; Norwegian, 341, and all others, 16,821.

The district bounded by East 64th street, Fifth avenue, East 14th street and the East River has a census population of 239,280, of which 31,828 were immigrants since 1905. The Irish led the foreign born, with 30,868; Italian, 20,564; German, 16,455; Austro-Hungarian, 12,386; Russian, 6,654; Finnish, 671; English, 5,175; Swedish, 4,045; Norwegian, 692, and all others, 12,294. The whites showed a percentage of 45.89 out of 109,804 foreign born.

The percentage of natives born of foreign

parentage in the West Side section was 27.65, against 28.29 for the East Side section.

**With the incorporation of the parish of Reick on January 1, Dresden gained 514 acres in area, whereby it has attained an area of about 17,297 acres. By way of comparison, it may be stated that of the larger German cities Berlin has but 15,695 acres and Leipzig, only 14,467 acres. New York has 209,218.

**The increase in annual production of cement in Canada since 1905 has been nearly fourfold. The total quantity made in 1911 was 5,677,539 barrels of 350 pounds, net each, as compared with 4,396,282 barrels in 1910, an increase of over 29 per cent. The consumption of cement in Canada in 1911 is estimated at 6,354,831 barrels, of which 661,916 barrels were imported. An average of 3,010 men were employed in the industry and wages paid for the year aggregated \$2,103,838.

**The \$100,000 model home proved one of the most popular features of the household show in the Chicago Coliseum. It contained every modern convenience. Press the button or operate a device equally as simple, and the bed in which you sleep is converted into a leather covered divan. Press a button and a light is thrown upon the mirror of the dressing table from an electric boudoir lamp. Press another button and water for shaving or the bath is prepared instantly. Another movement of the hand and the curling iron is hot.

Press a button and the maid in the kitchenette answers your telephone orders for breakfast. She places on the dining room table the electric coffee percolator, the electric toaster, and the electric chafing dish for the eggs. In the kitchen the rolls are baked in an electric oven and the chops are broiled on an electric grill. A turn of a crank peels the potatoes or other vegetables. While the family is at breakfast the maid is "straightening up" the sleeping rooms. The push of a button starts the electric vacuum cleaner, which removes the dust from the floors, the

rugs, the draperies, the mattress and even the walls of the room.

**The eight-story building which William H. Heroy, president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, is erecting at 377 Fourth avenue, in the silk trade, will be the narrowest mercantile structure put up since the reconstruction of Fourth avenue began. The frontage is 22.5 feet, with a depth of 100 feet, and was designed by H. P. Knowles, of 1170 Broadway. The exterior will be of white South Dover marble, furnished by B. A. & G. N. Williams; the central portion of the front, including the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh stories; is of tapestry brick, furnished by Fiske & Company; with colored terra cotta tiles introduced in the spandrels. A very high first story was required by the tenant, the Hartley Silk Manufacturing Company; the upper stories being each 10.6 feet high in the clear. The floor beams are of steel, with reinforced concrete arches. There will be one passenger elevator. The Edward Corning Company, 100 William street, is the builder.

**Among the ruins of the royal palace in Shushan, archaeologists have discovered a number of beautiful enameled tiles, which once formed part of a frieze or wall decoration. These tiles are now in the museum of the Louvre in Paris, put together to look as they did in their original position. The colors of the tiles are mostly orange and yellowish orange, blue and greenish blue. The four lower rows of tiles and the six upper rows have various ornamental shapes drawn on their surfaces and finished in different colored enamels. The middle part of the frieze is taken up with a procession of lions, striding majestically along, one after the other, with tails lashing the air and jaws open as if for a commanding roar. The two uppermost rows of tiles combine to produce a row of circular disks, like daisy heads, each with fifteen radiating petals; they are supposed to be symbols of the sun, and so, indirectly, of the divine goodness that manifested itself in most striking ways by means of the sun.

**Perhaps the most unusual piece of sculpture in this country is the huge concrete statue of an American Indian which was dedicated last year near Oregon, Ill. It stands on Eagle's Nest Bluff, 250 feet above the Rock River and the figure itself is over 43 feet in height. It rests on a 14-foot concrete pedestal, almost half of which is exposed, so that the figure with its visible base measures almost 50 feet. In locating the site a 24-foot silhouette was built, which was found to be too small from the point of view desired. Then a light 42-foot structure was erected on a farm wagon and the wagon was drawn around until the proper location was established. The statue contains about two tons of twisted steel reinforcing rods and approximately 238 cubic yards of concrete. The surface is mixed with pink granite screenings, giving it the appearance of a granite statue. Approximately 65,000 gallons of water was pumped up from the river for maintaining

two steam engines and for mixing the cement. Four hundred and twelve barrels of Portland cement were used and the mixture was as follows: For the base, 1 and 5; for the

pedestal and steps going down into the statue, 1 and 4; for the figure, 1 and 3, and granite screenings, 1 to 1½ mixed with a waterproofing compound.

EPIGRAMS ABOUT ADVERTISING

[Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the brilliant editorial writer of William R. Hearst's New York "American," wrote an editorial for a recent issue of that great newspaper on the subject of advertising that fairly bristled with quotable flashes of the epigrammatic wisdom for which this gifted journalist is noted among contemporary journalists. For the benefit of "The Guide's" many readers, the most effective of those glancing impressions are here reproduced. The man interested in good advertising will find them not only well worth reading, but worth filing away for further reference.]

The history of the world has been a history of advertising, conscious or unconscious.

This generation of ours is the first that sees advertising as a science and an art.

And even this generation does not realize the importance of advertising, the dignity of the advertising profession, the extraordinary part that advertising is destined to play in the industry, the commerce, and especially in the economy of the country.

* * *

What language is to the human race, ADVERTISING IS TO BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURING AND ECONOMY.

Advertising is the language of trade, the language of energy, the language of prosperity, the language of the man of to-day determined to do in his life what in former years could not be done in fewer than half a dozen generations.

* * *

The advertisement is to the industry and business of the nation what the bright electric light is to the big engine producing the power. The little electric bulb tells what the engine is doing. The brilliantly worded advertisement tells what industry, commerce, manufacturers are doing.

* * *

Advertising, as the word indicates, is GIVING INFORMATION.

Literally translated, the word means, "to turn to," from the Latin of ad—to—and ver—to—turn.

The advertisement turns the public to the thing wanted.

Advertising, the voice of commerce, tells the work that the thinkers, fighters and inventors of industry are doing.

* * *

Very old, indeed, is advertising. The rainbow in the clouds, according to the Scriptures, was one of the early advertisements. It

promised that men should not be destroyed with a flood again. In that advertisement, brilliant in color, magnificent in size, supreme power announced the fact that that particular flood was to be the last flood.

Caesar used the advertisement when, fighting the patricians and using the bulk of the people against his enemies in the Senate, he caused the proceedings of the Senate to be advertised on the walls of Rome. That was the first semi-modern advertising.

* * *

The object of men that create is to make their creations known.

And the task that advertising accomplishes, and that nothing else CAN accomplish, is to make known to all the efforts, the results, the inducements of the individual.

Many and ingenious have been the advertising methods of men since the beginning.

It was Solomon's advertising of his wisdom—in various very respectable ways—that brought the Queen of Sheba to see him.

It was advertising, undoubtedly, when young Cleopatra, hoping to get the Roman power behind her weak kingdom, had herself wrapped up in a rug and, thus wrapped up, delivered in Caesar's private apartment. She was disappointed in the result of that advertisement, for, although she became the mother of Little Cesarion, Caesar's son, she was not able to influence or control him. And when she took Antony as second best, she failed and died.

It was good advertising when Canonicus, the Indian chief, intending to frighten the little group of New Englanders, filled a snake skin with arrows and sent it to Governor Bradford. And it was still better advertising when that same Governor filled the snake skin with powder and bullets and sent it back to Canonicus. This Indian gentleman looked at the white man's advertisement in the snake skin thoughtfully and decided to put off the fight indefinitely.

* * *

It was excellent advertising of her courage, and of woman's power to fight, when Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., being captured by the Indians who murdered her baby, and being led away to be tortured, returned on foot bringing with her the scalps of ten Indians that she had killed in their sleep.

It was good advertising, although not meant as such, when Agassiz, the great naturalist, said, "I have not time to make money."

It was good advertising when Marc Antony pointed out the holes that the daggers

made in Caesar's clothing—and even better advertising when he mentioned with pretended reluctance how much of his money and property Caesar had left to the howling mob.

* * *

In the olden days everything was slow. A man with great difficulty managed to place his little store on a street where many passed. The people only could know what he was doing if they PASSED HIS STORE.

Now a man puts his factory in a distant town, nobody has seen it, nobody knows perhaps where it is. But that man puts his name, his purposes, his accomplishments, IN THE HANDS OF TENS OF MILLIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS. He does not wait for the man to pass his door. He goes through the door of the house in which the man lives, and in this monthly, or that weekly, or in many dailies, presents to the man the story that he has to tell.

Therein lies the power of advertising. You can work to-day and to-morrow you can tell the whole world what you have done.

* * *

Advertising has ceased to be misrepresentation, and it has become the honest voice of commerce, the agent of economy—AND THE ECONOMY MUST BE CLEAR TO ALL—it can be made clear in a very few words.

* * *

There are many business men that have put not one million, but five millions, and ten millions into an advertising reputation.

They have put their millions into words and have created by them a reputation as solid as any brick or any iron. That reputation IS THEIR FORTUNE. That reputation is their life work. It is not insured, it cannot be insured.

For the man who has put his millions into advertising, to lower the quality of his goods, to deceive the public, would be like setting fire to his millions without any insurance.

The man who advertises gives hostages to the public, and proves that it is his intention to succeed by giving value, by living up to that which he has promised.

* * *

You can have a new idea this week, and next year that idea can be in the minds of fifty millions of human beings.

You are not bound by your location, limited by the strength of your voice. Your voice is the voice of the printing press.

No man need waste a day if he has the right idea and the energy, and knows how to talk for publication.

* * *

There are, of course, fraudulent advertisers, although they are constantly becoming fewer. And they are becoming fewer, thanks TO THE POWER OF ADVERTISING ITSELF.

For the advertising of honest men and of honest goods has made the work of deceitful advertising more and more difficult, less and less remunerative.

There is one gentleman in this country who formerly made a fortune by advertising shot-guns for sale, "like this picture," and then

sending a gun made of wood that would shoot nothing. He is now engaged in business in a reputable way—and, by the way, is a prominent Bull Mooser.

There was a great concern that first advertised a complete set of parlor furniture, "exactly like illustration." And when the farmer, having sent in his money and having gone to the station with a two-horse team, applied for the goods, he found a little set of toy furniture which he could have taken back in his overcoat pocket.

But that concern, now in the control of an honest and intelligent man, is doing a business of almost one hundred millions a year, and doing a business absolutely honorable, a business managed so economically that it saves millions annually to the farmers of this country—it is one of the greatest mail order houses in the world.

Advertising is no longer used to sell wooden nutmegs, or to sell "a fine steel engraving of George Washington for fifty cents," which turns out to be a United States two-cent stamp with George Washington's face upon it.

Advertising builds up the honest man and kills off the dishonest man. There is more profit in building a great grocery business and selling the best of nutmegs at a fair small profit than there could possibly be in selling wooden nutmegs.

CONCRETE AMONG THE ANCIENTS

Indicative of the venerable age of the concrete industry is the interest taken in the subject by expert archaeologists. Writing in the "American Journal of Archaeology," E. B. Van Deman makes an interesting summary of work done by the Romans in the thousand years between 750 B. C. and the year 300 of the Christian era.

Concrete, according to the author, did not come into use until about 200 B. C. The first uses of it were evidently confined to monumental structures. At first it was used for foundations and for backing of decorated and decorative surfaces only, but at about the beginning of the Christian era its use had assumed such proportions that it was the principal building material.

The Romans made use of lime and puzzolana, with varying aggregates, like stone, brick and broken tile. In the time of Julius Caesar, concrete was fairly common and under Augustus Caesar, it became nearly universal. Facings were commonly used in concrete construction.

Concrete mortar, in the era just before Christ, was made up of grayish and brownish puzzolanic sand and under-burned lime in small amounts, which was of rather poor quality, and crumbled easily. Under the Caesars, a reddish puzzolana was used, which made a cleaner and harder mortar. True to the spirit prevailing under his rule, Nero's era saw a retrogression in mortar, as well as in morals. The mortar in the time of Trajan and Hadrian was of high quality, but under

later emperors it again became poor and comparatively unsatisfactory.

Fairly large pieces of tufa rock were used in the earliest concrete structures, the maximum dimensions often exceeding 1 foot. About the time of Augustus, broken tile and other debris began to be used as aggregate, which was generally comparatively small in size. In the beginning, the aggregate was placed irregularly, but when tile were used, they were ordinarily packed in close rows. Binding courses were used, at fairly regular intervals.

From being used at first as a filler, concrete grew to be a chief structural material—that which had formerly been the core forming the structural element. In the reign of Julius Caesar, a facing of small stones was often used. About 50 A. D., facing of triangular brick came into use. These were apparently made in the angular shape, for the purpose, and their use became so popular that brick-faced concrete grew to be a standard type of construction in Roman territory.

Van Deman's article is scholarly and interesting in the extreme, giving evidence, as it does, of careful study and close observation of ancient types of masonry and mortar.

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute

Do It Now.

Ind. your duty and begin it

Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going

To be "a going to be," and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

Do It Now.

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

If your proposition is one that should appeal to architects, builders, building owners, decorators, material and supply concerns, "The Builders' Guide" is the right medium for your advertising and cannot fail to bring you profitable returns.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending March 15th, 1913:

Number of transfers.....	488
Amount of transfers.....	\$1,846,157.16
Cash consideration	523,132.16
Mortgage consideration	1,323,025.00
Ground rent consideration.....	1,842.62
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	30,610.35

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry,
960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N W Cor 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards Wilcox Mfg. Co.
50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fire Protection Equipment.

Jas. Boyd & Bros.,
25th and Wharton sts., Phila.

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Coverings.

Davis & Nahikian,
1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
221 N. 16th st., Phila.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st.

Mill Work.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga sts., Phila.

Mortar Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Overhead Carrying Systems

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co.
50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Painting and Decorating.

C. Albert Kuehnle, 28 S. 16th st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.

Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Pyramid Paint Co., 131 N. 22nd st., Phila.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Perfectile

The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

Plaster.

J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila

Plaster Board.

J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Radiators.

H. B. Smith Co. 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Ranges.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.
Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Refrigerators.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Tile.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange
O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.

Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.

Rugs.

Davis & Nahikian,
1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Sanitary Flooring.

Woodoleum Flooring Co., Betz Building

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Sash Pulleys.

American Pulley Co.,
420 1/2 Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Soundings.

Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Stair Builders.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga Sts., Phila.

Structural Engineer

Harry C. Eisenbise, Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Waitneight-Peirson Engr. Co.,
Heed Bldg., Phila.

Terra Cotta (Architectural)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Test Borings.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Tile—Floor, Wall and Decorative.

The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

Tile and Terrazza Work.

Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st., Phila.

Trees and Shrubs.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Wall Board—Compo

Howard Ketcham, 3rd & Girard Ave., Phila.

Wall Plaster.

J. B. King & Co., Builders' Exg'e, Phila.

Water Heaters.

Bartlett & Co., 1938 Market st., Phila.

Weather Strips (Metal).

National Metal Weather Strip Co.,
Builders' Exch., Phila.

Whitewashing.

William B. Southern,
S. W. cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Advances Made To Builders . . .

And Trust Funds
to Loan on First
Mortgages at Lowest
Market Rates.

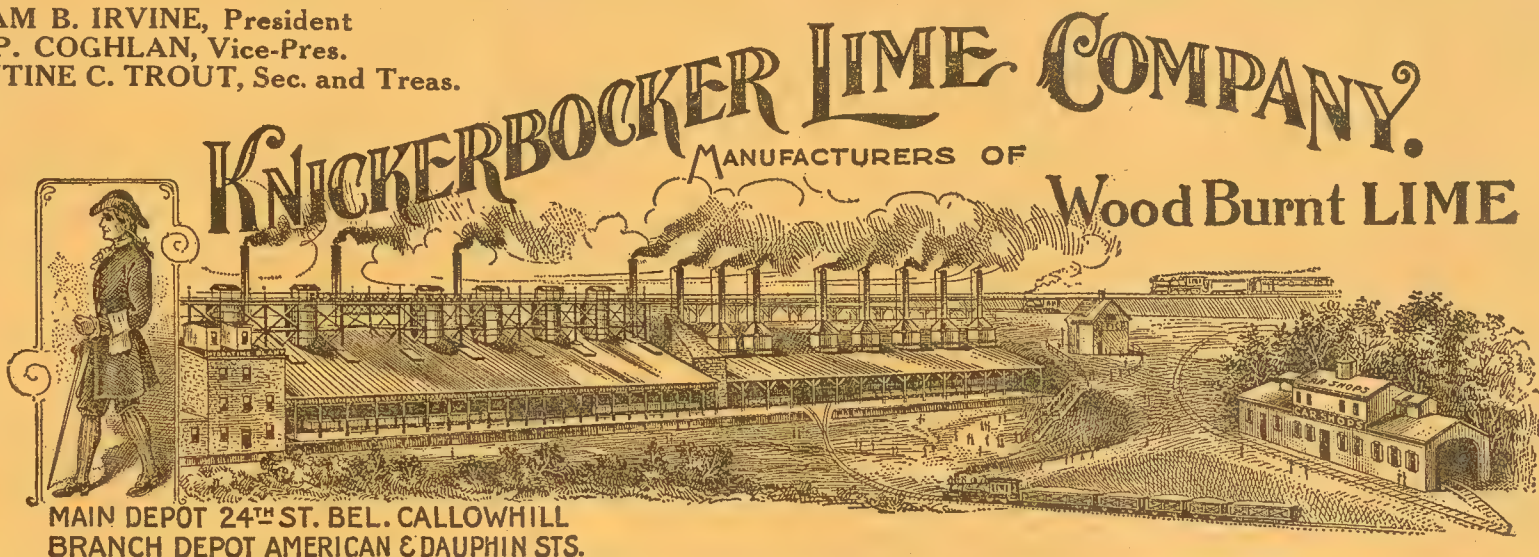
Hazlett & Moss
Real Estate & Mortgages
518 WALNUT ST., PHILA.
Bell Phone - Lombard, 3246-3247

WILLIAM B. IRVINE, President
JOHN P. COGHLAN, Vice-Pres.
VALENTINE C. TROUT, Sec. and Treas.

Main Offices

Bell
Locust 200
and 201

Keystone
Race 998



MAIN DEPOT 24TH ST. BEL. CALLOWHILL
BRANCH DEPOT AMERICAN & DAUPHIN STS.

PHILADELPHIA

BUILDING LIME
HYDRATED LIME
CONCRETE STONE
READY FINISH
PLASTER PARIS

WHITE SAND
BAR SAND AND
GRAVEL
ALL AMERICAN
PORTLAND CEMENTS

ATLAS WHITE CEMENT
EXPANDED METAL
HY-RIB
PLASTERING LATH
MORTAR COLORS

CEMENT STAINS
CORNER BEADS
WALL TIES
KEEN'S CEMENT
MIXED MORTAR

KING'S AND KEYSTONE
HARD WALL
PLASTER
WATERPROOF TRUS-
CON FINISHES

Branch
Office

Telephone
Bell

Locust 200
and 201

ESTABLISHED 1886

F B P F S
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S

A SPECIALTY
FOR SALE AND RENT

W. BRUCE BARROW
130 North Twelfth Street
Philadelphia

BELL: Filbert 3819
3820

KEYSTONE: Race 2094
2095

THE Daily Building News
furnishes builders, contrac-
tors, material men and
decorators the earliest possible
news regarding new buildings
projected within a radius of a hun-
dred miles of Philadelphia. With
its aid you are posted concerning
every thing in the shape of a bus-
iness opportunity in your line. This
service costs \$50.00 a year and is
invaluable to men interested in the
structural field. Ask for sample
bulletins and examine the scope
and utility of the advance news we
furnish daily.

Address
"Daily Building News"
Perry Building, Philadelphia

Bell Phone,
Spruce 66-12

Keystone Phone,
Race 27-99

KING'S
J. B. KING & Co.
OF
New York

Fibrous Plaster Boards
Windsor Asbestos Cement
Plaster of Paris



**MAKE A
PERFECT
WALL**

JOHN H. HOLMES, Manager
PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH
24 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND

Builders' Guide

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

ISSUED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF ARCHITECTS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS
AND THE MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT TRADES

Vol. XXVIII., No. 13.

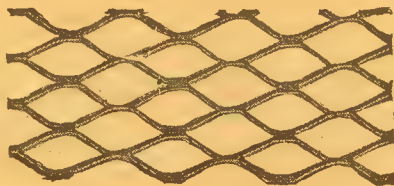
PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913.

LESS THAN ONE YEAR
15 CENTS PER COPY



HERRING BONE LATH
Plain, Painted and Galvanized.
Steel and Ingot Iron.

Herring Bone
Styles "A" and
"BB" for all
classes of work.
Styles "A" es-
pecially adapted
for Ceilings.
"Keystone"
for curved sur-
faces and Beam
Wrapping.



"KEystone" LATH
Plain, Painted and Galvanized.

MR. ARCHITECT
BUILDER
CONTRACTOR
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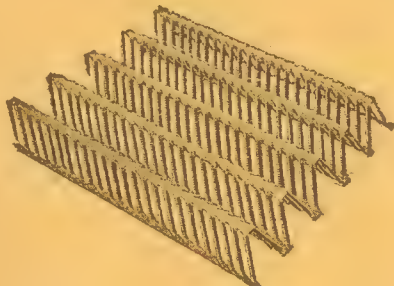
WHY NOT

Let Our Corps of Engineers
untie the "Knotty" Problems
and Our Building Materials Give
Satisfaction Desired.

BUILDERS STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

723 WITHERSPOON BLDG., PHILA., PA.

Hunt and Universal Corner Beads, Tie Wire Staples and
Expanded Metal

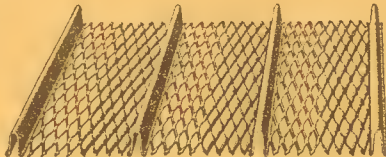


TRUSSIT

Fire Proof
Walls
and Partitions.

Concrete Roofs
and Floors.

Write for
Fire Proofing
Handbook.



SELF-SENTERING

PERFECTILE

Modern, Sanitary, Practical, Inter-
locking, Low Initial Cost, Highest Lustre.

Will not chip, craze or crack.

Not affected by heat or cold.

Always Specify Perfectile

Call and see exhibit, or send for one of
our circulars and allow us to estimate on
your work.

The American Perfectile Co.

1526 Sansom Street

Philadelphia

Phone: Spruce 52-64

HARDWOOD FLOORS OF QUALITY



RENOVATING. Our "Santo" Floor Finish
we recommend.

ANDREW PINKERTON

3034 W. York Street, Philadelphia
Branch Office: 24 S. Warren St., Trenton, N.J.

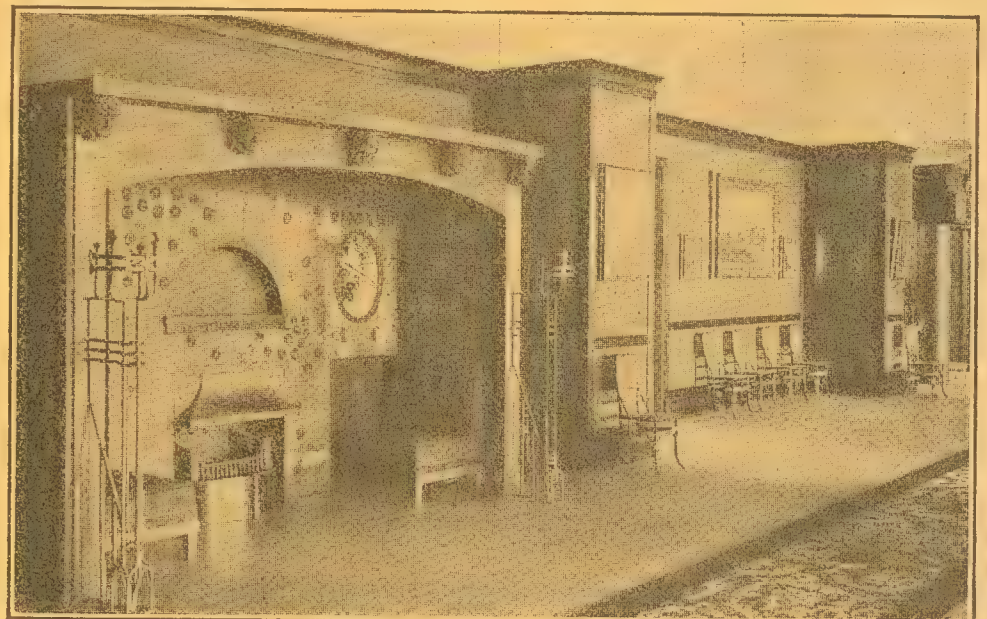
Grade of wood,
design and finish to
your choice.

We do not quote
price on grade, then
substitute.

Many Designs

Suggestions for the
care of *Hardwood
Floors* cheerfully
given.

BOTH PHONES



COMPO BOARD

THE GREAT SUBSTITUTE FOR LATH AND PLASTER
Quick and Clean Partition Work.

The Original and Real Article. The only board, a repeater. Sample will
convince you.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

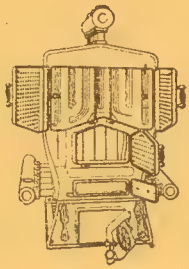
HOWARD KETCHAM, Sole Agent

LUMBER YARDS

Third and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia

BLUE PRINTS—KEYSTONE BLUE PAPER CO., 910 & 912 Filbert St., Phila.—See Ad.

—MILLS—



"Satisfaction"

When a type of boiler is made for 40 years, and each year's sales increase over previous ones there is but one conclusion—

They must give satisfaction.

The H. B. SMITH CO.

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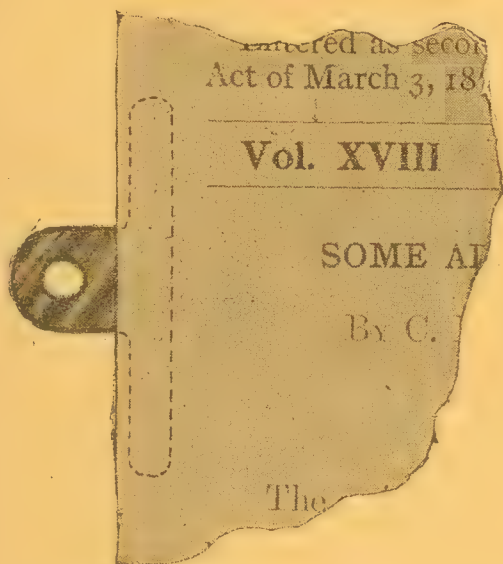
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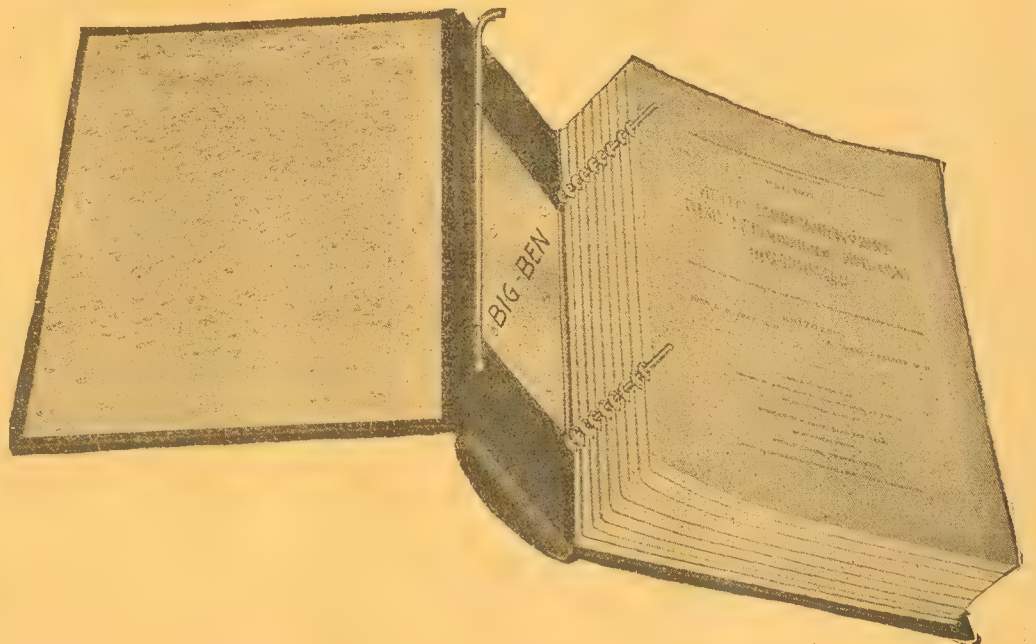
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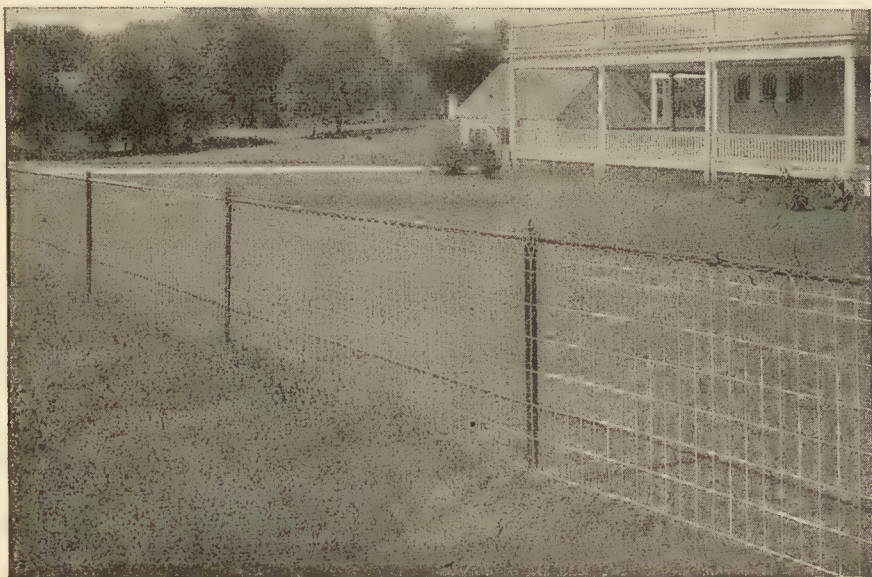
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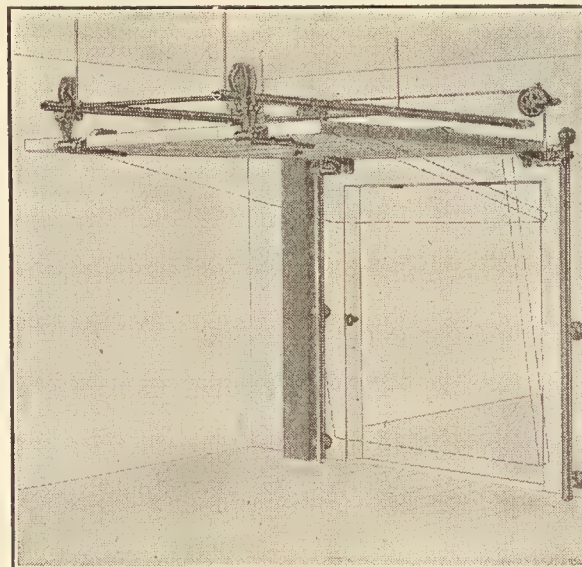
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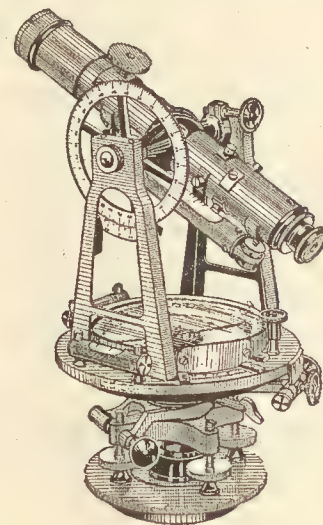
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Residence, Wilmington, Del., \$20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, A. B. DeArmond, care Latta & Co., 1227 Arch street. Brick, two and one-half stories, 25x90 feet and 24x30 feet, shingle roof, five bath rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 28. The following are figuring: W. D. Haddock, J. E. Healy, J. A. Bader, A. S. Reed Bros. & Co., and W. H. May, all of Wilmington, Del.

Residence and Stable (remodeling), Camp Hill, Pa., \$25,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Richard M. Cadwalader, Jr., 2211 Rittenhouse street. Stone and shingle, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, direct indirect heating system, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due March 28. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; H. Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Seminole and Chestnut avenues, Germantown. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1307 Walnut street. Owner, Evans Randolph, Morris Building. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 35x75 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting (heating reserved), hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due March 28. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue; F. W. Allison, 1710 Rittenhouse street; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; Pringle Borthwick, 6018 Germantown avenue; George S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers lane.

Residence and Garage, Bridgeton, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Rev. George H. Neal and Mrs. Amelia K. Neal, Bridgeton, N. J. Cement blocks and rough cast, two and one-half stories, shingle or asbestos shingle roof, vapor vacuum heating, electric lighting. Owners are taking bids.

Factory (alt. and add.), 3436 Market st. Architects, Groben & Clark, Associated, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Hurlock Bros. Co., 3436 Market street. Brick, three stories, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architects taking bids, due April 3. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street; J. F. Barber, Land Title Building; North Philadelphia Construction Co., 6049 North Eleventh street.

Church, Bay View, Va. Architects, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Lower Northampton Baptist Church, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 50x85 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church, Fitzwater and Martin streets. Architects, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Union Baptist Church (Colored). Twelfth and Bainbridge streets. Stone and terra cotta, two stories, 80x100 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Church and Rectory, Chester, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, name withheld. Stone, one and two and one-half stories, 60x135 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

School (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Christian streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Charles Borromeo R. C. Church, on premises. Brick and stone, one story, 18x40 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Hospital, Vineland, N. J., Architect, private plans. Owner, N. J. Home for Disabled Soldiers, Department of Charities and Correction, Trenton, N. J. Brick, three stories, 49x96 feet, Barrett roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due March 31. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Pennsylvania Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street; D. E. Boyer Co., 523 Arch street, Camden, N. J.

Store and Apartment House, 3726-28 Lancaster avenue. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Frank Richards, 3724 Lancaster avenue. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids, due April 5. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. C. Michaelsen, Land Title Building; William A. Patterson, Fifty-first and Walnut streets.

Drug Store (alts.), 1210 Market street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Riker & Hegeman Co., New York City. Consists of general alterations, new windows, etc. Owners taking bids. Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street, and Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Farm Buildings, Villanova, Pa. Architects, Broekie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Louis R. Page, on premises. Stone and frame, one and two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due March 29. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Germantown; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa., and Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Manufacturing Building, Germantown avenue and Stenton street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Weder Manufacturing Co., Twentieth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 75x75 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Owners have received bids.

Academy (add.), Beatty, Pa. Architects, E. Brielmaier & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis. Owners, St. Vincent Arch Abbey, on premises. Brick and granite, four stories, 56x170 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, white marble interior, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due March 28. Wells Construction Co., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 205 South Juniper street. Owner, Edwin N. Benson,

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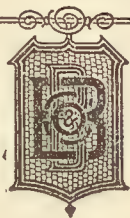
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phia. Stone, two and one-half stories, 26x43
feet. Consists of two stories, addition and
interior alterations, slate roof, electric light-
ing (heating reserved). Architects taking
bids, due March 27. The following are figur-
ing: Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue;
W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; George S.
Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers lane; W. C.
Wright, 22 Harvey street; A. H. Williams &
Sons, 419 Locust street; R. C. Ballinger, 218
North Thirteenth street.

Passenger Station, Bechtalville, Pa. Archi-
tect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadel-
phia. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Rail-
way Co., Philadelphia. Brick, one story,
slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating.
Owners taking bids, due March 29. F. L.
Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; F.
A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street;
Brown-King Construction Co., Harrison Build-
ing; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building, are
figuring.

Residence, Mount Airy, Philadelphia. Archi-
tect, George S. Idell, 158 South Durham st.
Owner, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hildeburn, care of
Architect. Stone, two and one-half stories,
24x42 feet, shingle roof, oak floors, electric
lighting (hot water heating and plumbing re-
served). Architect taking bids, due March
27. The following are figuring: Thomas C.
Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; John E. Walt,
204 East Willow Grove avenue; Carr &
Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; Kohl &
Megarge, 124 East Gorgas street.

Residences (96), Twenty-eighth and Dick-
inson streets. Architect, private plans. Own-
er, R. T. Mitchell, 6206 Germantown avenue.
Brick, two stories, 15x43 feet, slag roof, steam
heat, hot air heating and hot water heating.
Owner taking bids on all lines.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Germantown and
Lehigh avenues. Architect and engineer, Otto
Wolf, Denekla Building. Brick, four stories,
52x58 feet, tin and slag roof, Tennessee mar-
ble interior (heating and lighting reserved).
Architect has received bids.

Apartments, 413-415 North Sixty-third
street. Architect, private plans. Owner, C.
W. Miller, 5716 Girard avenue. Brick, lime-
stone trimmings, three stories, 30x225 feet,
slag roof (heating and lighting reserved).
Owner taking bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Melrose Park,
Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner Walter
Warner, care of Ketterlinus Lithographic
Manufacturing Co., Fourth and Arch streets.
Stone, three stories. Owner will take bids in
one month.

Residence, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis
C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street, Phila-
delphia. Owner, Eli Oppenheim, Baltimore,
Md. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half

stories, 40x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting,
vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors, white
marble interior. Architect taking bids, due
March 29. The following are figuring: Metz-
ger & Wells, Heed Building; J. P. Thompson,
1432 South Penn Square.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect,
Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building.
Owner, William H. Stanton, care of Architect.
Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x52 feet,
shingle roof, hot water heating, electric light-
ing. Plans in progress. Architect will take
bids in one week.

Store Building, 1621 Chestnut street. Archi-
tect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building.
Owner, P. N. Degerberg, 1612 Chestnut street.
Brick, four stories, 20x145 feet. Plans in
progress.

Dairies and Stable (alt. and add.), Sixteenth
and Tasker streets. Architects, Stuckert &
Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Dolfingers'
Dairies, on premises. Brick, one story, slag
roof, electric lighting. Plan about completed.
Architect will be ready for bids in a few days.

Garage, Germantown avenue and High st.
Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch
street. Owners, First Methodist Episcopal
Church of Germantown. Brick, one story,
20x20 feet, slate roof (electric lighting and
heating reserved). Architects taking bids,
due March 26. The following are figuring:
W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; George A.
Sorber, 18 Harvey street; W. C. Wright, 22
Harvey street; Samuel Harting, 20 East John-
son street, Germantown.

Tank Supports, Seventh and Lehigh avenue.
Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch
street. Owners, Hardwick & Magee Co., Sev-
enth and Lehigh avenue. Concrete and steel.
Architects have received bids.

Hall (add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects,
Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Own-
ers, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Stone,
limestone trimmings, three stories, 35x136
feet, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing,
slate roof, white marble interior (heating and
lighting reserved). The following are fig-
uring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market
street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom
street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street;
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Residence, Narberth, Pa. Architect, George S. Idell, 158 Durham street, Germantown. Owner, G. W. McKinney, care of Architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking sub-bids.

School, Brookline, Pa. \$30,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Haverford Township. Stone, two stories, six class rooms, slate roof, atmospheric heating and ventilating system. Architect taking bids due April 7. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. T. Mercer Company, 1710 Delancey street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 1519 Ranstead street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; M. R. Sheen, 5127 Folsom street; W. E. Dotts, Bulletin Building; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; E. J. Hedden, 1430 South Penn Square.

School, Preston, Pa. \$20,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Haverford Township. Stone, one story, four class rooms, atmospheric heating and ventilating system, slate roof. Architect taking bids due April 7. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. T. Mercer Company, 1710 Delancey street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 1519 Ranstead street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; M. R. Sheen, 5127 Folsom street; W. E. Dotts, Bulletin Building; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.; E. J. Hedden, 1430 South Penn Square.

Residence, Newport, R. I. \$500,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. George D. Widener, Elkins Park, Pa. Granite, limestone, three stories, 98x127 feet, copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing (marble and hardwood floors reserved), marble interior, Vermont and Tennessee. Architect taking bids due March 31. George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street, Philadelphia; J. W. Bishop & Whidden & Co., of Boston; Norcross Bros., Worcester, Mass.; J. Clark Vall, New York City; E. Outwater, New York City.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa. \$10,000. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, E. T. Edwards, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone and hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating. Plans in progress.

Residences (3), Norristown, Pa. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, J. H. Brandt, Thirty-first and Chestnut streets. Brick, three stories, 33x50 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating, slate roof. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in a few days.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Architect's private plans. Owner, H. Warren Keely, 408 Green Lane, Roxborough. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 38x73 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, two bath rooms. Revised plans in progress.

Theatre, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Chas. A. Rice, Wilmington, Del. Brick, one story, 85x190 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due March 31. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

Residence, Fifty-fifth and Market streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, Mickzo Hebrew Congregation, Broad and York streets. Brick, two stories, 25x60 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids due March 27. Lam Building Company, 1027 Wood street, is figuring.

Publishing Building, Dayton, Ohio. Architect, F. J. Hughes, Dayton, Ohio. Owners, United Brethren Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio. Brick and concrete, four stories, 236x128 feet, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, concrete, electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Architect taking bids due April 15. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Bloomsburg, Pa. Architect, Benjamin R. Stevens, 1723 Filbert street. Owner, Miss S. Vantassel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due March 31. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia; Golsinger & Steynne, Yost & Haug, B. J. Jury & Sons, all of Bloomsburg, Pa.; W. P. Klug, Berwick, Pa.

Barn, Fern Rock, Philadelphia. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owners, James Logan Fisher, Fern Rock, Philadelphia. Stone, one story, 44x90 feet, shingle roof. Architects taking bids due March 31. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Henry Specht, Willow Grove; Albert Beck, Ambler, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Carr & Hinkle, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Bank (alt. and add.), Front and Norris sts. Architects, Paul A. Davis, 3d, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, Ninth National Bank, on premises. Brick, two stories, 36x100 feet, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, interior marble.

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Architect taking bids due April 7. The fol-
lowing are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and
Sansom streets; William Steele & Sons, 1600
Arch street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Mar-
ket street; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street;
Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. E.

Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; Edward
Fay & Sons, 1521 Ransstead street.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Ar-
chitects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building.
Owner, Harry G. Moore, care of architects.
Stone and rame, two and one-half stories, 30x
60 feet. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Drug Store (alt.), 1332 Chestnut street.
\$4,000. Architect's private plans. Owners,
Riker & Hegeman, New York City. Consists
of new bulk windows and interior alterations.
Contract awarded to Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122
South Thirteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 100 East Cliveden
street. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery,
Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Rodger B.
Curtis, on premises. Stone, two and one-half
stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract
awarded to Harry Cluck, 170 East Walnut
Lane.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1631 North Fif-
teenth street. Architect, private plans. Own-
er, Dr. M. Roodman, 1631 North Fifteenth
street. Brick, three stories. Consists of new
bay window and new operation room. Con-
tract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson
street.

Synagogue, Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets.
Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Build-
ing. Owners, the Hebrew congregation of
West Philadelphia, care B. Goldstein, 233
South Fifth street. Brick and stone, one
story and basement, 25x80 feet, electric light-
ing, slag roof, steam heating. Contract award-
ed to Nathan Raidman, 5944 Walnut street.

Apartments and Stores (5), Broad and
Rockland streets. Architects, Magaziner &
Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Mar-
golin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick,
Sayre & Fisher, three stories, 17x60 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Con-
tract awarded to S. Lashner, Fifth and Mor-
ris streets.

School, Mt. Ephraim and Jackson streets,
Camden, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart,
Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners,
Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and
stone, fireproof, two stories, 129x154 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hollow
tile and expanded metal. The lowest bid was
submitted by E. D. Boyer, Camden, N. J.,
\$89,584.

School, Twenty-ninth and Muckle streets,
Camden, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams,
1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Educa-
tion, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fire-
proof, three stories, 131x153 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, steam heating, fan system,
brownstone and granite, marble interior, ex-
panded metal hollow tile and concrete fire-
proofing. The lowest bids were submitted by
Turner & Stewart, Camden, N. J., \$88,361;
George Bachman, Camden, N. J., \$89,363.

Drug Store (alts), 1332 Chestnut street,
\$4,000. Architect, private plans. Owners,

Riker & Hegeman Company, New York City.
Consists of new bulk windows and interior
alterations. Contract awarded to Shaughnesy
& Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street, Phila-
delphia.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown,
Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards,
Drexel Building. Owner, Dr. Robert P. Cum-
mins, 5736 Greene street. Brick and stucco,
two and one-half stories, electric lighting, slag
and slate roof. Contract awarded to F. B.
Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Factory, Juniper and Federal streets, \$54,-
000. Architect, Charles Balderston, 411 Wal-
nut street. Owner, E. K. Plumly, 213 Church
street. Reinforced concrete, four stories, 70x
109 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric
lighting. Contract awarded to Harrison C.
Rea, 1027 Wood street.

Y. M. C. A., 1720-26 Christian street, \$100,-
000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land
Title Building. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Colored
Branch, on premises. Brick, stone and terra
cotta, four stories, 71x130 feet, Sayre & Fish-
er and Kittanning brick, granite, concrete,
fireproofing, Tennessee marble for interior,
slag roof (heating and electric lighting re-
served). Contract awarded to Charles Mc-
Caul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Cottage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect,
Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square. Own-
ers, Misses A. and E. Atkins, Beach Haven,
N. J. Brick and frame, two and one-half
stories, 36x29 feet, shingle roof. Contract
awarded to Beach Haven Const. Co., Beach
Haven.

Cottage, Beach Haven, N. J. Architect,
Carl P. Berger, 1416 South Penn Square.
Owner, Marx Herman, care architect. Brick
and frame, two and one-half stories, 21x65
feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to Beach
Haven Const. Co., Beach Haven, N. J.

Hall, South Hadley, Mass. Architect, W.
T. Price, 714 Walnut street. Owner, Mt.
Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Brick
and stone, one story, limestone and sandstone

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trimmings, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing, slag and slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. The lowest bid was submitted by J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, who will probably be awarded the contract.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Benjamin Stoker, 304 West Upsal street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x50 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Contract awarded to Oak Lane Park Building Company, Nineteenth and Cambria streets.

Residence, North Wales, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, George W. Hoag, North Wales, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 42x47 feet, shingle

roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. D. Lukens, North Wales, Pa.

Club House, Ridge avenue and Dauphin sts. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, M. Michaelson, 3235 Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Edgewater Park, N. J. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Mrs. C. S. Smith, Edgewater Park, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to H. B. Miller, Edgewater Park, N. J.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

B. Riehm (O), 3121 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, 1219 and 1221 East Cheltenham avenue.

W. Barr (O), Fifth and Oak lane. N. L. Barr (C), Oak Lane. Cost, \$9,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 27x42 feet, Oak Lane, Pa.

W. C. Christ (O), Cedar and Somers streets. H. Izenburg (C), 2248 East Cambria street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x70 feet.

W. A. Patterson (O), 5223 Vine street. Cost, \$37,400. Twenty-two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x77 feet, Thirty-fifth and Mantua avenue. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling. Cost, \$2,400. Two stores and dwellings. Cost, \$1,850. One dwelling. Cost, \$10,200. Six dwellings. Cost, \$20,400. Twelve dwellings. Cost, \$1,750. One dwelling. Cost, \$1,850. One dwelling.

H. C. Hoffman (O), Fox Chase, Pa. Joseph Ashby (C), Fox Chase, Pa. Cost, \$5,700. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 32x32 feet, Fox Chase, Pa. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings.

City of Philadelphia, City Hall. James G. Doak Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$17,000. Water tower, brick and steel, Thirty-fourth and Pine streets.

J. & A. Witkowski (O), 3504 Richmond street. Cost, \$22,800. Nineteen dwellings, two stories, 14x25 feet. Cost, \$4,800. Four dwellings. Cost, \$1,700. One store and dwelling, Edgemont and Ontario streets.

H. P. Schneider (O), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, brick, one story, 56x56 feet, 1515-1517-1519 Brandywine street.

Lord & Read (O), 5909 Park avenue. Cost, \$5,700. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Twelfth and Nedro streets.

John Loughran & Sons, 2238 North Broad street. Cost, \$21,000. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, Northeast Boulevard.

J. C. Burkholder (O), 5918 North Ninth street. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Warnock and Spencer streets.

Charles Allen (O), 3146 Edgemont street. D. G. Buyer (C), 3107 Almond street. Cost, \$400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x24 feet, Westmoreland and Belgrade streets.

H. P. Schneider (O), Sixteenth and Susquehanna avenue. Cost, \$9,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 46x82 feet, Norris and Gratz streets.

Tacony Trust Co. (O), Tacony, Pa. John Rapp (C), Torresdale, Pa. Cost, \$32,400. Twenty-seven dwellings, brick, two stories,

16x30 feet. Cost, \$32,400. Twenty-seven dwellings, Vandyke & Unruh streets.

M. Hallander (O), Seventieth and Holstine avenue. H. Levin (C), Eighty-first and Madison avenue. Cost, \$7,200. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x25 feet, Eighty-first and Madison avenue.

B. F. Stevens (O), 310 Morris Building. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x33 feet, Fifty-ninth and Lansdowne avenue.

H. F. Kettman (O), 3012 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$5,600. Two stores and dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, Twenty-eighth and Clearfield streets. Cost, \$3,200. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$6,400. Two dwellings and stores.

Harrison Bros. (O), Thirty-fifth and Grays Ferry road. Cramp & Co. (C), Denekla Building. Cost, \$30,000. Manufacturing building, brick, three stories, 67x150 feet.

E. B. Sharp (O), 6216 Torresdale avenue. J. G. Sharp (C). Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, 6126-28 Marsden street.

Joseph Wryolek (O), 4558 Stiles street. Charles Doerr (C), 4857 Tacony street. Cost, \$1,400. Residence, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, 4563 Stiles street.

Frank M. Faulkner (O), 2331 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$2,900. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x39 feet, Chatham and Indiana avenue. Cost, \$3,300. Two dwellings.

Hebrew Congregation of West Philadelphia (O), Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets. N. Raidman (C), 5944 Walnut street. Cost, \$15,000. Brick, one story, 25x80 feet, Fifty-fourth and Sansom streets.

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The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

You can't hire loyalty; you have got to deserve it.—Ex.

The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

Alterations and Additions

Mrs. E. Fischer (O), 5619 Washington avenue. H. A. Streeton (C), 511 North Sixtieth street. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling and store, Fifty-sixth and Chestnut streets.

M. E. Henderson Co. (O), 1320 Race street. F. C. Michaelsen (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$3,000. Store.

Union League (O), Broad and Sansom streets. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$750. Club.

Jacob Bros. (O), Twenty-fifth and Sharswood streets. George Kessler & Co. (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, 1506 North Twenty-fifth street.

Nixon Paper Co. (O), Manayunk, Pa. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$1,500. Shed.

Bonwit-Teller Co. (O), Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$3,000. Store.

Surpass Leather Co. (O), Ninth and Westmoreland streets. Link Belt Co. (C), Nicetown, Pa. Cost, \$2,300. Factory.

St. John's Asylum (O), Forty-ninth and Wyalusing avenue. M. L. Conneen (C), 315 South Twentieth street.

Cope & Co. (O), Wayne, Ua. John Hallahan (C), 513 Crozer Building. Cost, \$1,000. Mill.

M. Rittenhouse (O), 301 North Fifty-third street. J. Levin Co. (C), 1530 South Sixth street. Cost, \$6,000. Store, 303-05-07 North Fifty-third street.

A. N. Downs, M. D. (O), 5916 Greene street, Germantown. W. C. Wright (C), 22 Harvey street. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling.

P. Bernard (O), Seventy-first and Woodland avenue. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling.

A. Peterson (O), 5924 Woodbine avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$2,200. Garage, 5959 Overbrook avenue.

Charles Salinger (O), 1534 Mount Vernon street. E. Y. Funk (C), 1502 North Twenty-first street. Cost, \$2,400. Store and shop, 1110 Ridge avenue.

Dr. J. A. Meloskey (O), 400 East Evergreen lane. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrave street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling.

J. T. Lewis (O), 2570 East Thompson street. Turner Concrete Steel Co. (C), 1713 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,800. Tank supports.

Riker-Hegeman Co. (O), New York City. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$3,900. Dwelling and store, 1332 Chestnut street.

J. P. McNichol (O), 222 West Logan Square. Owen Fogarty (C), 1918 Cherry street. Cost, \$2,000. Office, 1923 Cherry street.

Jos. Cancelmo (O), 130 Dock street. J. McKenna & Sons (C), 1032 Race street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, Gross and Vine streets.

W. McPerson (O), 315 North Fifty-second street. J. B. Chick (C), 23 North Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$1,000. Store.

Midvale Steel Co. (O), Nicetown, Pa. W. W. Lindsay Co. (C), Harrison Building. Cost, \$1,300. Manufacturing building. Cost, \$2,700. Manufacturing building. Cost, \$2,000. Manufacturing building.

FIRE PREVENTION

I shall not consume many of the minutes of the available half hour in which I am privileged to talk to you by any specific quotations of statistics, but we cannot really approach this subject as it ought to be approached without knowing its proportions. I wish, therefore, to give you just one or two contrasts, to indicate the amplitude of the problem which we face.

The United States Government, Department of Commerce and Labor, in a recent report says the average annual per capita fire loss in six European countries is thirty-three cents, while the average annual per capita fire loss in the United States is nearly three dollars.

Glasgow averages in fire loss \$325,000 a year. Boston, smaller than Glasgow, averages two millions annually. Berlin's average fire loss is \$175,000 annually. Chicago, of the same size as Berlin, averages five millions. Berlin's fire department costs her \$300,000 a year. Chicago's fire department costs her three millions. These contrasts are sufficiently startling, and they are not typical merely of the cities which I have mentioned; they are typical of this entire country of ours.

What is it that influences us as a people—that precipitates or permits this tremendous

contrast in national housekeeping—for that is all it is?

It is psychological with us. We have been born and bred in a country of unlimited resources and that has bred in us a certain profligacy regarding these resources. Only within the last two or three years has the United States Government given any attention whatever to the conservation of those natural resources still remaining to us.

When our forefathers settled the New England coast they had to cut down and burn beautiful standing pine in order to get at the land to till it. That bred in them, and has continued in us, a feeling that our supply of timber was unlimited—consequently we have never thought of conserving timber. Go out across the country, as I did last year, through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota; you will see thousands and thousands of acres of stump land, land off of which the timber has been cut for forty or fifty years, with no thought whatever of reforestation. If you go on to the Northwest, Oregon and Washington, you will find they are doing the same thing: cutting off the timber; they can hardly be prevailed upon to protect it from the forest fires that ravage it almost annually.

Now that is psychological and that is the reason we have given no attention to these enormous figures of the fire waste;—because it has seemed easier to us to build, burn and build again than to adopt those methods of building long ago adopted by the more prudent countries of Europe.

Now, the approach to this problem as we made it nearly twenty years ago was an interesting approach because it showed what we still have to contend with in the minds of the people. Twenty years ago the fire waste in New England was disastrous. The fire waste in certain classes of property was so great that the insurance companies began to decline to insure them at any rate which might be offered. That precipitated an investigation. A little body of engineers got together to inquire into the cause of this disastrous fire waste. They got the statistics from a number of fire insurance companies and they found that most of these fires could be traced to some specific cause. It might be a little glue pot in a shoe factory; it might be the picker room of a cotton mill. There was some little fire using process in the course of manufacture to which sixty per cent. of these disastrous fires, which usually consumed the whole factory, could be traced.

It occurred to these engineers that it was not a difficult thing to segregate this special hazard, whatever it might be; enclose it in a fireproof room and equip that room with fire extinguishing apparatus so that fire might be quenched at its inception.

Then they turned to floor area, which in many of these factories was much too great, acres of floor space full of combustible, inflammable materials, especially in a textile factory, so when a fire occurred in any part of it, it would sweep over this great area and no fire department on earth could hope to cope with it. Therefore they erected across those factories fire walls at certain intervals, dividing them up into fire sections. Stairways were open from basement to roof, elevator wells were open, there were belt openings in the floor anywhere they wanted them; so when a fire occurred on any floor it would have the advantage of a draft to the roof. A wretched condition indeed.

The committee recommended that the elevator wells be stopped off; that the stairways be enclosed, and that the belts be run in towers, taking off the power through small apertures on each floor. The segregation of the special hazard that did the most mischief; dividing up floor areas; sealing up vertical openings so that fire would have to be fought only in the section in which it originated or on the floor on which it originated; are such simple ideas of engineering—such kindergarten ideas—that one stands amazed that they had not been put into operation long before.

But it was because it was psychological; because no one had assumed any responsibility for fire waste. It was assumed no one was interested in checking fire waste

except insurance companies! So this tremendous fire waste grew and grew until insurance capital itself refused to bear the load, and that precipitated this investigation.

Immediately these simple engineering suggestions were put in operation the fire waste began to be checked. It was as if theretofore fire had been considered an act of God with which it was impious to interfere, and no one had assumed the responsibility!

You know the story Charles Lamb tells of how they first began to eat roast pig in China. I don't know why they kept pigs in China before they ate them (unless to annoy the neighbors!) but they evidently did. He tells the story of a Chinese country house being burned and pigs being roasted inside it. The son came home and poked around in the debris and got his fingers in roast pig and licked them. He "allowed" it was good, as they say out West, and passed a piece over the fence to a neighbor, and to his father when he came home, and to his brother when he came home, and soon it echoed throughout China that roast pig was a wonderful delicacy, that no one had known anything about. Lamb says in two or three months country houses began to burn all over China!

Then a man with a larger brain than the others conceived the idea that it wasn't necessary to burn a whole country house to have roast pig; that ovens and other things might be devised.

It was the application of that kind of keen and cutting intelligence in New England that began to reduce the disgraceful fire waste. They began segregating the hazards, and dividing floor areas, and stopping off floor openings. It soon became clear to this little band of engineers who took up the work that there were no fire prevention standards in this country for anything. Twenty years ago there was no electrical code; anybody could put in wires anyway he pleased and fires began to result. There were no standards for hose couplings, so that when one burning city was appealed to by another and it would go over there with its engines, it couldn't couple its hose to the couplings of the neighboring city. The hose men had never made any attempt to standardize the hose couplings. I heard the other day of a city in Indiana that had a fire and couldn't couple its hose to its own hydrants!

We have standardized hose couplings; standardized fire hose and other apparatus, fire doors, fire windows, automatic extinguishers, and so on. Gasoline and gas using devices, acetylene gas devices, all these things affecting fire hazard and affecting fire protection, have been standardized.

That little meeting held in New England about 20 years ago of the National Fire Protection Association,—which now numbers some three thousand associate and one hundred active members, of which the

American Institute of Architects is one—has been responsible for these things. Our committees sit all the time, take cognizance of developments in the electrical industry, developments in all lines of industry, which it must do naturally because development in invention and science has been so rapid for the last 25 years that these committees must be alert continually to take up every new development, especially electrical development.

This work was sedulously kept up for 15 years and then one day, at our annual meeting, one of our members arose and called our attention to the fact that while we had been meeting for fifteen years and making these standards for checking the fire waste, the fire waste had gone on increasing in geometrical progression! "We are not checking the fire waste," he said, "why pour our lives into this work when it is coming to nothing?" You see it was psychological with us too; our vision had been limited. But that speech jarred us into a larger realization of our responsibilities. We saw that not only must we continue to make these standards and offer them to the people as we do, but we must attempt to teach the people to adopt them—and that was a big enough job for anybody!

We had two hundred dollars in the treasury with which to educate the American people (laughter). We thought that we would spend it all in one splash, so we got out a beautiful bulletin, the most impressive bulletin anyone ever wrote, I am sure, and sent it to every newspaper from Maine to California—and it went into editorial waste-baskets from Maine to California. The newspapers didn't know any more about the fire waste than the ordinary citizen. It was a new idea. Nobody had thought of fire prevention.

We were somewhat discouraged, because we looked to the newspapers to make public opinion—and sometimes they do! The Boston Herald came to our rescue. Mr. Buxton, the editor of the Sunday Herald, sent down to our office and said, "I am amazed at these figures you present. If you will get us up an article for the Sunday Herald we will give you a whole page in this matter. We think it of sufficient public importance to set it out in that way." So we got up this page for Mr. Buxton. He had his staff artist surround it with flames and firemen carrying babies out of four-story windows. You know what a staff artist can do when he sets out to make something impressive! That is the kind of a page the Herald printed, and it did impress the other newspapers of the country.

You have a Committee on Public Education and they will collide with this same thing. The papers will assume that because you are architects the public isn't interested in what you are doing. They thought, because we were engineers, that nobody cared about us. I think if two editors did read our bulletin—I don't think they did, but if they did, those few concluded it was an ad-



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vance notice of some fire extinguisher advertisement! I know they never suspected we were a body of men innocently trying to do some good in our day and generation.

But they copied this matter from the Herald and we got press clippings; and we wrote the editors complimenting them upon their intelligence in seeing the importance of this matter, and we received gracious replies from most of them saying they would be glad to co-operate in the work we were doing.

So we began our press bureau. We got about forty newspapers out of that article in the Herald, because the exchanges read it where they would not read our original stuff; and gradually in the last three years since we have been doing this public educational work we have added papers, so that we now have about 150 daily newspapers that get all our bulletins and magazines and reprint them frequently, and sent out in their own cities and have examinations made of fire hazard conditions and print editorials thereon. So we got going in that way.

We then began a campaign for the adoption of fire prevention days. The States are doing that all over the country; about thirty States now have regular fire prevention days—usually adopting the date of the Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco or Atlanta conflagrations. Even in Canada they are doing that, following the Toronto fire.



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We are also getting fire marshals appointed and thus the States themselves are inquiring into the causes of fire. That is educational and things do not appear so hopeless now—we have been pegging along at this three years—as it did when we first began.

We thought we would make an attack on the insane 4th of July. By the morning of the 4th the horses of the fire departments all over the country were exhausted running to fires caused by firecrackers on the night of the 3rd, so that if a big conflagration should come they couldn't fight it—the horses and men would be worn out. We got out a bulletin declaring against the cannon cracker and the toy pistol; we pictured the horrors that always follow the Fourth, and

sent it to all our members. They took it to the city councils and introduced ordinances—and they didn't pass, because the small boy was loaded up with firecrackers and the merchants were loaded up with stocks and they didn't want to be disturbed.

But after the 4th, after the trail of fire and death, those ordinances went through on rubber tires. It only needed some prominent citizen's child to be blinded for life by a toy pistol or a cannon cracker to remove all opposition to that measure. The work of our organization and the help it has had, has reduced the casualties of the Fourth from 5000 three years ago to less than a thousand this year. We are going to keep it up and make suggestions for celebrating a sane Fourth; suggestions which will win the child away from the cannon cracker and the toy pistol, into the arena of sports, pageants and that sort of thing.

Then we got our Christmas bulletins, showing the good citizen something he had never dreamed of before—that if a Christmas candle is held up against a bunch of cotton the cotton will burn! Now he uses asbestos for snow and metallic decorations instead of cotton—he just had to be led. We have to build up in him a consciousness of responsibility for the fire waste.

I know it doesn't do any good to preach to people. They tell a good story of Phillips Brooks, of Boston—many of you may remember him, a very great preacher and greatly beloved by our people. He used to go over every year to the Holy Land and India and study Oriental philosophy, and when he came home his parishioners would see these ideas creeping into his sermons. They didn't like it very well, but they were so fond of him personally they never bother-

ed him much about it, but they used to twit him. One summer he came home and landed on the dock, and the customs officer was going through his trunks—you know what a customs officer does to trunks from abroad; that is what he was doing to the Bishop's trunks. A friend was standing by watching the ruin and said, "I suppose you have brought home a lot of new religions that you have to pay duties on." The Bishop looked rather sadly at him and said, "No, I would never make that mistake; I would never bring home to the American people any religions with duties attached!"

It really doesn't do much good to preach to us, but our attitude must change toward the man who has a fire. Now, what does this three dollars per capita mean? It means every man, woman and child in the nation pays that: pays three dollars a year. An ordinary family of five pays fifteen dollars a year fire tax. We don't know we pay it, we don't realize we pay it because we don't know how we pay it and because we have been blinded by the foolish notion that the insurance companies pay this enormous tax. What is it? Two hundred and fifty million dollars a year; that is \$30,000 an hour, \$500 a minute—for a ten, twelve, fifteen year period. Two hundred and fifty million every year! Think what we could do with that money!!

Why, a hundred thousand dollar fire in Europe shocks Europe. It is in all the newspapers; they inquire into the cause of it, whether such conditions might exist in their city, who is responsible for it. A hundred thousand dollar fire shocks Europe—but if we pick up a paper and don't find two or three hundred thousand dollar fires we think there is nothing doing! We have ceased to be shocked by any fire except one attended by holocaust. We cease to be shocked, because we don't know we pay for it. If we realized that we pay for it, and how we pay for it—this fifteen dollars a year for a family of five; it is by indirect taxation. You know the French Physiocrats' definition of indirect taxation; "the method of getting the most feathers with the least squawking." We don't know we are being plucked!

But here is an illustration: Take cotton, for example. Take cotton on the platform, just out of the field. It is insured; that means it is taxed. It is insured in transportation; it pays a tax. It is insured in the warehouse, in the textile factory; it is insured in the clothing store, in the department store, in the drygoods store; all the way along from the cotton field that cotton bears a high rate of insurance, a tax, and the cost of that tax is merged with the cost of the goods. When you buy a bit of cotton goods you pay it all at once in a lump, but it is concealed in the cost of the goods.

Now, we are doing that, we are bearing this onerous burden of \$250,000,000 a year. The Government makes it five hundred millions, because the Government in its cost adds fire department maintenance. I don't

do that; I simply speak of a \$250,000,000 waste; that we burn; and property burnt is gone forever.

Now we have had much help in our publicity work from our active members. One of them, the first active member who took up actively a fire prevention campaign was the National Association of Credit Men. The ordinary citizen never knew about the National Association of Credit Men until it took up this matter of the fire waste. It was simply a body that exchanged notes on the credit of their customers, and yet it was a large organization with 15,000 members. They took up this subject of the fire waste because they were interested in their customers keeping well insured and keeping their property from being burnt. They took up this matter and the National Association of Credit Men immediately emerged into public prominence as an organization that was dealing with great public questions.

Now there is no reason why in the matter of publicity work—I have just had a conversation with Mr. Boyd and know what his plans are as chairman of this important committee of yours—there is no reason why you should not, as our active member, with all the help we can get, take up this matter as it has been taken up in two chapters—Philadelphia has had splendid meetings on fire prevention and Boston has had two; those two cities have taken the lead. There is no reason why all the cities—chapters in all the cities—should not have a fire prevention evening, considering this important matter, and thus come before the public, not merely as a body interested in your own affairs, but in large public questions as well, and thus make this department the vehicle to carry the news of your profession which the public should know, and which the newspapers will not be interested in because they think they are simply professional questions. You can do that.

All the underwriters in the country maintain engineers, fire prevention engineers, who will be glad to consult with you regarding the fire hazard of your building construction.

I say the people do not realize that they pay this tax, but the manufacturers, the merchants, the men that are beginning to build large structures, do realize that they pay, and realize that a little lack of thought from a fire hazard point of view may saddle them with a constant fixed charge for fire insurance, that they might have avoided if their architect had been keen on this one particular matter. That is a growing sentiment and you must expect to meet it in making your plans, as the country awakens to this enormous drain upon its people. It enters into the cost of living and it is a very considerable factor, this drain of two hundred and fifty millions a year.

The underwriters will be glad to co-operate with you. I am not speaking for the insurance companies. The insurance people are contributors to our work but it is not an insurance organization; it is a public

organization in every sense of the word, and should come before the people, and does come before the people, as such.

You can use this fire prevention agitation as a vehicle to reach the people in a new aspect and incidentally tell them truths about your own profession, about which, as you know, they are sadly ignorant, as they are about the fire waste.

Now the principal thing which we have to combat—in the seven minutes which I have left—is the conflagration hazard. The individual fire is not such a drain upon us; for if we give thought to the protection of stairways and elevator wells and those things we can cut down the losses greatly. The thing which impoverishes us is the conflagration, and it is because our cities are unprotected.

When Mr. McFarlane wrote his article for McClure's on the conflagration hazard in New York, he wrote to me and asked for suggestions as to how the conflagration hazard in New York might be reduced. Well, view of our experience, it was such a simple question that I replied rather facetiously that if he wished to reduce the fire hazard of New York, if he extended the big Pennsylvania Station across to the East River and up to 42nd street and down to the Battery he would reduce the conflagration hazard by dividing the city into four conflagration sections by that huge fire wall; but to abolish it altogether was a much easier trick than that. All New York city has to do to abolish its conflagration hazard, great as it is, is to protect its window openings—that's all. They build fireproof buildings, so called, and then equip them with wooden window frames and thin window glass. Fire went through such buildings easily in San Francisco, in Chelsea and in Baltimore. The conflagration would sweep up against the windows, break the panes, burn the frames and each floor of the building became merely a horizontal flue, full of combustible contents through which the conflagration raged.

But with the adoption of proper window protection, such as proper window shutters (which you can shut—you usually can't, when a fire occurs they are rusted open, in this country) or if you don't have a standard shutter, use metal window frames, wired glass in standard metal frames. Such frames can be so constructed, stayed and locked that they hold that wired glass until a temperature is attained which melts the glass.

Now I do not mean to say fire could not occur in combustible contents and be so hot that it would not burn out, melt out, this barrier of metal window frames and wired glass; but it would not burn far into another building similarly equipped, with any kind of a fire department; it arrests the spread of fire until the department gets there and checks it, no matter what the wind may be.

Now a brick, stone or concrete building is a fire wall; it is a fire stop of itself if the fire can be kept out of it. All you

have to do is to fortify your windows to attain that object.

What is true of New York city is true of all cities in the country. Even the little cities of the country have houses of brick, stone and concrete, and if those buildings are so protected, particularly if there are streets at right angles through the centre, built of brick, stone and concrete, you would have the equivalent of a maltese cross fire wall crossing in the centre of these small cities.

There is only one thing that can invalidate that proposition and that is wooden shingles. So long as wooden shingles are used, just so long we will have conflagrations. The wooden shingle is the worst conflagration breeder we have. Not only does it ignite after months of drouth immediately a spark alights on it, but it furnishes the flying fire brand where the wind tears it away and drops it around in different parts of the city. That is what burned Chelsea, the wooden shingle.

Any conflagration will have a more or less clearly defined fire line, and that fire line will of course get longer as the conflagration advances; but in Chelsea, with shingle roofs, after the first half hour there was no fire line. People three-quarters of a mile ahead of the fire worked like demons to get their goods on carts to save them, but before they could move them had to flee for their lives; the fire was all about them, the burning shingles dropping on other shingled roofs. People had to flee; firemen had to leave their engines and hose in the street and run. Men, women, children, horses, cats, dogs, chickens, swarms of rats, ran in the streets of Chelsea, forgetting their common enmity. So Chelsea burned.

So it was at Baltimore and San Francisco, as you know, and it is all unnecessary. We can check these conflagrations just as easily as this little group of men checked these factory fires in New England. Desire precedes functioning, the scientists tell us. We must want to do a thing before we develop faculties to do that thing. When we realize this terrible tariff, how it affects us all, how it increases the struggle for livelihood, the tremendous drain on the country that no country, no matter what its resources are, can stand; when we awake and work together for the solution of this problem, when the American Institute of Architects adds its labor and thought to it; when we all realize what it is, the extent of it and how easily we may check this enormous waste; I believe we will begin an era of prosperity finer and better than any of which we have ever yet even dared to dream.

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Editorial Comment

Elsewhere in this number of "The Guide" appears Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth's address, delivered at the December convention of the Institute at Washington, on the necessity for co-operation between the architect and the advocate of fire prevention and the reasons therefor. Mr. Wentworth's address is worthy of the widest circulation, a fact we were quick to recognize at the time of its delivery. Thanks to various delays, all of them beyond our control, this address has just reached us and while perhaps a trifle old, as news, is probably rich enough in other qualities to make due compensatory amends for its lack of novelty. In any event—it is here. Read it. Some of the data it presents will, we fancy, cause you to sit up and take notice.

* * *

The nineteenth exhibition of Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the T-Square Club will open in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts on April 20, continuing until May 11. A series of water colors of the winning design for the Lincoln Memorial to be erected on the banks of the Potomac will be one of the features of the exhibition which will relieve the dead level of monotony peculiar to the purely architectural entries—plans, perspectives, photographs and working drawings—by intruding a small but more or less representative collection of water colors covering landscape and decorative design. Garden pottery, architectural accessories in tile, metal and cement, wood carving and mural decorations are to be units in the general scheme, which will include some excellent samples of American ceramic work.

* * *

Director of Public Safety George D. Porter indulges the following reference to building activity in his report for 1912:

"Closer supervision has been exercised over all building operations with the result that although the actual operations decreased approximately 1,500, the number of permits issued increased approximately 1,300.

"A total of 1,588 condemnations were issued in 1912 against dangerous or illegal buildings as compared with 1,169 during the previous year. During the year, 2,320 buildings and structures were condemned as compared with 1,885 in 1911."

* * *

To perpetuate by a park and bridge a Washington's crossing of the Delaware, one of the decisive incidents in the War of the Revolution, is the object of a memorial to the Legislature which was drafted recently by the Executive Committee of the Washington's Crossing Memorial Association of Pennsylvania. The committee met in the office of the

president, ex-Judge Harmon Yerkes, in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Preliminary to the erection of a memorial bridge over the river at Taylorsville, at the spot where Washington and 600 Continental troops crossed on Christmas night, 1776, it is proposed to establish a park on either side of the stream. For this purpose the State of New Jersey, which has already appropriated \$25,000 and has a bill pending for \$75,000 additional, has purchased 100 acres, and has options on 200 acres. Senator Buckman has introduced a bill at Harrisburg for an appropriation of \$25,000 for acquiring land on the Pennsylvania side of the river. The memorial to the Legislature says:

"It was 136 years ago when the intrepid and masterful strategy of a defeated, discouraged army, under the leadership of the greatest character in history, destroyed forever all chance of the subjugation of the American people by a foreign power. But for the campaign of 1776 on the Delaware we may well doubt if the cause of independence could have survived. It is full time that appropriate recognition be made of the debt we owe to the men who in that brief campaign along the Delaware assured our independence as a country. We respectfully urge that by suitable legislation you inaugurate the project of making Washington's crossing the great Mecca of all Americans."

* * *

Under the heading, "Municipal Efforts to Control Fire Waste," our valued contemporary, "Sheet Metal," pays a deserved word of tribute to Director George D. Porter, of the Department of Public Safety of Philadelphia, Chairman Powell Evans, of the Fire Prevention Commission and their associates in the work of reducing fire waste.

"The prevention of fire waste," says "Sheet Metal," "is a matter of first importance to every community and of special interest to the sheet metal trade, as every effort in that direction will have a strong tendency to bring the service of the sheet metal contractor into larger demand.

"Municipal authorities throughout the country are following with interest the work of the Fire Prevention Commission of Philadelphia, Powell Evans, chairman, in its efforts to decrease the enormous annual economic waste from fire. It is also trying to be helpful in improving such conditions throughout the State of Pennsylvania and by co-operation with other States and municipalities, throughout the nation. The situation in Philadelphia gives peculiar importance to the work of this commission. In the first place, Philadelphia is one of our largest cities; in the second place, its government is at present conducted entirely on an efficiency basis, so that good rules can be worked out and put into effect. In the third place, this government has a

clear run for the next three years, so that rules which are enforced can be made to show conclusive results.

"The commission has made a careful study of the subject of fire-fighting along four lines: (1) The personnel of the 1,000 active firemen in Philadelphia; (2) the area of distribution; (3) the time scheme of their duties; (4) the methods in vogue in other cities. The result

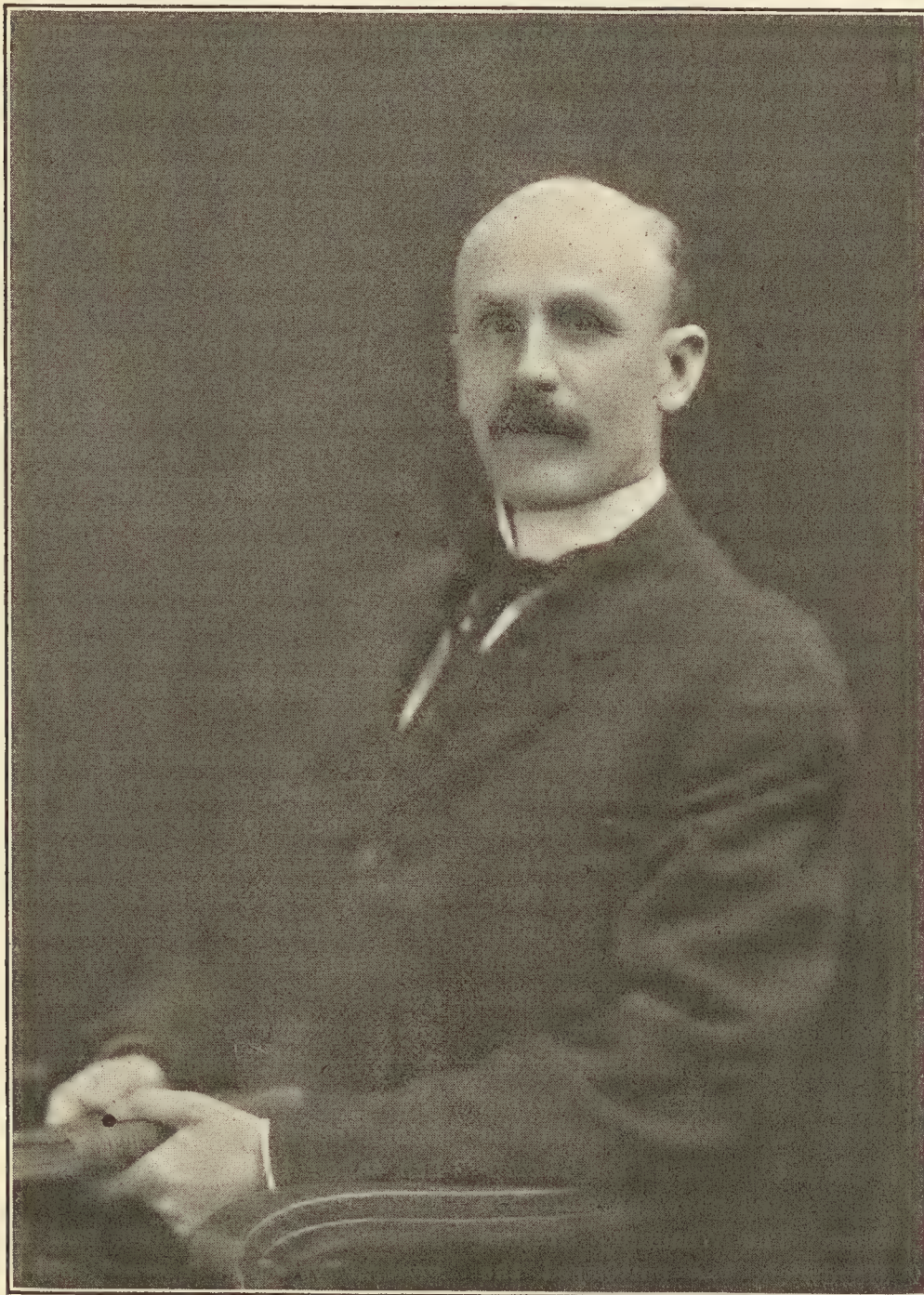
of the investigation shows that the city of Youngstown, Ohio, has in ten years reduced fire waste more than 90 per cent. by constant property inspection; Rochester, N. Y., 50 per cent. in two years, and gratifying results have been achieved by Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Atlanta, Kansas City and other municipalities in varying shorter periods.

"At the suggestion of the commission,

George D. Porter, Director of Public Safety for the city of Philadelphia, recently appointed a committee of five selected firemen and one captain from the active rolls to spend a week in New York studying inspection work under Chief Guerin, of the New York Fire Prevention Bureau, the intention being to use these men as the nucleus of an efficient inspection service for Philadelphia."

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



VI. ARNOLD H. MOSES, A. I. A. March 26, 1913.

The Senate Chamber and extension to the State House at Trenton, N. J.; the Masonic Orphanage and Home at Burlington, N. J.; annex buildings for the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia, and the Finley Acker Company's "Quality Shop," at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, afford some idea of the range of Mr. Moses skill as a designer of attractive buildings.

Arnold H. Moses was born in Lymington, England, May 3, 1862, the son of Rev. Richard

George and Mary M. Moses. When Mr. Moses was in his eleventh year the family came to the United States, settling in Camden, N. J. Educated in public and private schools in Camden and Philadelphia, at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and under private tutors in mathematics and other special branches, Mr. Moses entered the offices of Theophilus P. Chandler and Wilson Brothers & Co., from which, after a period of thorough architectural training, he entered

upon the practice of his profession in 1886, his associate being Mr. Guy King.

Mr. Moses is an associate of the American Institute of Architects and was secretary of Philadelphia Chapter from 1902 to 1911. He has been a member of the T-Square Club almost from its inception, a member of the Fellowship of the Academy of the Fine Arts and was for several years a member of the New Jersey State Board of Architects. Mr. Moses is now connected with the New Jersey branch of the chapter and has been for some years a member of the faculty of Temple University.

Churches and school buildings, manufacturing plants, residence work of the better class in Camden and Philadelphia, and a vast amount of alteration and remodeling, attest the ability of Mr. Moses as a practicing architect.

Personally, Mr. Moses is a most congenial gentleman, with an abiding faith in the future of American architecture and the keenest interest in every thing calculated to advance the profession.

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

****E. Brooks & Co.,** of 1 East Forty-first street, New York City, have received the general contract to erect the Lord & Taylor store at 424-438 Fifth avenue, 1-11 West Thirty-eighth street, and 2-14 West Thirty-ninth street, which it is estimated will cost \$2,000,000. The building will be owned by John H. and Frank V. Burton, of 384 Broadway, now in the wholesale dry goods trade, and will be leased to Lord & Taylor, in which the Burtons are also owners. There will be twenty passenger and four freight elevators, a pneumatic tube system exchange on one of the upper floors instead of in the basement, the usual practice, and fire escape stairways opening directly into the street on three sides of the building. The architects are Goldwin Starrett & Van Vleck, and Hazzard, Erskine & Blagden. E. E. Ashley, 45 Union Square, is consulting engineer.

****By the decree of the Court of Chancery in Washington County, Vt., in the matter of the foreclosure suit brought by the Thompson-Starrett Company, of New York, against the E. B. Ellis Granite Company, of Northfield, the sum due the Thompson-Starrett Company was fixed at \$247,788. Of this it was decreed that the Ellis Company pay \$70,000 by February 1, 1913, or be forever barred from all claim in the premises. This sum was not paid February 1, so that the title of the Thompson-Starrett Company became obsolete on that day, says the "Stone Trades Journal." The mortgage upon which the foreclosure was brought covered the entire plants of the Ellis Company at Northfield and Bethel. The history of the debt dates back to the building of the Union Station, at Washington, D. C. The stone was furnished by the Ellis Company, and the company not having the necessary funds with which to do the work, borrowed about \$200,000 of the Thompson-Starrett Company and gave the mortgage to secure the debt. The Woodbury Granite Company, of Hardwick, has purchased the mortgage of the Thompson-Starrett Company, and are in possession of the entire plant, both sheds and quarries.**

****The Harrison C. Rea Company has obtained a permit for the nine-story commercial building to be known as the Metropolitan Building, which is to occupy the large lot at the southwest corner of Broad and Wallace streets, Philadelphia, purchased about one year ago by George F. Lasher. The building will be one of the largest of its type in this or any other city. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on Broad street, with a depth to Fifteenth street of 396 feet, and will cost \$455,000. The lot cost about \$200,000. The**

building is to be erected by the Metropolitan Realty Company, of which George F. Lasher is the principal stockholder. It was designed by Charles Balderston, architect. The fee paid on the issuance of the building permit was \$500, the largest individual fee ever received by the Bureau of Building Inspection.

****The Cauldwell-Wingate Company, 381 Fourth avenue, New York City, received the general contract last week to erect the new building for the National Biscuit Company, on the block bounded by Tenth avenue, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in that city, to cost \$1,750,000. The structure will be the largest cracker factory in this country, and will contain ten full stories in height with two pent houses, a floor area of 46,000 square feet, thirty-two bake ovens, brick walls, terra cotta block floor arches, brick and granite facades, and will give work to 2,000 additional help. Work is to be completed by December 1, 1913. A. G. Zimmerman is architect, and Pattison Brothers, 1182 Broadway, steam and electrical engineers.**

****Electus D. Litchfield, formerly of the firm of Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield, 244 Fifth avenue, New York, has opened an office at 477 Fifth avenue for the practice of architecture.**

****The appointment by President Wilson of William C. Redfield to a place in his Cabinet is meeting with much favor in the ranks of American manufacturing exporters. Mr. Redfield was, until his appointment, president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, and as such did much to improve general trade conditions between American manufacturers and foreign markets. While in Congress his good work was continued and the exporting manufacturers had no greater friend or champion than he. Mr. Redfield has taken the lead in many movements toward broadening the foreign markets for American manufacturers and improving the general system of international trade.**

****Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers, 60 Federal street, Boston, Mass., have opened a temporary New York office at 320 Fifth avenue, under the management of Frank A. Wing, but they will be permanently located in the Architects' Building, Park avenue and Fortieth street, after May 1.**

****Owing to the increased amount of business handled by its New York Office, the Blaw Steel Construction Company (headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa.), has removed its offices from the tenth floor at 165 Broadway, New York City, to a considerably larger suite on the fifteenth floor.**

****The annual smoker of the Architectural**

League at the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, was characterized by numerous amusing stunts. A burlesque contest in rapid plan drawing was participated in by squads headed by Henry Hornbostel, Robert D. Kohn, Bertram Goodhue and Donn Barber. The sculptors and painters had similar contests. Among those present were Cass Gilbert, Arnold W. Brunner, Ex-Mayor Low, Phelps Stokes, Edwin H. Blashfield, Leo Lentilli, and Karl Bitter.

**By unanimous vote, the Board of Estimate decided to give the Mayor authority to appoint a committee of three to examine the general condition of the height, size and arrangement of buildings within the city limits. The Chamber of Commerce, at a recent meeting, resolved to appoint a special committee of five of its members to examine thoroughly into the question whether the continued increase in height of buildings in New York City does or does not construe a menace to the best development of the city from the points of view of beauty, return on real estate investment, assessable values of lands generally, and the stability of such values. There are a great many people of the opinion that some day, somehow, a great calamity will come about in the very tall buildings which have in recent years become so numerous in New York City and elsewhere. In just what form the danger lies it is not stated, but an innate fear prevails that great loss of life and property is possible, if not really probable, in tall office buildings.

**At the Port Richmond, the Standard Varnish Works have erected a large and very attractive 3½-story office building, 45 by 110, to care for its increasing business, and in addition to that a 4-story, concrete factory building, 50 by 128 in size.

**At Port Richmond, the National Lead Company is building a large addition to its plant.

**The Muralo Company, of New Brighton, manufacturers of sanitary wall coatings, with a payroll of over \$200,000 per year, has been increasing its capacity considerably.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed orders for 1,000 refrigerator cars and 500 steel and wood gondolas with the American Car and Foundry Company, of Berwick, Pa., and for 805 steel and wood gondolas. All of these 2,305 freight cars are for replacing cars on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh. The Pennsylvania will have to spend for the new cars \$3,595,575. The company placed orders for 10,000 new cars a few days ago. The new equipment thus ordered requires the use of 286,100 tons of steel and an outlay of \$17,036,575.

**The annual meeting of the New England Yellow Pine Dealers' Association was held at the Exchange Club, Boston, Mass., on February 25, 1913. Luncheon was served, after which the regular business of the meeting took place. The same officers were re-elected for another year, namely: President, Mr. Frank Huckins, of the P. S. Huckins Company; vice-president, Mr. George M. Baldwin,

of the New Haven Saw Mill, New Haven, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, James A. Potter & Co., Providence, R. I. The attendance at the meeting was thoroughly representative and judging from the interest manifested in the program the association certainly seems to fill a long-felt want among the yellow pine dealers of New England.

**The annual meeting of the Buffalo Lumber Exchange was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 8, at which time only routine matters were dispensed with, which included the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year, as follows: A. W. Kreinheder, president; John McLeod, vice-president; John S. Tyler, secretary and treasurer. Directors: H. L. Abbott, W. P. Betts, John F. Knox, A. Miller, W. A. Perrin, James N. Scatcherd, J. S. Tyler, A. W. Kreinheder, J. M. Briggs, Peter McNeil, John McLeod. The annual lumber statistics of the Buffalo market, which are always awaited with interest, are not yet ready for publication.

**The Southern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held its closing session of the annual convention at the Pythian Hall, Jackson, Tennessee. George T. Ransom, of Jackson, Tenn., was elected president for the coming year, to succeed W. K. Hall, of Fulton, Ky., who has been president of the association for the past two years. Other officers elected were: H. C. Cannady, of Mayfield, Ky., vice-president, and R. V. Smith, of Memphis, secretary. The following new members of the Board of directors were chosen: J. A. Vowell, Martin, Tenn.; L. R. Rheynolds, of Greenfield, and John A. Johnson, of Henderson, Tenn. After a sharp and friendly contest, Memphis was selected as the next meeting place. The particular date of the next meeting will be fixed by the Board of Directors.

**The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Pennsylvania, through its Board of Directors, recently elected H. V. S. Lord, secretary, and J. E. Holbein, of Evans City, Pa., first vice-president, and C. P. Mayer, of Bridgeville, second vice-president. The other officers who were elected at the recent State convention here were: President, Frank E. Lillo, Oakdale, Pa.; treasurer, A. J. Stewart, Washington, Pa.; directors, G. P. Textor, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Paul McCracken, Leechburg, Pa.; R. S. Cornelius, Butler, Pa.; C. C. Yohe, Monongahela City, Pa.; J. C. Reed, Greensburg, Pa.; E. M. Hill and George N. Glass, of Pittsburgh, and W. K. Borland, Oil City, Pa. The Board of Directors will meet in Pittsburgh regularly every month in order to help along an extensive campaign of reorganization and development which is being planned by Secretary Lord.

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NOISY PLUMBING

In the effort of architects, plumbers and sanitarians to protect plumbing installations within buildings, they should not lose sight of the fact that no matter how well appointed the work may be, or however perfect the operation of the fixtures might appear, the work is far from being perfect if it is noisy when in use. This feature of plumbing work has been too long ignored, and striking evidence of the fact may be observed in most homes, where from any room, or any part of the building, the operation of the water closet in the bath room can be heard. Disagreeable as this feature of the use of plumbing fixtures is, it is not necessary, and can be avoided by co-operation of the plumber, architect and manufacturer.

Most of the noise of plumbing work can be traced to four different causes, any one of which can be easily and inexpensively eliminated. Noisy water closets are due chiefly to the singing and hissing of water flowing through the supply pipe; to noisy ball cocks, which close so slowly that a disagreeable hissing noise is evident for some time before the water is shut off; to the way the flushing water strikes the contents of the closet bowl, and to the dashing of water against the sides of the soil stack when flowing to the sewer. The noise due to water flowing through the

supply pipes can be eliminated by making the fixture branches sufficiently large so that the velocity through the pipes will be very low. This is where the architect can contribute to the noiselessness of plumbing by specifying large size water supply pipes.

He can still further improve his work by investigating the merits of closets more closely, and not assume that all closets will work equally well. Manufacturers must supply goods to fill the demand already created, and for this purpose must carry an extensive line of goods suitable for all places, conditions and prices. In many buildings the noise of a water closet is not objectionable, so long as it can be had at a cheaper price than the noiseless kinds, and to fill such orders the manufacturers must stand ready. In the better class of work, however, such as private houses and hotels, noiseless closets are preferable, and the architect will do well to look carefully into the merits of the various combinations, so that when in need of noiseless goods can specify them by the plate number.

Final Cause of the Noise.

The final cause which contributes to the noise of water closets, says a writer in "Modern Sanitation," is the washing of water

against the sides of the soil pipe. When this pipe from the bath room passes down a partition alongside of a dining room or living room, as it often does in private houses, the noise caused by the discharge of a closet in the bath room becomes quite perceptible and very disagreeable. Noise from this source can be deadened to a great extent by installing three-inch instead of four-inch soil pipe.

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Summary for week ending March 22, 1913:	
Number of transfers	562
Amount of transfers	\$1,619,916.75
Cash consideration	358,066.75
Mortgage consideration	1,261,850.00
Ground rent consideration	19,090.18
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	318,169.69

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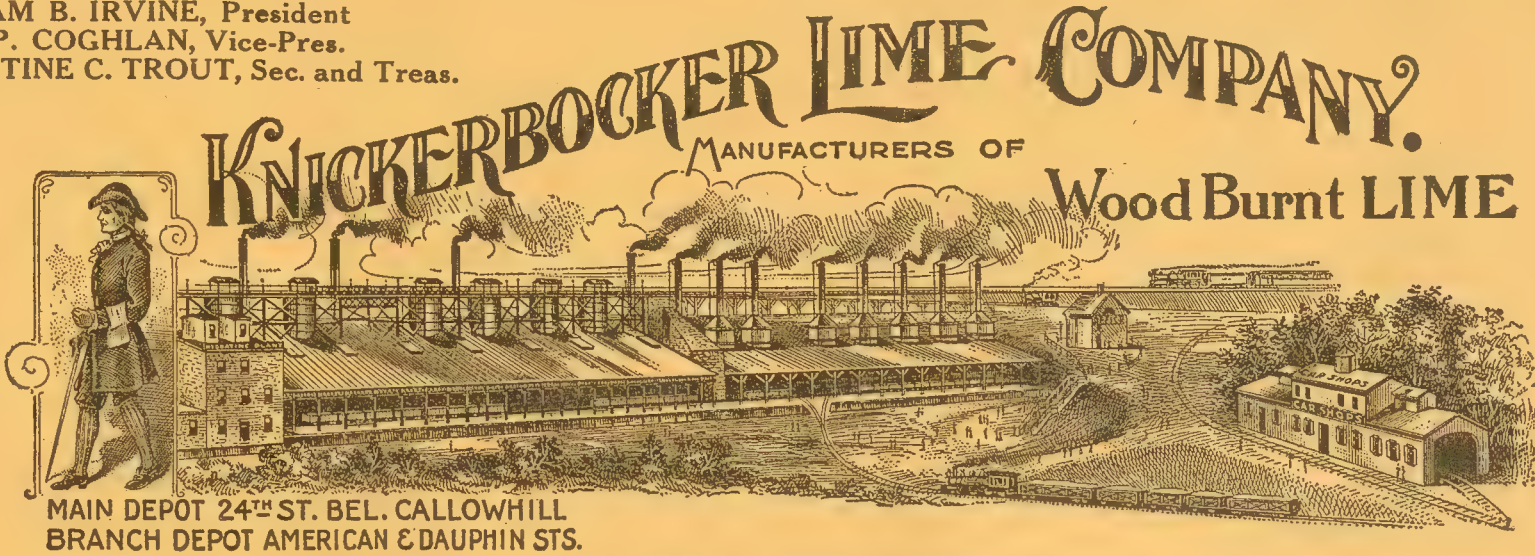
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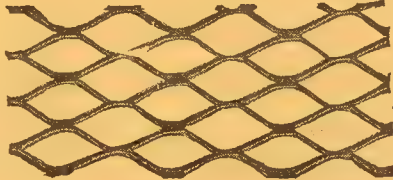
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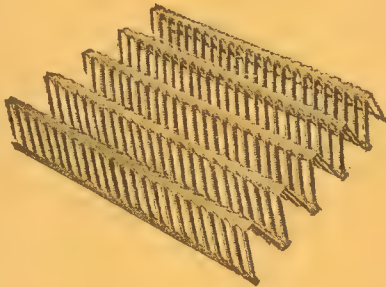
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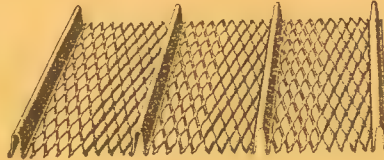


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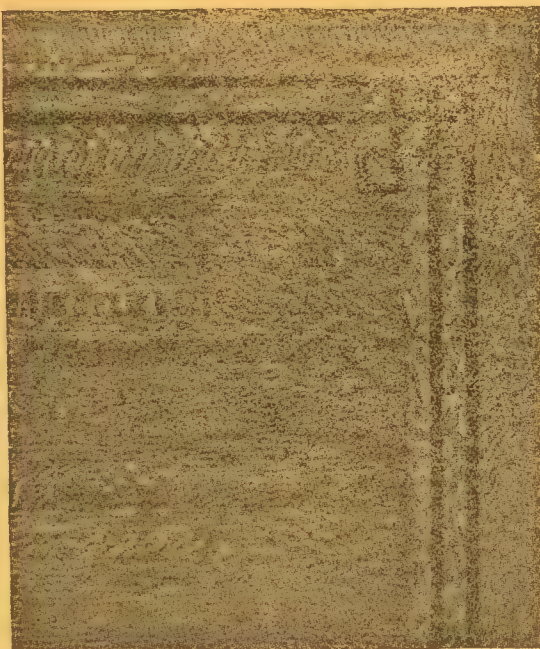
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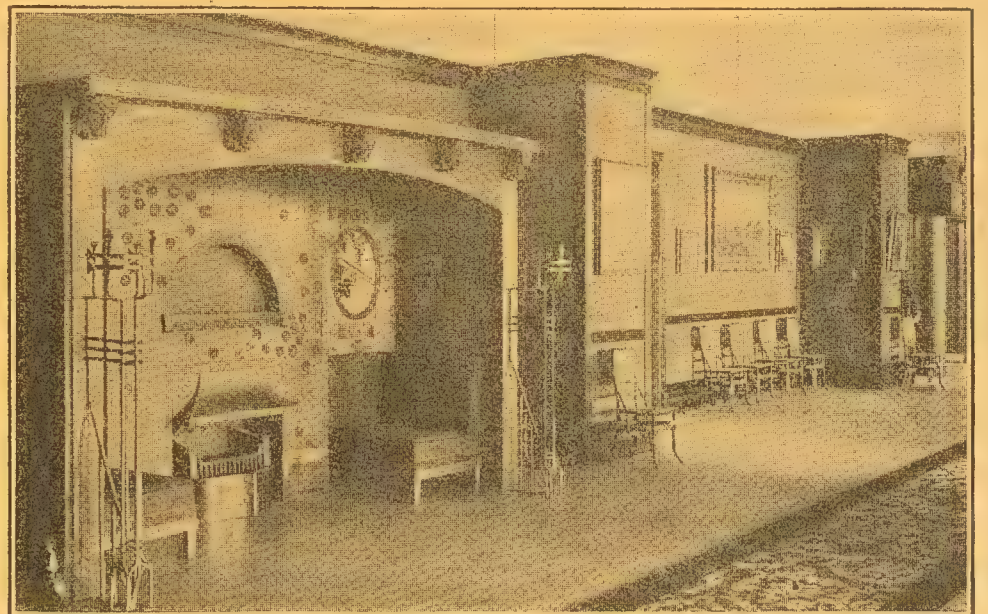
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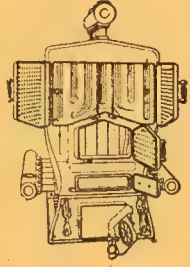
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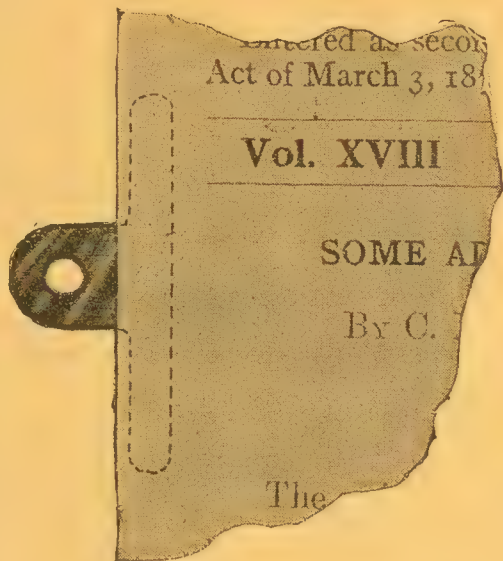
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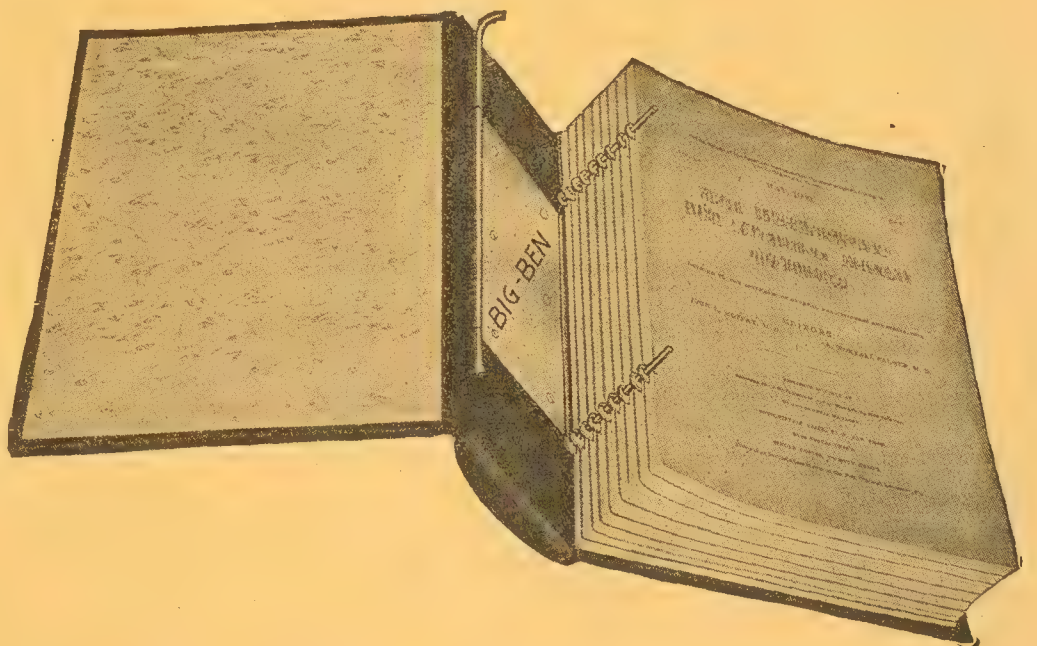
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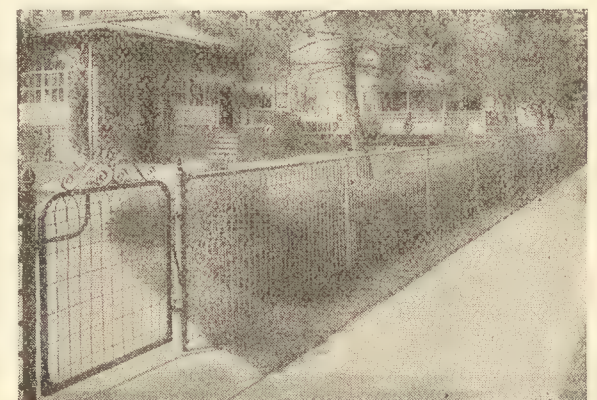
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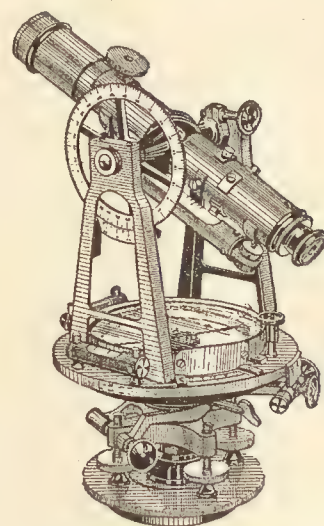
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1913.

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CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Rectory, Seventieth avenue, corner of York road, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, Holy Angels' R. C. Church, Rev. D. A. Morrissey, on premises. Stone, three stories, 46x70 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due April 7. The following are figuring: Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; J. H. Dagney, Oak Lane; William Wrifford, Camden, N. J., and H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road.

Residences (244), Sedgley and Kensington avenues. Architects, private plans. Owner, Benjamin L. Miller, care of Sol Greenberg, Morris Building. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Factory (repairs to fire damages), Fifty-third and Jefferson streets. Architects, private plans. Owners, Munyon's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Fifty-second and Girard avenue. Stone, four stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due April 3. Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street, is figuring.

School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, four stories and basement, 120x153 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, granite, Sayre & Fischer and Somers brick, Vermont marble interior, enamel brick, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due April 23. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Stone Wall and Iron Gates, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Dominican Sisters of Perpetual Rosary, Camden. Stone and ornamental iron gates. Architects have received bids.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), Broad and Oxford streets. Architect, M. H. Dickinson,

1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, Morris Building. Brick, four stories, 18x87 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due April 7. The following are figuring: W. E. Dotts & Co., Bulletin Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Stores and Apartments (5), (alt. and add.), Thirty-sixth and Market streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, three stories, 76x40 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Architect has sub-let all work.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, M. W. Newton, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 34x60 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Appraisers' Stores, Milwaukee, Wis. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, United States Government, Washington, D. C. Brick, limestone and granite, three stories, 80x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due April 28. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Residence and Garage, Wissahickon avenue and Hortter street. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. B. Pearson, 5133 Newhall street. Stone, two and one-half stories, house 60x27 feet, garage 26x37 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects have received bids.

Bank and Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa., \$125,000. Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger, 56 Liberty street, New York City. Owners, Mechanics' National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. Granite, brick and terra cotta, nine stories, 36x73 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting re-

served), marble interior, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines, due April 3. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring on carpentering and foundations.

Picture Theatre, York and Hope and Howard streets, \$35,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, Penn Square Building. Owners, Spaulding & Zorn, 2503 Kensington avenue. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 78x109 feet, fireproof, marble interior, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Builder F. C. Kennedy, 3045 Boudinot street, and architect are taking sub-bids.

Machine Shop, Seventeenth and Allegheny avenue. Architects, private plans. Owners, Harrison Safety Boiler Works, on premises. Brick, one story, 56x70 feet, wing 25x46 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, G. A. Bisler, Jr., 245 North Sixth street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 40x28 feet, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Owner, Dr. Edward Sibley, 406 South Broad street. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Stone, three stories, 37x28 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Building (reconstruction), 619-21 Ranstead street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, D. L. Ward & Co., on premises. Brick, five stories. Architects have received bids.

School, Easton, Pa. Architect, E. H. Wenzelberger, Reeder Building, Easton, Pa. Owner, Board of Education, Easton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 96x176 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, granite, brownstone, limestone, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners have received bids.

Residences (8), Rydal, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, W. E. Hering, 112 North Twelfth street, Phila. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x128 feet. Brick, two and one-half stories, 20x113 feet, tile, slate and

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shingle roof, electric lighting, steam and hot water heating, oak floors. Frame, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet. Owners taking bids, due April 3. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh st., Philadelphia; Fesmier & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Harry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa., and Ed. D. Lever, Avington, Pa.

Residences (100), Palmerton, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, New Jersey Zinc Co., Palmerton, Pa. Plaster, one story, 24x26 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids, due March 29. Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, figuring.**Dairy,** Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets. Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, Wills-Jones-McEwen Co., 1202 Montgomery avenue. Reinforced concrete, three stories, 90x256 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, enamel brick. Architect taking bids, due April 7. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; Philip Haibach, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; George Kessler Construction Co., Drexel Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Turner Concrete Steel Co., 1713 Sansom street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Joseph Bird, 213 North Eleventh street; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, Philadelphia, and Merrick Fireproofing Co., 1 Broadway, New York City; Linker-Losse Co., Heed Building.**Cold Storage and Smoke House,** 712 South Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Sklaroff & Sons, on premises. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress.**Theatre,** Wilmington, Del. Architect, Chas. A. Rice, Wilmington, Del. Owner, duPont Theatre, Wilmington, Del. Brick, one story, 85x190 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due March 31. In addition to those previously reported, the following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. Myers & Son, Witherspoon Building; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building.**Residence (alt. and add.),** Wissahickon, Philadelphia. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner, Rev. George F. Nelson; 267 Sumac street. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due April 4. The following are figuring: E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; Stacey Reeve & Sons, 2011 Market street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; William R.

Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. K. Stahl, 221 East Durham street.

Dormitory Building, Burlington, N. J. Architects, Oakley & Sons, 230 North Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. Owner, Masonic Home for F. and A. M. of New Jersey. Brick, three stories, 27x80 feet, Sayre & Fischer brick, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating. Architects taking bids, due April 5. Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.**Y. M. C. A. Building (alt. and add.),** Brunswick, Md. Architect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md. Brick and frame, three stories and basement, 58x99 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slate roof. Owners taking bids, due April 7. Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building, are figuring.**Residence (alt. and add.),** Knox and Coulter streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Walter D. Larzere, 309 Chestnut street. Stone, three stories, tin and slate roof, three bath rooms, red oak floors, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architects taking bids, due April 4. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough, Pa.**Loft Building,** 1106 Arch street. Architect, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, J. J. McLaughlin, Twelfth and Race streets. Brick, three stories, 20x140 feet, slag roof, slow-burning construction. Architects taking bids, due April 2. The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; William R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street; Thomas Esbiorson, 1451 North Robinson street; F. J. Myhlertz, 110 Mutual Life Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.**Residence (alts. No. 2),** Camp Hill, Pa., \$9,000. Architects, DeArmond Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Richard M. Cadwalader, Jr., 2211 Rittenhouse street. Stone and shingle, two and one-half stories.**ORIENTAL RUGS**
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Store and Warehouse, 1823 Market street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Taylor Realty Company, Rochester, N. Y. Reinforced concrete, four and six stories, 22x180 feet, slag roof, electric lightin (heating reserved). Architects taking bids, due April 7th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Balingier & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Frank E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Barclay White, Perry Building.

Lock-up (alt. and add.), Landsdowne, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, borough of Lansdowne, care John W. Davis, Secretary. Brick and concrete, fireproof, one story, 19x13 feet. Sealed proposals will be received until April 15th, 8 P. M. Plans can be obtained from architects.

School, Llanerch, Pa., \$50,000. Architects, Richards & Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Llanerch, Pa. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due April 7th. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; J. A. Jackson, Perry Building; Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street; N. W. Young, Overbrook; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; H. W. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 DeLancey street; P. J. Purley, 1233 Cherry street; Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Fay & Son, 1519 Ranstead street; H. J. Wenzelberger, Philipsburg, N. J.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa., and E. O. Lobb, Llanerch, Pa.

Stable (alt. and add.), 238 North Clarion street, Philadelphia. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Camden, N. J. Owners, Lester Milk Company, Fifteenth and Race streets. Brick, two stories, 32x52 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due April 1st. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; F. T. Mercer Co., 1710 Delancey street; John Welsh, 221 North Seventeenth street; H. Russwick, 137 North Tenth street; D. Henwood, 220 North Fifteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Strafford, Pa. Architects, William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street. Owner, S. Hockscher, on premises. Plaster and brick, two and one-half stories, 28x29 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Builders, William Steele & Sons, are taking sub-bids.

Garden Building, Merion, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Eldridge Johnson, Merion, Pa. Brick and plaster, one story, tile roof. Architects taking bids, due April 3rd. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1129 Brown street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Club House, Cynwyd, Pa., \$25,000. Architect, Louis Carter Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street. Owners, the Cynwyd Club, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hardwood floors, electric lightin, hot water heating. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Office Building, Augusta, Ga. Architects, (Assoc.), G. Lloyd Preacher, Augusta, Ga., and W. L. Stoddart, New York City. Owners, the Chronicle Building Company, Augusta, Ga. Brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 40x120 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble. Owners taking bids, due April 8th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence, Wissahickon avenue, north of Carpenter street, \$15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keon, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry S. Bromley, care the Lehigh Mills, Twenty-second and Lehigh avenue. Brick and stone and hollow tile, two and one-half stories. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residences (8), Camac and Loudon streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, George Moehrle, Seventeenth and Fisher's lane, Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 18x52 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residences and Stores (14), Forty-eighth and Chestnut streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Goodman & Layton, 1020 Land Title Building. Brick, two stories, 16x58 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Owners ready for sub-bids.

Apartment House (alt. and add.) (4), 212 to 220 North Fifty-fourth street. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, P. M. Chandler, receiver for Tradesmen's Trust Company, Juniper and Chestnut streets. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due April 5th. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Carvan Const. Co., 5143 Irving street, Shaughnessy & Hiler, 122 South Thirteenth street; LeRoy K. Smith, 1324 North Twelfth street; George A. Boyd, 1822 Erie avenue.

School, Preston, Pa., \$20,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Haverford Township. Stone, one story, four class rooms, atmospheric heating and ventilating system, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due April 7th. In addition to those previously reported, the following are figuring:

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ing: M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; Thomas Little & Sons, 161' Sansom street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building; Oscar Lobb, Llanerch, Pa.; H. J. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.; W. H. Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.

School, Brookline, Pa., \$30,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Haverford Township. Stone, two stor-

ies, six class rooms, slate roof, atmospheric heating and ventilating system. Architect taking bids, due April 7th. In addition to those previously reported, the following are figuring: M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; F. Roe Searing, Llanerch, Pa.; H. J. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.; W. H. Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Factory, Third and Girard avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Burk Bros., on premises. Brick, three stories, 110x130 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to J. M. Gill Co., Heed Building.

Store and Dwelling, Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Reuben Cohen, 623 South Seventeenth street. Brick, three stories, 17x38 feet, slag roof, hot air heating, white marble exterior. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue.

Lightning Arrester Building, Torresdale, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, one story, 27x30 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Residence, Wilmington, Del. Architect, Robeson L. Perot, 34 South Seventeenth street. Owner, A. M. L. duPont, Wilmington, Del. Plaster, three stories, 4x76 feet, slate roof, expanded metal and hollow tile fireproofing (heating, electric lightin, hardwood floors reserved). Contract awarded to A. S. Read & Bros. Co., Wilmington, Del.

Church, Parish House and Rectory, Sixty-fourth and Haverford avenue. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, St. Barnabas' P. E. Church, on premises. Stone, slate roof (heating and lighting reserved), one and two and two and one-half stories, 53x177, 45x90, 25x55 feet. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Germantown and Lehigh avenues. Architect and engineer, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building Building. Owner, Jacob Hess, on premises. Brick, four stories, 52x58 feet, tin and slag roof, Tennessee marble interior (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., \$30,000. Architect, Lindley Johnson, Harrison Building. Owner, Robert C. James, care of U. G. I., Broad and Arch streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors (electric lighting and heating reserved). Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Cottages, Atlantic City, N. J., \$20,000. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Lewis Rosenthal, care of architects. Brick, two and one-half sto-

ries, 33x43 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, steam heating. Contract awarded to Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street.

Club House, Lancaster, Pa., \$20,850. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Lancaster County Club. Stone and plaster, two stories, 46x120 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Herman Wohlsen, Lancaster, Pa.

Stores and Apartments, 4010 Old York road. Architect, private plans. Owners, The Bell Company, 953 North Hancock street. Brick, two stories, 24x60 feet, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue.

Residence and Stable (remodeling), Camp Hill, Pa., \$20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Richard M. Cadwalader, Jr., 2211 Rittenhouse street. Stone and shingle, two and one-half stories. Consists of general remodeling, shingle roof, direct-indirect heating system, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Factory (alt.), Lawrence and Vine streets, \$2,000. Architects, private plans. Owners, P. C. Pomson & Co., No. 19 Washington avenue. Brick, four stories, interior alterations and addition. Contract awarded to Burd P. Evans Company, Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Store (alt. and add.), 1115 Chestnut street. Architects, private plans. Owners, Masson & DeMany, 1115 Chestnut street. Brick, one story. Consists of new front and interior alteration and addition. Contract awarded to Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—"Novelty News."

LINOLEUMS

Complete Line of Floor Coverings

DAVIS & NAHIKIAN

1338 WALNUT ST. PHILA., PA.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

C. & S. Shetzline (O), 2023 South Broad street. F. Williams (C), 1432 Wolf street. Cost, \$4,500. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x29 feet. Cost, \$4,200. Three dwellings. Cost, \$26,600. Nineteen dwellings. Cost, \$1,800. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$1,800. One store and dwelling, Front and Snyder avenue.

W. P. Miller (O), York avenue and Noble street. Harrison C. Rea (C), 1027 Wood street. Cost, \$25,800. Manufacturing building, brick, four stories, 72x60 feet, York avenue and Noble street.

Harold S. Swope (O), 5106 Cedar street. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x30 feet, Franklin and Dyer streets.

Joseph M. Smith (O), 3503 Longshore st. Louis Laib (C), 6638 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x24 feet. Cost, \$1,350. One dwelling, Unruh and Glenlock streets.

J. E. Driescher (O), 4612 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x37 feet. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, Eighty-sixth and Harley avenue.

Ferguson & McDowell (O), 1003 3South Fifty-first street. Cost, \$2,800. One store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet. Cost, \$3,000. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings. Cost \$12,000. Six dwellings. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, Fifty-ninth and Alter streets.

Frank Mauran (O), Land Title Building. Cost, \$1,028. Residence, stone, Wilton street and Vernon road.

John Brough (O), 6637 North Sixth street. Cost, \$20,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x43 feet, Gilham and Hasbrook streets.

C. F. Williams (O), 1515 Westmoreland street. Courtland Realty Co. (C), 1919 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$15,900. Seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x37 feet. Cost, \$5,600. Two stores and dwellings, Benner and Jackson streets.

George F. Heath (O), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-sixth and Bartram avenue.

A. M. Frauenlamis (O), 2101 North Forty-ninth street. Cost, \$800. Garage, brick, two stories, 23x24 feet, 2101 North Forty-ninth street.

B. Stoker (O), Thirty-fourth and Market streets. Oak Lane Park Building Co. (C), Seventh and Chelton avenue. Cost, \$10,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 29x44 feet, McCullum and Hortter streets. Cost, \$9,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x27 feet, Sixth and Medary avenue.

F. Deene & Co. (O), Bridge street and Frankford avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Storage, brick, two stories, 20x20 feet, Bridge and Frankford avenue.

Louis Bedner (O), 254 North Fifth street. M. J. Lazaroff (C), 1418 South Sixth street. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x36 feet, 258 North Fifth street.

William Seeds (O), 6731 Torresdale avenue. J. W. Orr (C), Bustleton avenue. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x35 feet. Cost, \$3,200. Two dwellings, Torresdale, Pa.

Moss & Taylor (O), Fifty-eighth and Girard avenue. Cost, \$48,000. Twenty-four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet. Cost, \$46,000. Twenty-three dwellings. Cost, \$8,000. Two dwellings. Cost, \$8,000. Two dwellings, Fifty-sixth and Stewart streets.

George W. Bourne (O), 5025 Hazel avenue.

Cost, \$3,600. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x42 feet. Cost, \$67,500. Twenty-seven dwellings, Fifty-eighth and Media avenue.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania (O), 424 Chestnut street. George Hogg (C), 1624 Sansom street. Cost, \$17,500. Offices, brick, three stories, 20x98 feet, Seventh and Market streets.

J. Janke (O), Hale Building. Cost, \$4,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet. Cost, \$3,400. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$3,400. Two stores and dwellings. Cost, \$30,800. Twenty-two dwellings. Cost, \$30,800. Twenty-two dwellings, Broad and Nedro streets.

Daniel Duane (O), Front and Moore streets. H. V. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, two stories, brick, 21x30 feet, Front and Moore streets.

Harry Keist (O), Eighteenth and Pike streets. Cost, \$8,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 19x70 feet, Hunting Park avenue and Park avenue.

Walter Smith (O), 5263 3Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Mitchell and Hermit streets.

J. A. Gerhart (O), 225 Allen lane. Dr. Geo. Woodward (C), North American Building. Cost, \$15,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 39x36 feet, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Schreiber & Stenhunser (O), 502 Tabor road. Cost, \$13,200. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, 520 to 526 Tabor road.

T. Burnbaum (O), 1204 Chestnut street. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$18,000. Store and office building, brick, four stories, 32x92 feet, Thirteenth and Sansom streets.

Henry Zimmermann (O), 1006 South Sixth street. D. G. Croll (C), 911 Moore street. Cost, \$5,000. One store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x23 feet. Cost, \$5,000. One store and dwelling, 820 Bainbridge street. University of Pennsylvania (O), Philadelphia. Irwin & Leighton (C), 126 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$200,000. Hospital, brick, six stories, 94x93 feet, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets.

Richmond Radiator Co. (O), New York City. H. H. Webmeyer (C), 1004 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$45,000. Manufacturing building, brick, one story, 100x356 feet, Tacony, Pa.

Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the "mix" isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up,—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

Philadelphia is one of the busiest building centers in the United States and "The Guide" is the only medium that touches this golden field.

Paint Consumers!

You will find it to your advantage to consult us as to your paint requirements.

We are manufacturers and can supply you promptly with anything in the paint line.

KANT-KOROD

For iron and steel.

**MACNICHOL'S
CONCRETE PAINT.**

PAINT

For general building purposes.

PYRAMID PAINT CO.

131 N. 22nd St., Phila., Pa.

Makers of paint for every purpose.

C. Albert Kuehnle

28 South Sixteenth Street

Philadelphia

Painting and Decorating

Interior Work

Exterior Work

Hardwood Finishing

Wall Painting

Glazing

BOTH 'PHONES

SEND FOR ESTIMATE

BOTFIELD FURNACE SPECIALTIES CO

Manufacturers of

"Fibricon" & "Adamant"

Fire Brick Cements.

(For welding Fire Bricks together same as iron.)

"Plastic Fire Brick Concrete"

(For front arches in one solid block and quick repairs.)

"Boiler Furnace Enamels."

(For closing all pores in Furnace Linings.)

"Quadruple Herring Bone Grate Bars."

(Better than shaking grate, clears itself)

BOTFIELD'S ADAMANT FIRE BRICK CEMENT will last more years than fire clay and mortar last months, saves 100 times its cost. Send for pamphlet or representative to call.

WORKS,

624 So. Front St.

OFFICES,

100-102 Bainbridge St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.

Wells—Soundings—Test Borings

941 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.

Bell Phone, Walnut 65-59

The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

Alterations and Additions

Philomusian Club (O), 3944 Walnut street. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, \$15,100. Club, 3944 Walnut street.

Pearson & Ludascher Co. (O), Westmoreland street wharves. Cost, \$2,500. Tower, on premises.

Frank Brown (O), 6387 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$1,800. Garage.

DeKalb Amusement Co. (O), 616 South Ninth street. E. T. Bender (C), 6014 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Fork road and Monument avenue.

N. J. Sanders (O), 631 South Sixtieth street. J. D. Fisher (C), 5718 Market street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, 639 South Sixtieth street.

Woodside Real Estate Co. (O), Franklin Bank Building. Thriller Amusement Co. (C), 3216 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Woodside Park.

Mitchell & Pearson (O), Thirty-sixth and Reed streets. Tippet & Wood (C), Phillipsburg. N. J. Cost, \$3,000. Supports.

William McIntyre (O), 4020 Ogden street. D. F. Hoover (C), 664 Preston street. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, 4020 Ogden street.

Dr. R. P. Cummins (O), 5736 Greene street. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$13,200. Dwelling, 5736 Greene street.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$1,800. Stable, Eighth and Dauphin streets.

Albun Eavanrod (O), Seventh and Medary avenue. W. Milnor (C), 4634 Penn street. Cost, \$1,200. Garage, Seventh and Medary avenue.

David Fleisher (O), Eighth and Chestnut streets. Charles A. Carr (C), Twentieth and Poplar streets. Cost, \$500. Garage, 3806 Market street.

S. J. Goldberg (O), Second and Lombard streets. Harry Miller (C), 427 Catharine street. Cost, \$2,600. Dairy and store, 780 South Front street.

A. J. H. Mackie (O), 5010 Franklin street. C. West (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$1,000. Storage, 119 North Second street.

H. Rust (O), 724 Ludlow street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 1810 Green street.

Jacob Korman (O), 600 East Wensley st. H. Drake (C), 3139 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Hotel, 3157 Frankford avenue.

"In the same case it was declared by the court that, in supervising construction architects are merely bound to use reasonable means of observation and detection, such as are customarily used by the profession; and that 'an architect is no more a mere overseer or foreman or watchman than he is a guarantor of a flawless building.'

"But in a later case, 103 New York Supplement, 878, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Term, decided that where plans are grossly defective an architect is not entitled to recover for preparing them, as where dimensions were not noted on them; the figures and scales did not correspond and they were 'full of omissions and inaccuracies.'

Architect Not Liable.

"An architect was exonerated from liability though the actual cost of the building exceeded his estimate of the cost by \$185, his estimate being \$5,500, in the case of Bodine vs. Andrews, 62 New York Supplement, 385; 47 Appellate Division, 595. However, there are several cases in which it is held that when an architect is employed to prepare plans and specifications and furnish an estimate of the probable cost or plans calling for a building not exceeding a certain cost, he cannot recover for services in preparing plans for a building which cannot be constructed within such limit.

"The Illinois Appellate Court decided in Stewart vs. Boehme, 53 Ill. App., 463, that an architect was not responsible for unsatisfactory results from using a particular kind of material, if the same kind had been largely and successfully used in other buildings. This case involved a claim by the owner that the floors of a second story were not properly deadened. Somewhat in line with the doctrine that a clergyman cannot excuse profanity on the ground that it was used by him as an individual and not as a minister, it is held by the Louisiana Supreme Court, in Louisiana Molasses Company vs. La Sasser, 52 La. Annual, 2070; 28 Southern Reporter, 217, that when an architect after preparing plans and specifications for a building, becomes the contractor he is liable for both plans and construction and cannot excuse defective performance as builder because of defects in the plans.

Obligations in Supervising Work.

"The legal principles which exact the strictest fidelity by agents toward their principals, so far as concerns the subject of agency, applies to contracts to superintend the construction of buildings, etc. This principle was recognized by the Missouri Court of Appeals in a case reported in volume 27 Missouri Appeal Reports at page 131, where it was held that employment to superintend erection of a dwelling house required the architect to see that the work was done strictly according to agreement; and that it was a breach of trust for him to relieve the contractor from that obligation by buying material and hiring and discharging workmen for the contractor, thus preventing the owner from holding the contractor responsible.

LEGAL LIABILITIES OF ARCHITECTS

Scope of Duties to Owner—Degree of Skill Required—Obligations in Supervising Work.

Mr. A. L. H. Street contributes to an esteemed contemporary, "The Building Age," some very practical suggestions on the legal liability of architects, in which he takes occasion to say:—

"For the purpose of determining the scope of an architect's legal duties to an employer, and of the liability for breach of such duty, a contract to prepare plans and specifications is to be distinguished from an agreement to superintend the construction of a building, in that a higher degree of fidelity is due the employer under the latter class of agreements. The general measure of an architect's legal obligation can be best summed up in the language of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Coombs vs. Beede, 89 Maine Reports 188, 36 Atlantic Reporter 104, as follows:

"The responsibility . . . is essentially the same as that which rests upon the lawyer to his client, or upon the physician to his patient, or which rests upon any one to another where such person pretends to possess some skill and ability in some special employment, and offers his services to the public on account of his fitness to act in the line of business for which he may be employed. The undertaking of an architect implies that he possesses skill and ability, including taste, sufficient to enable him to perform the required services at least ordinarily and reasonably well; and that he will exercise and apply in the given case his skill

and ability, his judgment and taste, reasonably and without neglect. But the undertaking does not imply or warrant a satisfactory result. It will be enough that any failure shall not be the fault of the architect. There is no implied promise that miscalculations may not occur. An error of judgment is not necessarily evidence of a want of skill or care, for mistakes and miscalculations are incident to all the business of life."

"Decisions of the Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin Supreme Courts to the same effect are found in opinions reported as follows: 34 Iowa, 290; 117 Mich., 638; 78 Northwestern Reporter, 62; and 43 Wis., 381.

"In holding that a contractor could recover from the owner for the extra cost of a change made at the direction of a supervising architect to correct a mistake in the plans and specifications made by the same architect, the Nebraska Supreme Court decided in Erskine vs. Johnson, 36 Northwestern Reporter, 510, that the architect was probably liable to the owner for the amount of such increased cost. The fact that a chimney designed by architects proved inadequate was held by a New York court, in the case of Hubert vs. Aitken, 5 New York Supplement, 839 to entitle the employing owner to a deduction from their compensation of an amount covering the damages resulting from the inadequacy of the flue, but that the defect did not defeat all recovery by the architects for their services.

ble for defective material and bad workmanship introduced or approved by the architect.

"The Illinois Appellate Court decided in *Stewart vs. Boehme*, 53 Ill. App., 463, that a supervising architect need not see that every nail and spike is driven, but the same court held in the later case of *Lotholtz vs. Fiedler*, 59 Ill. App., 379, that a supervising architect is bound to see that nails are not driven through pipes constituting part of the plumbing and that iron window weights are not substituted for lead ones. Failure of a supervising architect to discover that the builder, in constructing a porch roof, omitted to fasten mortised joints with pegs, did not make him liable, according to another decision. Under a holding of the Illinois Appellate Court in *Lasher vs. Cotton*, 80 Ill. App., 75, negligent acceptance by a supervising architect of imperfect materials furnished by the builder is as conclusive against the architect's right to recover for his services as though such breach of duty were fraudulent.

"Deduction from an amount claimed by an architect for supervising services, on account of the cost of reconstructing the front of a building to conform to the original plans, was allowed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in a case reported at volume 137, Wisconsin Reports, page 169, and 118 North-

western Reporter, 543, where he unauthorizedly directed the builder to make a change in the architectural design of the front, in *Newman vs. Fowler*, 37 New Jersey Law, 89, where a building was defectively constructed owing to joint negligence of the builder and the supervising architect, it was held by the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals that the owner could sue the architect alone without joining the contractor, and though part of the money due the contractor was withheld by the owner. An owner's act in occupying a building before it was completed was held by the Illinois Appellate Court, in the case of *Hettinger vs. Beiler*, 54 Ill. App., 320, not to preclude him from counterclaiming damages for failure to properly supervise the work when the latter sued for compensation for his services. And the Texas Supreme Court in *Pierson vs. Tyn-dall*, 28 Southwestern Reporter, 232, decided that the owner did not lose this right of counterclaim by making payments to the contractor on the architect's certificates, knowing that the work was defective. Architects engaged to complete a partly constructed building must use reasonable care to ascertain whether timbers already placed in the building have been properly fastened, according to the decisions of the New York Courts in *Straus vs. Buchman*, 89 New York Supplement, 226; 96 Appellate Division 270."

COST OF POURED CONCRETE HOUSES

The cost of building in reinforced concrete varies widely, according to the local prices of materials and of labor, and the design of the structure, writes William Mayo Venable, in "Keith's Magazine."

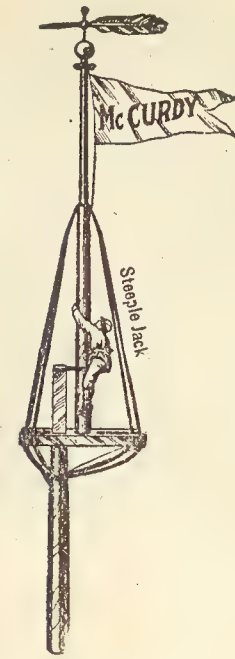
Gravel suitable for the concrete is sometimes excavated on the site of the building and sometimes brought from afar. The writer knows of one four-story warehouse where all of the gravel and sand required were obtained from the excavation for the cellar and cost the contractor nothing but storage and screening, saving, in fact, haul to a spoil bank. On the other hand, such materials delivered by rail and long wagon haul to the point where a building is being erected not seldom cost as much as two dollars per cubic yard. Including the cement, materials for concrete, using a mixture of one of cement to two of sand and four of gravel, delivered on the work, cost therefore from one dollar and a half per cubic yard to five dollars per cubic yard of concrete placed, according to location. Perhaps three dollars and a half to four dollars per cubic yard of concrete fairly represents the cost of materials under average city conditions.

Mixing and placing the concrete (exclusive of forms, reinforcing steel and surface finish) cost varying amounts, according to the type of structure built, and the facilities pro-

vided for handling the work. On building work, including plant charges, it usually will run between one dollar and two dollars per cubic yard, but may be even more on structures where the facilities for getting concrete into forms are poor. This cost price includes tamping or spading, but not pointing up of surfaces, if the concrete work is done in such a manner as to require additional treatments after the forms are removed.

The form work is the most expensive item. Owing to the large number of warehouses, factories and other large buildings, it is not difficult to arrive at figures which represent the cost of form work for these structures per unit of surface. The cost of form work on smaller structures, where wooden forms have been used, is more difficult to ascertain, because the quantity of such work has been less, and the accounts of its cost are either not available or not reliable.

In ordinary warehouse construction, where wooden forms are used, this item costs from seven cents per square foot to twelve cents per square foot of form surface of columns, beams, girders and floors, including the shoring. The number of square feet of form surface per cubic yard of concrete likewise varies with the design and the floor loads which the building is to carry. Flat slab



FLAG POLES

Tubular Steel,
Oregon Pine,
Norway Spruce,
All Sizes

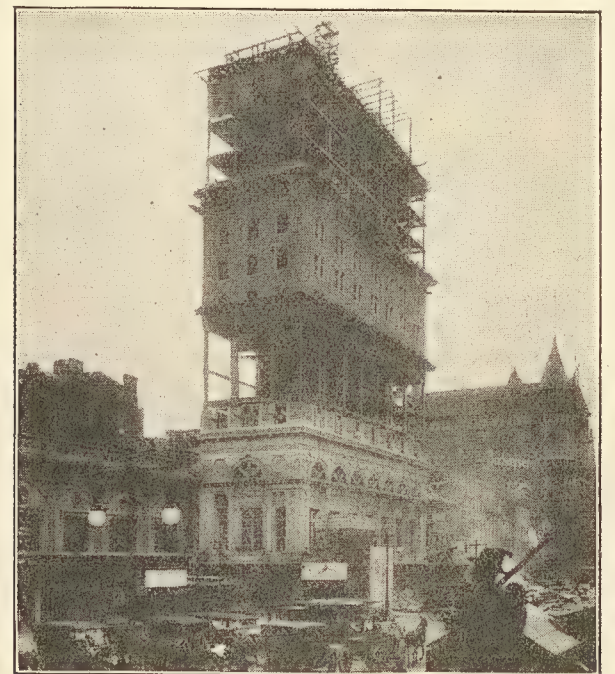
Furnished and Erected
Complete

STEEPLEJACK

BERNARD McCURDY

N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia

Bell, Filbert 23-13.
Keystone, Main 58-08D



**CORROSION is prevented on
the steel structural work of the
RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL by
DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE
PAINT**

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

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ADOLPH CHRISTENSEN CONTRACTOR

In Pointing and Renovating
Stone, Brick and Terra-
Cotta Work

Cementing and Rough Casting

1433 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Originator of the New Method
of Renovating Bricks

construction has less form surface per unit of concrete than has beam and girder construction, and the forms, being simpler, also cost less per square foot.

Eight to ten cents per square foot may,



OUT-OF-TOWN WORK PROMPTLY
SHIPPED

GET OUR ESTIMATE

FRANK C. SNEDAKER & CO.

Ninth and Tioga Streets
Philadelphia

Stair Work and Mill Work

WE BUILD STAIRS COMPLETE
OR FURNISH MATERIAL ONLY

SEND MEN ANYWHERE
BEST MECHANICS

WE DO GOVERNMENT, STATE AND
CITY WORK

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.

❖ ❖ INTERIOR DECORATORS ❖ ❖

MAKERS OF PERIOD FURNITURE

1724 Chestnut Street : Philadelphia, Pa.

RUUD Automatic Gas Water Heaters

The Novelty of Yesterday
The Necessity of To-Day

HILL-CANTON
Clothes Drying Cabinets

BARTLETT & CO., Inc.

1938 Market St., Philadelphia
MAKERS OF FURNACES AND
RANGES SINCE 1843

CONKLIN ENGINEERING CO. ENGINEERS

Structural Steel, Reinforced Concrete
CHAS. D. CONKLIN JR., Assoc. Member, A. S. C. E.
HEED BUILDING, PHILA.
Bell Phone Walnut 12 95

from general experience, be taken as average prices for wooden forms on various classes of construction. As the form area is greater than the floor space, the total price of form work in a warehouse building will vary from twelve cents totwenty cents per square foot of floor space, according to the design.

If we desire to reduce the square foot price to a price per cubic yard, we must con-

sider the thickness of the various concrete slabs, beams and columns. Slabs three inches thick, walls and beams six inches thick and columns twelve inches square require four square feet of form per cubic foot of concrete. At ten cents per square foot, this amounts to forty cents per cubic foot, or \$10.80 per cubic yard. This is a reasonable cost for form work on light reinforced concrete sheds and roofs. Slabs eight inches thick, walls sixteen inches thick, and columns thirty-two inches square, require one and a half square feet of form surface per cubic foot of concrete. At eight cents per square foot, this amounts ta twelve cents per cubic foot, or \$3.24 per cubic yard, which is about as low a price as is ever reached in heavy reinforced concrete warehouse construction where wooden forms are employed.

The total cost of concrete per cubic yard on reinforced concrete buildings such as have been considered will therefore be found to vary between the following limits, with the same degree of skill in the management of the work.

Cost per cubic yard:

	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.
Cement, sand and gravel.....	\$1.50	\$5.00
Labor and plant, mixing and placing	1.00	2.00
Wooden form work.....	3.25	10.80
Totals	\$5.75	\$17.80

This is for concrete only, exclusive of reinforcing, or any treatment of floors, or of other surfaces after the forms are removed.

It is obvious that the cost of forms will vary from one-third of the total cost of the concrete on heavy structures where materials

are expensive to three-quarters of the total cost on light structures, where materials happen to be cheap. The form work is the most important item for the contractor to consider in making his estimate on a given piece of construction, and it is second to no other item in importance to the designer who aims to secure for his clients the most economical structure that will fulfil the conditions to be imposed.

This is only to be done by using forms that are very rapidly and cheaply set up and taken down, and which can be used over and over again without becoming distorted or worn out. Steel forms fulfil these conditions, if properly designed and constructed. It has been demonstrated that steel forms can be handled on house building for as little as one and a half cents per square foot of wall surface, and there are instances of even lower costs of handling them. Moreover, it is not necessary to provide as large a surface of steel forms to build a given house as would be required were wooden forms to be used. Hence the equipment required is very much less than builders have been ld to suppose from the wide publicity given to the poured concrete house forms proposed by Mr. Edison, who contemplated an investment estimated at \$20,000 for forms for one house. Concrete houses are being erected with outfits of steel forms costing contractors less than \$500 to buy, and although larger equipments are desirable for those who are regularly engaged in the business, the investment never need be disproportionate to the probable use of the equipment, and the cost of labor form work may be reduced to between one dollar and two dollars and a half per cubic yard of concrete in place, which is low enough to bring the cost of the concrete house into competition with that of the frame house, where materials are reasonable in price and the contractor knows how to handle his work properly; in fact, with equal attention to business on the part of the builder, the cost of a concrete house ought to be lower than the cost of a cement block house of the same materials, although the equipment required may cost more.

SPACE FOR A SMILE.

A Concrete Example.

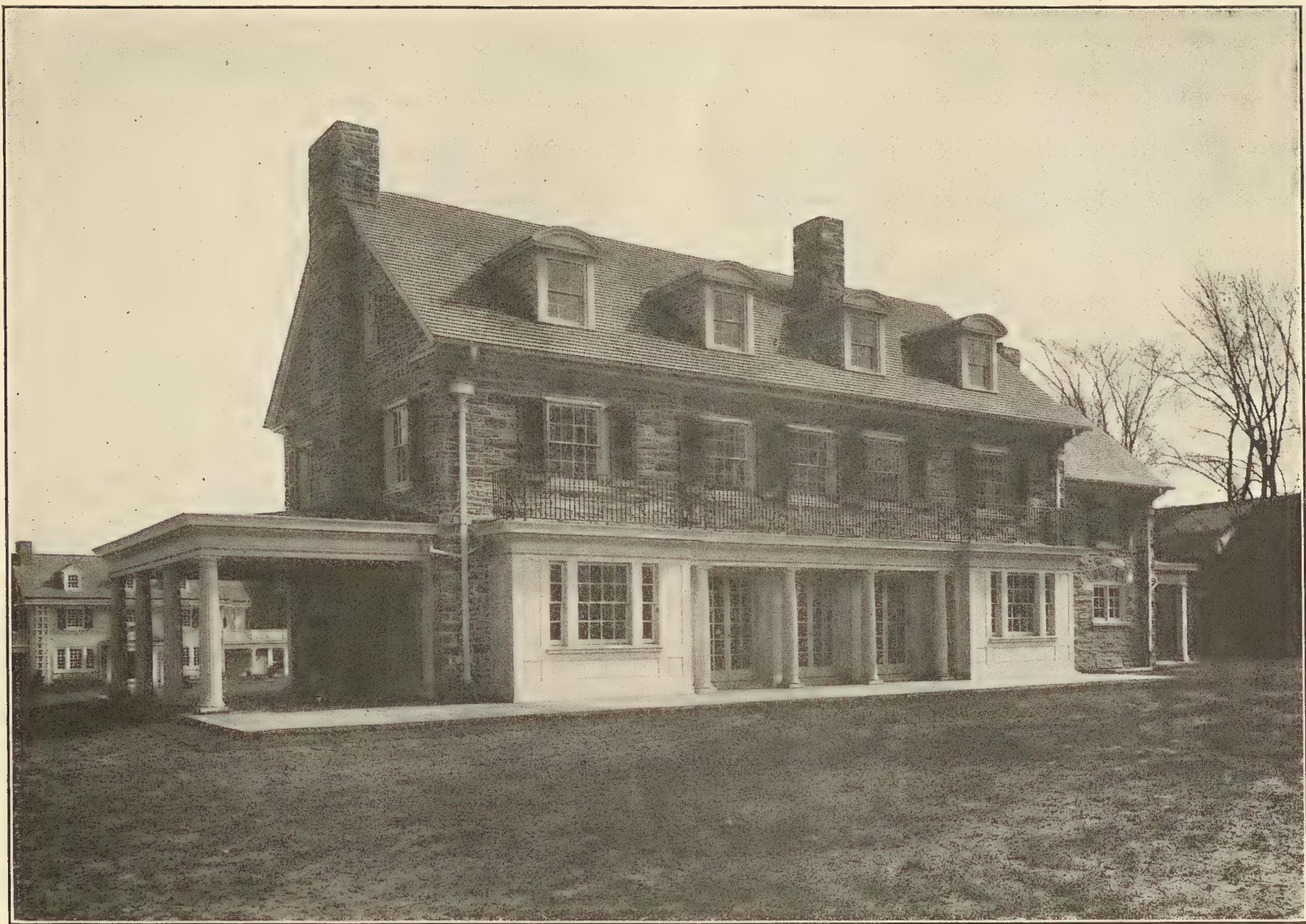
Dodds—"As one grows older, there are certain things in which it is difficult to keep up one's interest. Don't you find it so?"

Hobbs—"Er—yes; there's the mortgage on my house, for example."—"Boston Transcript."

* * *

Shower Baths in Houses in India.

Real bathrooms are scarce in the interior of India, as a lady who was traveling with her husband discovered, upon arriving at an out of the way place one evening, says an exchange. The host, when showing them their room, said, pointing to a door: "The shower bath is there." Later the lady went into the bathroom, disrobed, and seeing be-



Architects
DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, Phila.

RESIDENCE AT HAVERFORD, PA.

Builders
George & Borst, Phila.

fore her just a tub and a tin mug and nothing more, began to investigate for the source of the "shower." Suddenly she heard a masculine voice apparently in the ceiling say: "If memsahib coming more this side I throwing water more proper."

* * *

Watch Yourself Go By.

Just stand aside and watch yourself go by;
Think of yourself as "he" instead of "I."
Note closely as in other men you note
The bag-kneed trousers and the seedy coat.
Pick flaws; find fault, forget the man is you,
And strive to make your estimate ring true.
Confront yourself and look you in the eye;
Just stand aside and let yourself go by.

Interpret all your motives just as though
You looked at one whose aims you did not
know.

Let undisguised contempt surge through you
when

You see you shirk, O commonest of men!
Despise your cowardice; condemn whate'er
You note of falseness in you anywhere.
Defend not one defect that shames yur ye;
Just stand aside and watch yourself go by.

And then with eyes unveiled to what you
loathe—

To sins that with sweet charity you clothe—
Back to your self-walled tenement you'll go
With tolerance for all who dwell below.
The faults of others then will dwarf and
shrink,
Love's chain grows stronger by one mighty
link—

When you, with "he" as substitute for "I,"
Have stood aside and watched yourself go
by.

—"Success Magazine."

DIFFERENT PAINT INGREDIENTS

Architects and builders should be familiar with the ingredients of paint. Besides the vehicle and pigment, paint sometimes contains volatile thinners, such as turpentine or benzine. A drier in some form is generally used in oil paints. This drier is a compound of lead or manganese, generally both, soluble in oil and is usually sold under the name of "paint drier" or "paint japan," as a solution of such material in a mixture of oil, turpentine and benzine. An addition of from 5 to 6 per cent. of this drier placed in raw oil paint will make it dry in from six to twelve hours, sufficiently to be handled. Paints, however, are not sufficiently dry to be used until they have been allowed to stand for at least three days.

No more than 10 per cent. of any drier or japan should be used in any paint. Slow drying paints are more durable than quick drying ones. For exterior surface painting, a mixture of two parts of lead and one part of zinc is much liked. Zinc-lead, however, is the name of an entirely different pigment made by calcining ores containing about equal parts of lead and zinc in which the lead is present as a sulphate. This pigment is free from the liability to turn brown if exposed to sulphate gases. But is not so pure a white. It is a comparatively new pigment and because it is cheaper it is coming rapidly into use.

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Editorial Comment

An article, in a recent number of "House Beautiful," from the pen of Mr. Aymar Embury, 2d, dealing with "Ideal Construction," contains a great deal of of shrewd, hard common sense on the subject of country house planning.

"Any form of construction which for a country house is ideal," says Mr. Embury, "necessarily involves consideration of several different features, of which, in the order of their importance, durability, artistic quality and economy, are the three most important. Bearing these three features in mind, let us take up, step by step, the construction of a country house and find out how we would go about building a perfect house, were we not limited by cost, difficulty of obtaining material or other factors.

The first step taken in the construction of any house is the excavation, and this should be about two feet larger than the walls to be built within it, to give plenty of room for pointing up the exterior walls and laying a drain. So far as the material for the foundation walls goes, either concrete, brick, stone or terra cotta blocks make a satisfactory wall, but all of them should be carefully protected against the percolation of water into the cellar by cement mortar. Waterproofing by means of tar and tar-paper is perhaps ideal, except in the matter of cost, but the pointing up the exterior of a good stone wall with mortar composed of about one part of cement to two of sand with a little of any of the standard waterproofing compounds added, gives a permanent and satisfactory finish, provided there is under draining; the same thing is true of any of the other cellar wall constructions mentioned, except that they should be plastered all over the exterior with a half foot coat of cement mortar composed in the same proportions as the pointing for the stone wall.

"The real reason that water is found in the cellars of so many houses is that the soil immediately around the walls is filled in after the building is constructed, and has not the same density that the original and undisturbed soil possesses. Water therefore runs down the outside of foundation walls and wherever it finds a hole or porous spots seeps through. If we make it easier for the water to run somewhere else it will not enter the cellar; and this result is best obtained by laying a tile drain completely around the foundation wall and covering it with broken stone on all sides. Cross drains should go below the cellar floor, especially if there is any indication of springs in the excavated area. The cellar floor should be constructed of from four to 5 feet of concrete, composed of one part of cement, two of sand and four of fine broken stone, with an upper coat of one part of cement to two of sand with waterproofing

compound added as for the exterior pointing. This floor should be sloped so as to pitch to a bell trap run into one of the cellar drains. This method will produce a dry cellar which can be washed out with a hose and which will never require repairs.

* * *

"When the soil is very sandy, as it is in Long Island and similar parts of the country, under draining is hardly necessary, the sand itself is so porous that it takes the place of any draining. It might be well to mention here that the usual stone wall 18 to 20 inches in thickness requires no footing course since it is wide enough to distribute the load of the building over on the soil below the foundation without compressing it, but the brick, concrete or terra-cotta block wall, which, for different types of structure, would vary from 10 to 14 inches in thickness, require footings from 18 to 24 inches wide and about 10 inches thick, so that the soil may not be compressed and unequal settlement result.

"The first floor would best be supported on steel girders carried by brick piers or steel columns. Personally I prefer the steel cement filled round columns to the brick piers, because of their smaller size and neater appearance; they must of course have good-sized footings below them, perhaps 24 to 30 inches square and a foot thick. Of the various types of floor construction employed, the most familiar for country work is that in which wood beams carry the floor. This type I do not particularly admire, not so much because it is not fireproof, since it is almost impractical to make the average building fireproof, but because all wood shrinks in winter and swells in summer, tending to crack the plaster, and also because it requires a very heavy floor to be rigid and a springy floor, although it may be perfectly safe, and probably is, somehow does not impress one with the idea that it is good construction. Of the different forms of so-called fireproof floors, in other words, floors of masonry construction, the most common are reinforced concrete between steel beams spaced about 6 foot apart, and a combination of concrete beams and terra-cotta blocks between. This latter is the type that I prefer. Its present cost is approximately twice that of a wood floor, but it is absolutely vermin-proof, nearly sound-proof, has no tendency to shrink and is perfectly rigid. In the course of my practice I have used such floors in which the construction proper was only 7 inches thick, covering rooms 17x24 feet, which showed absolutely no "deflection"; that is to say, did not sag, when the floor was loaded with 100 pounds on every square foot of its surface. These floors are built of terra-cotta blocks about 4 inches thick and about 7 inches apart, laid on centering steel rods running between them and the

whole filled in with the best possible concrete, so that the top of the concrete is about 3 inches above the tops of the blocks. When the centering is removed the bottom of the blocks can be plastered and the whole construction is rigid, so that no cracks can result. As before said these are at least fire-tarding, as they furnish no fuel to feed a fire and will not themselves fall except under the effects of a very hot fire. Of course, a floor like this in an office building would be finished with concrete, but concrete in a country house is not an agreeable type of flooring. Probably the best thing to use is a wood flooring nailed to wood strips, laid over the top of the construction and the space between the strips filled in with cheap concrete."

* * *

"We have not yet found a substitute for wood which in any sense takes its place, either from the points of beauty or durability. Of course, wood is not fireproof, and if a man is looking for a fireproof house he will probably seek some other method of flooring; in fact, at the present time two of my clients are using respectively one a cement floor with carpet strips set around the edge so that the whole may be carpeted, and the other one of the new patent floors composed of magnesia and woodfibre which are reasonably easy to walk on, fairly durable and can be obtained in any color. The use of carpets before the present vacuum-cleaning system was invented could hardly have been permissible, but with vacuum cleaning it seems to me the principal objection to carpeted floors has been done away with, and this method of finishing floors is by no means bad. Although the magnesia floors cannot be regarded as having as yet completely passed out of the experimental stage, good results have been obtained by some makers of them, but unless very carefully laid they have a tendency not to adhere closely to the concrete below, so that as one walks over them one occasionally strikes places with a hollow sound which is intensely disagreeable, and in at least some of them the top surface is not perfectly non-absorbent, so that when they are scrubbed the surface disintegrates and becomes rough. This objection is, however, not to be found in all the floors, and in the ideal house I would use such a floor for my kitchen, pantry, laundry, etc., with a wood floor in the bedrooms and living rooms.

The problem of wall construction is again a difficult one, since it is there that utility and beauty are most likely to conflict. The outside walls must be damp-proof, non-shrinking, bad conductors of heat, so that the house may be cool in summer and warm in winter, and have a surface which is artistically beautiful. These results can, I think, best be obtained by a facing of one of the beautiful soft texture bricks recently being marketed so widely, on a body of terra cotta blocks, preferably blocks with a double air space. The brick facing to those who care for a brick house (and I am one of them) cannot be improved from an artistic point of view. In regard to durability

good makes of bricks are non-absorbent, so that no water enters their pores, and freezing splits off the faces; they never require painting or repairing, and as they grow older they improve in appearance. Stucco is only slightly less desirable than brick, and indeed for certain types of design is required. The common objection to stucco is that it is apt to crack, but this is not true when it is applied carefully over a masonry wall, and surprisingly beautiful results can be obtained from mixing coloring matters of various kinds in the stucco, though these coloring matters should be so constituted as not to impair the strength of the cement, and not to change color under the influence of the weather. While this somewhat restricts the field of color there is still a wide range running from white to dark brown, with various shades of red, buff, gray and ivory, which can be readily obtained and which do not disintegrate. The terra-cotta backing, since it is hollow, encloses a certain amount of air in the wall, and it is well known that the best insulating material known is a thin layer of quiet air. Terra-cotta walls are therefore excellent non-conductors, since in addition to air space enclosed within the terra-cotta they are themselves slightly porous. The interior partitions would best be built of terra-cotta blocks either 4 inches or 6 inches in thickness, according to the weight they have to support or where the upper walls are carried on the partition walls of double thickness are required to support this weight. Terra-cotta blocks form an admirable surface for plastering, and when the house is built as we have thus far described the walls, ceilings and partitions are all of terra-cotta, and we have a perfect surface for plastering in which there can be no shrinkage to crack the plaster."

* * *

"A house of this kind has little tendency to be damp, but as a further precaution it may be well to coat the walls before plastering them with one of the damp-resisting paints to which plaster adheres admirably and which makes assurance doubly sure.

As regards the kind of plaster to be used in a house, there are three different varieties in the market: the old-fashioned kind which was composed of lime and sand with a finishing coat of lime, sand and plaster of Paris had one admirable quality; it was nearly sound-proof, but it did not adhere well to the surface to which it was applied, and when wet generally fell down. The patent plasters designed to take its place, and of which there are many admirable varieties in the market, were hard, dense and permanent, containing a certain amount of material similar to cement. They do not come off the surface as readily as the old-fashioned plaster, but are apt to crack to some extent, and a nail driven into them, because of the brittle substance of which the plaster is made, leaves a bad scar in the wall. The best plaster I have found is the third variety, which is a patent plaster mixed with either wood-pulp or asbestos fibre."

"Slate would be my own preference for a roof. In certain types of houses, however, tile may be preferable, especially when made in the shape of a shingle (as suggested by its name, "shingle tile"). This was the sort of tile commonly employed in the old work in England and France; so-called Spanish tile is, to my way of thinking, too wavy and too large in scale for the average house, but will, of course, be preferred for buildings of Spanish or Italian type by many architects and owners. Formerly the general objection to tile was the limited range of colors in which it could be obtained, but of late, since its makers have been able to give them such a wide variation of lovely colors this objection no longer holds."

* * *

"The only other possible form of roofing material is the pressed asbestos shingles, which are probably as durable and are somewhat easier to lay than either slate or tile, but they are pretty thin and are apt to give the roof (except under favorable conditions of laying) an appearance of a painted surface, which is certainly not artistic. The roof construction itself would probably be of wood, since any masonry construction thus far devised for sloping surfaces is exceedingly expensive, and it is difficult to attach any of the roofing materials above mentioned thereto. Of course, it is not fireproof, but with a slate or tile roof and masonry tile floor construction, the danger of fire is minimized at that point. I do not believe it possible to build a really fireproof house with the open staircases common in most country residences."

* * *

"My position as regards a fireproof house is that taken by the marine architect as to unsinkable ships. With the loss of the "Titanic" fresh in mind no marine architect would dare assert that even the best constructed ship is practically unsinkable, nor would he just because the "Titanic" sank, neglect any precaution of which he had knowledge to protect the safety of his passengers."

* * *

On May 5th, 6th and 7th the National Conference on City Planning will meet in Chicago to discuss the plans presented for the ideal development of the outlying districts of a rapidly growing city. The outcome of this discussion should be of particular interest, observes "House and Garden," in these days of mushroom growth. It is but a little while since what were rural districts with broad lawns and large trees have become crowded sections of various great cities now characterized by erratic styles, and, due to pressure, showing a layout devoid of plan. In our largest cities sections of this character are now in the stage of replanning. Experts are trying to make order out of the chaos; to add some beauty to the ugly conglomeration.

How much better it would be if instead of the spasmodic growth that typifies so much of our present building a purposive plan might

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prevail. It might be one way of correcting that change in character evident in so many residential sections. In American cities there is almost no permanent home district. Dwellings are no more fixed than the tents of the Bedouins, and the constant inroads of trade interests keep pushing them about from one place to another. There seems to have been no allowance for growth along regular lines in the old plans, which probably accounts for the spasmodic outgrowth of various sorts of districts here and there without purpose and of little duration. It is this fugitive quality, this fickleness of character that the city planning conference may provide against in new work and perhaps give some general instruction for curative measures.

The plan that was submitted some time ago for solution is given in brief below:

1. The tract is assumed to contain 500 acres of land located on the outskirts of a growing city of about 500,000 population, four miles from the center of the city but entirely within its corporate limits.

2. The rate and direction of growth of the city is assumed to be such that the tract when fully developed will be absorbed by the demand for building lots within a reasonably short period and at prices sufficient to repay the original investment in the land of \$2,500 an acre, together with the cost of development, interest, taxes, selling cost and a fair profit.

3. The demand is assumed to be mainly for the erection of dwellings and for such other purposes as are normally incidental to such development—retail stores, local places of amusement, schools, churches, etc.

4. In order to avoid discrepancies in legal conditions it is to be assumed that developments of private property are to be governed

by the requirements defined in the Building Code approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and in the model tenement house law modified to a housing law.

5. The general plan should include: (a) The location of streets and other proposed public properties. (b) The development of private lands in accordance with the general plan and with such control as could properly be exercised by ordinance or statute under the most favorable constitutional limitations

in the United States. (c) The recognition of such control as might reasonably be expected to be exercised by public-spirited land companies or other owners of real estate through restrictions in the deeds of lots.

It is not the purpose of the conference to conduct the usual competition and select one design which seems best fitted to cope with the situation. It is rather the idea to combine the excellence of ideas submitted by many, and to get a variety of suggestions.

OVERCROWDING IN THE TENEMENTS

A Housing Expert Wou'd Hold the Landlord Responsible for the Lodger Evil—The Board of Health's Permission to Keep Lodgers Should Be Requisite.

By LAWRENCE VEILLER

Former Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Tenement House Department

(From a paper read at the Second National Housing Conference, Philadelphia, December 5th.)

It is rather humiliating, after seventy years of effort at housing reform in America, to confess, as we have to confess, that one of the most serious housing evils encountered in any country has not been grappled with and that practically no plan for its solution has as yet even been proposed.

Embarrassing as such an admission is, we must, however, in all fairness, frankly confess that, so far as the great problem of room overcrowding goes, there has been no serious attempt made in America to cope with it nor any rational plan for its solution heretofore presented.

Moreover, we are seemingly without accurate information as to the extent of the evil. There exist only vague impressions, based upon individual cases which have come to the attention of imaginative journalists or sympathetic social workers, although it is to be hoped that some light will be thrown on this subject by the investigation made by the Congressional Committee on Immigration some two years ago, the results of whose work are now in process of publication in some forty-six volumes.

Just how great an evil is room overcrowding in America? Is it merely a New York condition, or do we find it manifesting itself in other American cities, and has it become a serious evil in those cities? Further, is it an evil found only in cities? May we not find it even in small towns and villages, and possibly even on the open prairie?

Picturesque Stories.

The most picturesque accounts that we have thus far heard are of two episodes that have become very familiar. They give promise of being repeated with as much persistency as the old familiar fable of the coal in the bathtub.

One is that highly flavored incident of the newspaper reporter finding four families keep-

ing house in one room with chalk lines dividing off the floor into four parts, only the width of the chalk line separating family from family.

The other is the less frequently repeated story, but one with probably a far greater basis of fact, of the "Box and Cox" arrangement, by which rooms in many houses are occupied by double shifts of workmen, one group sleeping in the rooms and beds by day, the other by night. More valid testimony than such sensational instances afford, is obtained from social workers, especially from those living in settlements; from them we learn of numerous individual instances of small apartments occupied by a large number of people. The instances thus reported are generally, however, isolated ones, chanced upon in the course of neighborhood visits. Whatever the scientific accuracies or inaccuracies of the testimony at hand, the range is certainly wide. One case of thirteen people in one room in a small shanty on the prairies of Indiana would seem to mark the extreme limit of the manifestations of this evil.

With regard to one fact, all observers are agreed: That the evil of room overcrowding is manifested chiefly among certain elements of our alien population; the Italians, the Poles, and Russians, and the later immigration of Slavonic races. We do not hear of many accounts of it being encountered with the Irish, the negro or our own poor whites, although individual cases among all these races have come to our attention.

Not Due to Dire Necessity.

We are similarly without accurate facts as to the causes of this evil. One group in the community tells us that it is due entirely to economic conditions; that it is a direct result of poverty; that it is caused by the high rents which the poor have to pay and that they

are forced by need to take in lodgers to eke out their scanty income. On the other hand, many observers are of the opinion that in the majority of cases it is not so much need as greed; that it is not due to dire necessity so much as it is to the desire of certain elements of our alien population to add penny to penny, dollar to dollar, with greatest rapidity, and who care little how they live in their feverish race for money.

We are also told that, instead of these conditions being the result of high rents, they are the cause; that the landlord, finding that his tenants are making their rooms a source of income by letting out a portion of them and taking in lodgers, makes up his mind that the rooms will bear an increased rental and accordingly raises the rent; this, in turn, causes the tenant to take in more lodgers to meet this increased rental, and later, the landlord, finding that the rooms are affording a still further increased revenue, proceeds again to raise the rent, and so on, to what might be termed the limit of elasticity, beyond which the tenant's purse cannot be stretched.

The writer believes that there is truth in both of these views; that in many cases room overcrowding is undoubtedly due to need; that the low earning capacity of the family, the uncertainty of employment, the sickness of the wage-earner, in a word a variety of social and economic causes, do make it necessary for many of our poor people to eke out a scanty income by this means. It is the easiest and surest method at command for increasing the family income.

Racial Solidarity.

On the other hand, so far as the writer can judge from his twenty years' observation of life among the poor, this evil is caused far more by greed than by need; by the desire to rapidly acquire money than by the necessity for increasing the income.

I attribute it also to a third cause; namely, racial solidarity. This is a factor in the situation which heretofore has not been sufficiently considered.

Room overcrowding as we know it in America is almost entirely wrapped up with the lodger evil. It is seldom due to the large size of the family, contrary to the popular impression; the cases of overcrowding due to the large family are so seldom met with as to be negligible. Were there no other manifestations of room overcrowding than the few cases of large families in small quarters that are encountered, housing reformers might well give no further consideration to the problem.

The real evil lies in the practice of taking outsiders into the family life, either as lodgers or boarders; generally single men of their own race, frequently from their own village, men who have come to this country, as many of our foreigners come, only to better their industrial condition and who, while they are here, intend to save every penny that can possibly be saved, denying themselves every comfort in order that they may return in a few years to their native land with a small

competence with which they may be able to set themselves up as "landed proprietors."

The taking in of lodgers is frequently an act of help and aid to a fellow countryman. The better established workingman thinks back to the time (not many years ago) when he was in a similar position, a stranger in a strange land, ignorant of the language of the country and unfamiliar with the industrial opportunities before him; a prey to every unscrupulous person who would profit by these handicaps. It is not strange, therefore, that he should be anxious to aid the friend, or the cousin of a friend from his own village, who, starting like himself, a young man, has come to this land of promise to make his fortune.

Consequences of the Evil.

But it is not all friendship. The mutual advantage makes its appeal. The ordinary tenement dweller sees in the opportunity of taking in a lodger an increased income; a relief in meeting the tremendous burden of rent, the one fixed charge that cannot be evaded, which must be met at a regular date. Even a dollar a month looms large. The benefit is immediate and concrete; the ultimate cost is remote and unconsidered. Of course, we should frankly recognize that no matter how sympathetic the ordinary workingman is, he is not going to take a fellow countryman into his family and keep him for nothing for any considerable period of time. It is, therefore, a commercial proposition with him, as well as a sentimental one.

I am led more and more to the conclusion that it is primarily this element of racial solidarity, coupled with the obvious financial advantage and augmented by the lack of proper housing accommodations for the newly arrived single immigrant that we must regard as the basic factor in our problem of room overcrowding.

So much for the causes; now, as to the effects of this evil. Here, too, we are singularly without accurate information. We have been told for years that the practice of taking outsiders into the family life is fraught with serious evils to the community; evils of a physical, moral, civic, social, industrial and economic nature. That this is so, I, for one, have no doubt.

We should, however, be better equipped for the attack if we had a more certain basis of accurate data at our command. All that we can rely upon, however, is the appeal to reason. From the very nature of things the results of room overcrowding must be of this kind and the ordinary person at once grants this without the necessity of arraying a series of incontrovertible facts to prove our case.

There are, of course, in the experience of the social workers of the country innumerable individual instances where the moral effects of room overcrowding are strikingly illustrated, where the introduction of strange men into the family life has led to the breaking up of homes, to the separation of husband and wife, to the going astray of young daughters just emerging into young womanhood.

So far as the physical effects of room overcrowding are concerned, we have at hand considerable information, the results of studies made in Great Britain and other countries, showing the increased death rate, the lesser height and weight, and the less developed physical condition of children reared in one room than of those reared in two rooms, and similarly the less advantageous condition of those reared in two rooms than those reared in three rooms, and so on. I, for one, feel hesitation in basing arguments on these conclusions. To me it simply means that the investigators have found what any intelligent person could have told them in advance they would find. It does not require scientific investigation nor special wisdom to realize that a higher death rate, greater industrial inefficiency and inferior physical condition will be found among the poorest elements of the community, who, because of their poverty, can only afford one room to live in and that often the poorest kind of accommodation to be found in the city; that their children should compare unfavorably with the children of the families whose economic position enables them to live in more commodious quarters is not a matter of surprise.

May it not be that they live in one room because they are poor and weak; not that they are poor and weak because they live in one room?

Civic Effects of Overcrowding.

With regard to the civic effects of room overcrowding, we are on sure ground. The social worker is in a position to observe every day in the year the bad results from this kind of living; the serious effect it has upon good citizenship; how difficult it becomes for the person living under these conditions to have an interest in the welfare of the city.

The bad social effects of this method of living are only too easily observed. It can hardly be called living; it is merely existence and nothing more. In the words of Doctor Russell, of Glasgow:

"I ask you to imagine yourself with all your appetites and passions, your bodily necessities and functions, your feelings of modesty, your sense of propriety, your births, your sicknesses, your deaths, your children—in short, your lives in the whole round of their relationships, with the seen and unseen suddenly shriveled and shrunk into such conditions of space. I might ask you, I do ask you, to consider and honestly confess what would be the result to you."

The industrial effects are to be found in the weakened vitality of the worker and the physical inefficiency generated thereby, as well as in lowered industrial standards made possible by these methods of living.

Irrespective of what facts can be measured, there can be no doubt that the evil of room overcrowding, due as we have seen largely to the practice of taking outsiders into the family life, is one that is fraught with serious consequences to the welfare of the community as well as to the individual. Where this evil is entrenched, it must be fought

resolutely; where it has just begun to show itself, it should be nipped in the bud. No sentimental plea of the rights of the individual should be tolerated. Let us not be led astray by the argument that the workingman's home is his castle, that its privacy cannot be invaded by officials for inspectorial purposes any more than the rich man's.

We admitted long ago the right of the community to inspect and control both rich and poor in cases of contagious disease, and it is a slavish devotion to dogma that does not recognize the right of governmental interference where the peril is both moral and physical. Nor should we be influenced either by the plea of poverty and necessity that the workingman is forced to these conditions and that, therefore, the evil must be tolerated.

Breaking Down American Standards.

Just as surely as it is tolerated, we must face the breaking down of American standards of living, of morality, of civic and social responsibility, of even liberty itself.

Like many other social problems, it is much easier to state the conditions as observed than to formulate effective methods for remedying them.

Out of seventy years' experience in America, it might be supposed that we should find some experience in coping with this evil which would aid us. The only two cities that I know of where any serious effort has been made to meet the situation, are New York and Boston, and while neither of these communities can be considered in the slightest degree as having solved this problem, yet, there is that in their experience which is of value to us; we may learn more from mistakes sometimes than from successes. * * *

Hold the Landlord Responsible.

My solution for this evil is that we hold the landlord primarily responsible for the taking in of lodgers into the apartments of families who occupy his building. While it may seem a novel proposition to hold the landlord responsible for something which many people feel he cannot be responsible for, yet it is in reality no new thing. For over ten years now in New York, we have held the landlord responsible for the moral character of his tenants and we have done this most successfully.

In the New York Tenement House Law a landlord is responsible, and with a very serious degree of responsibility, for the presence of prostitutes in his tenement house. If such women are found and are not promptly removed from the house upon notice from the public officials, the house itself becomes liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), a penalty which cannot be escaped. This provision has proved so admirably adapted to its purpose that in all this time, although there have been many cases of this kind brought, there has been no instance where it was necessary to seek the collection of the penalty or the bringing of court proceedings in order to make the landlord comply with the law. A mere notice has been all that was necessary

to secure action. He has been quick to dispossess tenants of this character.

What I propose now is that we should apply this same principle to the problem under consideration; that we should prohibit the taking of lodgers and boarders into an apartment without the consent in writing of our health officials and that we should then hold the owner of the house responsible through heavy penalty for any violation of this provision. Let us not be deceived by any false claims on the part of the landlord that he cannot know what is going on inside the apartments of the individual families in his building. Such a claim is not true.

It is his business to know whether his tenants are taking in sub-tenants; it is his business to so look after his property that he will know what is going on in his house; it is his business if the house is one of any considerable size to have on the premises a resident janitor or caretaker, to keep an eye on all of the conditions in that building. The janitor always knows when families are taking in lodgers or boarders. It would be impossible to escape such knowledge. Where the house is merely a small one, and no janitor is provided, the owner himself must act as janitor, but in such houses, as a rule, the lodger evil is not often encountered.

Why Not Outright Prohibition?

Some may ask would it not be simpler to prohibit outright the taking of lodgers in a tenement house. Undoubtedly it would be easier, but, unfortunately, it would not be fair or reasonable, nor would such a requirement, in my judgment, stand the test in the courts. To withstand such a test successfully, it would have to be shown in all cases that the practice of taking in lodgers was injurious to the community; the exercise of the police power by the State would have to be justified.

Moreover, it would work real hardship in many cases. Take the case, for instance, of a high-class apartment house (which must under our tenement house laws, be considered as a tenement house where one of the tenants is suddenly left a widow and has on her hands a large apartment at an expensive rental; she must in order to live, take in one or two persons to enable her to meet her obligations. Under such circumstances, the taking in of lodgers, as we all readily admit, is fraught with no evils and is a perfectly proper thing to countenance. It is seen, therefore, that we cannot go to the extent of absolute prohibition. We must, accordingly, leave in the hands of our health officials the right to say when lodgers may be taken and when they may not; let us not attempt to establish in our laws arbitrary and fixed standards; but let us leave the decision to be determined by the responsible public official with regard to the particular facts in each case.

A New Law Suggested.

The following provision of law I would suggest should be incorporated in all housing laws and also adopted by our Health Departments as part of their sanitary codes:

"No tenement house nor any part thereof, shall be used for the letting of lodgings, without the consent in writing of the Board of Health, nor shall any person not a member of the family be taken to live within an apartment occupied by any family, without such consent. It shall be the duty of the owner of such tenement house to see that the provisions of this section are at all times complied with, and a failure to so comply on the part of any tenant, after due and proper notice from him, shall be deemed sufficient cause for the summary eviction of such tenant and the cancellation of his lease."

With such a law and with an awakened public sentiment realizing keenly the dangers of room overcrowding, it would be possible in a short time to nip this evil in the bud in practically all of our cities, except, of course, always, the City of New York. There the same remedy is required, but, owing to the extraordinary conditions which prevail in that city, a long period of time would be required to bring about a change in the situation, as the evil has grown so rapidly and conditions have been neglected for so long.

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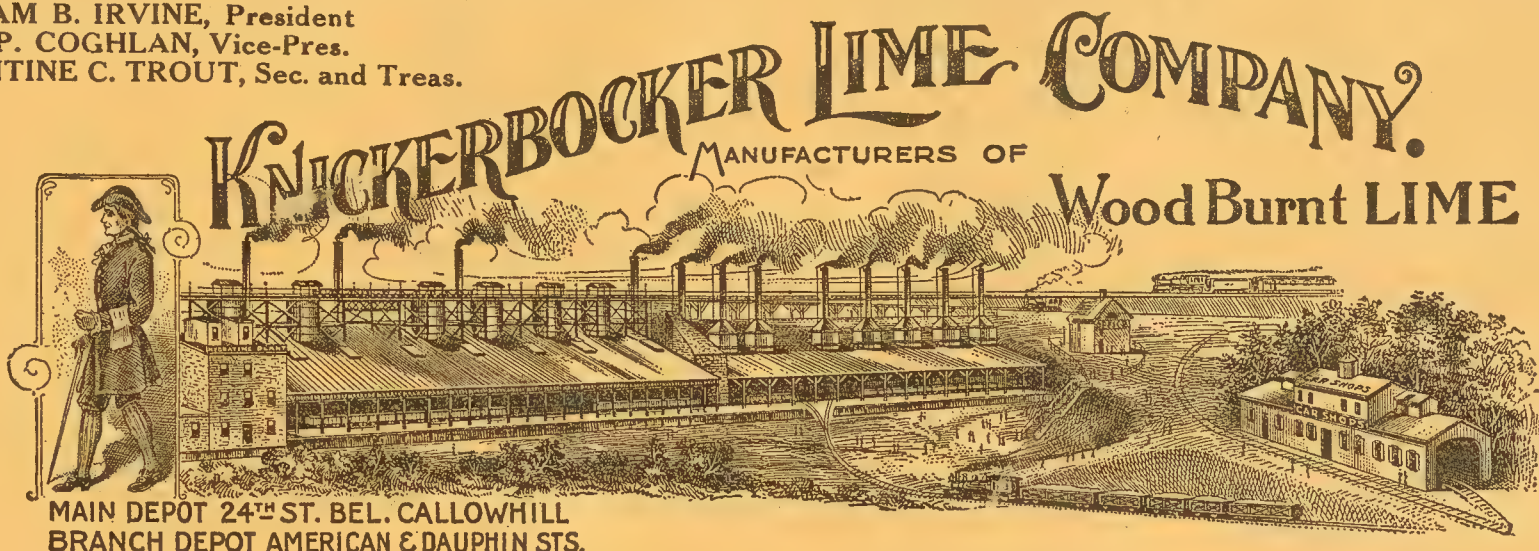
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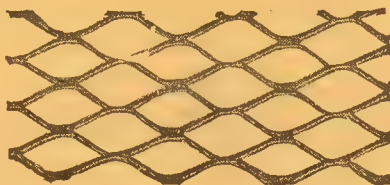
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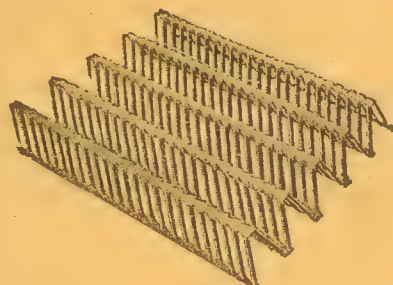
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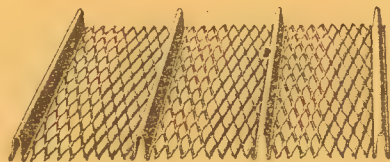


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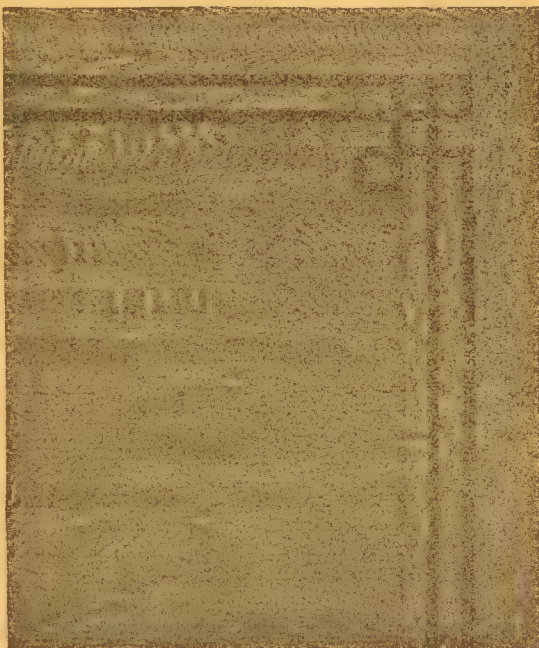
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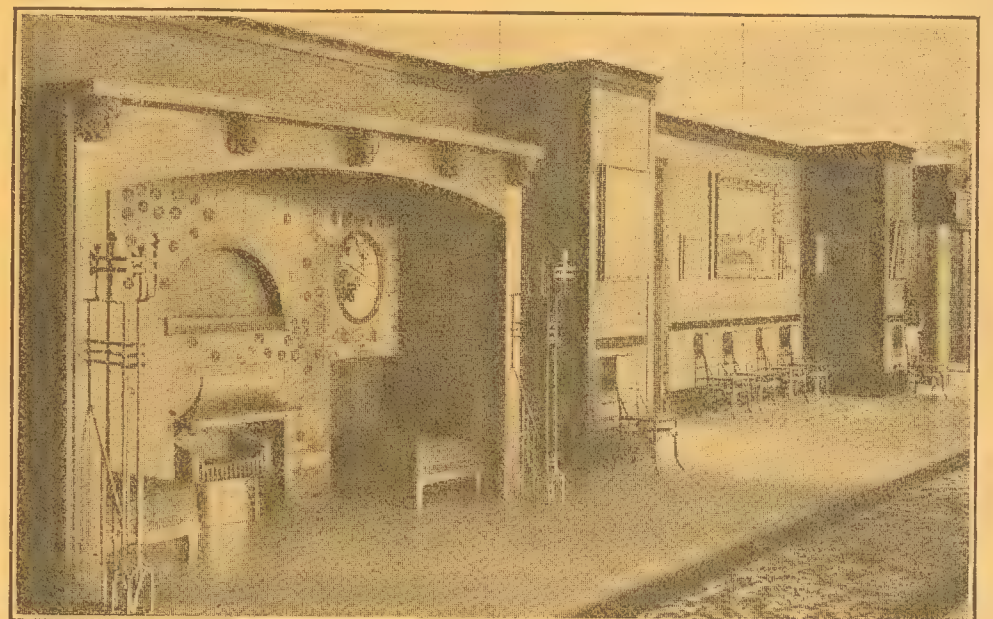
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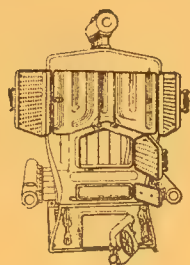
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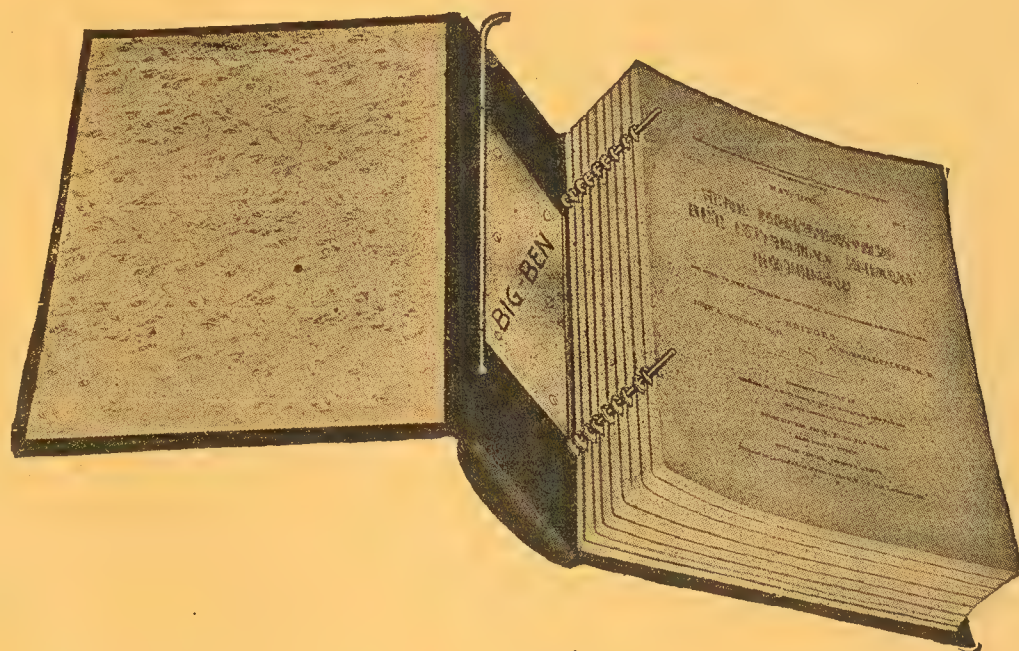
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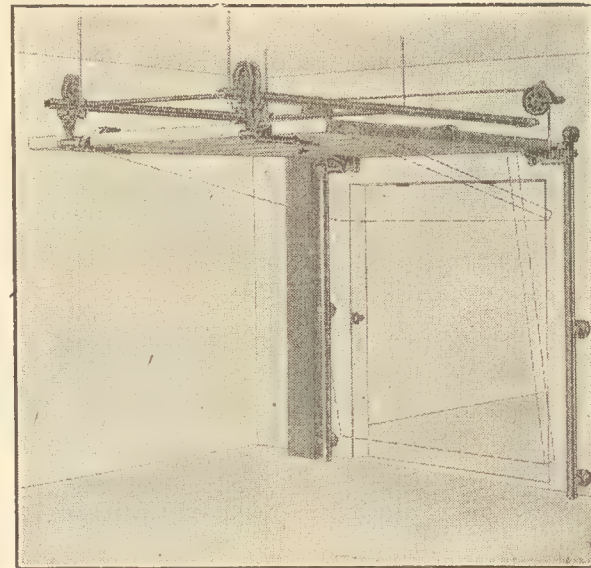
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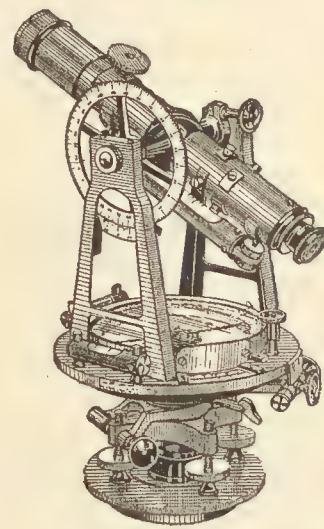
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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Residence, Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, James H. Day, care of Architects. Hollow tile and stucco, two and one-half stories, 37x54 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting, hard wood floors. Architects ready for sub-bids.

Library, Sixty-fifth and Girard avenue. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Engineer, Richard Gilpin, 503 Chestnut street. Owner, Free Library of Philadelphia, care of Librarian John Thompson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 108x84 feet, heating and electric work bids to be taken by Engineer. Owners taking bids, due April 18. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; John E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Thomas Little & Son, 1615 Sansom street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), West School House lane, \$6,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. William Strawbridge, West School House lane. Rough cast, electric lighting, shingle roof, hardwood floors, new porch and new laundry, brick, one story. Architects taking bids, due April 9. The following are figuring: F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street; F. E. Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street, Germantown.

Engine House, Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Baldwin Locomotive Works, care of Highway Department, Broad and Callowhill sts. Brick, one story, 40x98 feet, corrugated iron roof. Owners have received bids.

Factory Building, Thirty-fifth and Gray's Ferry road. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Harrison Bros. Co., Inc., on premises. Concrete and brick, fire-

proof, three stories, 86x122 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due April 9. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Harrison C. Rea Co., 1027 Wood street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Residence, Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Building. Owner, Alan W. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 25x45 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking revised bids, due April 9. The following are figuring: Culp & Staley, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., Fleck & Frease, Conshohocken, Pa.

Synagogue, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington avenue, New York City. Owner, Beth Israel Congregation, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, limestone trimmings, one story, 65x190 feet, asbestos roof, electric lighting, steam heating, Vermont white marble interior. Architects taking bids, due April 12. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, and Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Telephone Exchange, Swarthmore, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, terra cotta, limestone trimmings, 25x41 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Office Building, Augusta, Ga. Architects (associated), G. Lloyd Preacher, Augusta, Ga., and W. L. Stoddart, New York City. Owner, The Chronicle Building Co., Augusta, Ga. Brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 40x120 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble. Owners have received bids.

Bank and Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa., \$125,000. Architects, Mowbray & Uffinger, 56

Liberty street, New York City. Owners, Mechanics' National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. Granite, brick and terra cotta, nine stories, 36x73 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved), marble interior, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due April 9. The following are figuring: The Whiting Co., 1 Liberty street; W. H. Fissell & Co., 1133 Broadway, both of New York City; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, all of Philadelphia; C. W. Strayer, Lamoyne, Pa., and the following of Harrisburg, Pa.: Augustus Wildman, W. S. Miller and W. S. Roebuck.

Dairies and Stable (alt. and add.), Sixteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Dolfinger's Dairies, on premises. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due April 10. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. G. English, 1610 North Carlisle street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Store Building, 1621 Chestnut street. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, P. N. Degerberg, 1612 Chestnut street. Brick, stone trimmings, 20x145 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect is ready for bids.

Police and Fire Station (alts.), Fifty-fifth and Pine streets. Architect, William E. Groben, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Consists of carpenter and mill work, plumbing, concrete work and alterations to steel lockers. Owners taking bids, due April 15, at noon.

Church and Rectory, northeast corner of Seventeenth and Tioga streets, \$35,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Nativity, care of Rev. I. C. Hoffman, 3501 North Seventeenth street. Stone, one story, 80x84 feet, three stories, 16x56, slate roofs, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due April 12. The following are

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figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; A. R. Kanf, 1635 Thompson street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street, and F. G. Mynerttz, 1001 Chestnut street.

Residence, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Eli Oppenheim, Baltimore, Md. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 40x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors, white marble interior. Revised plans in progress.

Garage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, W. Park Moore, Elkins Park, Pa. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 21x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heating. Architects have received bids.

Factory, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, private plans. Owners, United Roofing and Manufacturing Co., Morris Building. Brick, one and two stories, 120x323 feet, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due April 10. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; William Provost, Chester, Pa.; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; William Ward & Co., Chester, Pa.; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street.

Cow Barn and Milk House, Trenton, N. J. Architects, private plans. Owners, New Jersey State Hospital, Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and plaster, one story, 24x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owner taking bids, due April 10. F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, is figuring.

Hospital, Indiana, Pa. Architect, L. W. Robinson, First National Bank, New Haven, Conn. Owner, Indiana Hospital, Indiana, Pa. Brick and concrete, fireproof, four stories, 55x125 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior. Architect taking bids, due April 14. H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street, is figuring.

Hotel (alt. and add.), 917 Walnut street. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Irving Hotel, 917 Walnut street. Brick and stone, five stories, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

School, Woodlyn, N. J. Architects, Mof-fett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, fireproof, two stories,

45x47 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due April 15. Pennsylvania Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street, is figuring.

Flat House, northeast corner Eighteenth and Walnut streets. Architects, Mellvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, Mellvain & Co., Land Title Building. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, twelve stories, 62x125 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will probably sub-let all contracts.

Hospital, Boiler House and Laundry, Danville, Pa. Architect, J. H. Brugler, Danville, Pa. Owner, G. F. Geisinger, Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa. Brick and limestone, one and two and four stories, 24x47 feet, 60x31 feet, 40x45 feet, slag and slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, concrete, hollow tile, preproofing. Architect taking bids, due April 12. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Store (alt. and add.), 1414 Lombard street. Architect, private plans. Owner, S. J. M. Brock, Franklin Bank Building. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, new bulk windows. Owner has received bids.

Office and Laboratory, Washington, D. C. Architect, W. B. Wood, 816 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C. Owners, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Brick and limestone, three stories, 58x101 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, granite, concrete, hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due April 14. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Church and Sunday School, Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets. \$60,000. Architect, J. Edgar Willing, 298 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owner, Tabernacle Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Miller. Stone, 50x80 feet, steam heating, slate roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Bids will be taken in two weeks.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, Wyncote, Pa. Architects, DeAmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, A. H. Reed, Wyncote, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Garage, brick, one story. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building.

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Owner, Harry T. Moore, 30 West Allen Lane. Stone and plaster, two and one half stories, 24x46 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids due April 11. In addition to those previously reported, McLean & Baldwin, Sixty-first and Walnut streets, are figuring.

School, Norristown, Pa. Architect, Oliver R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Board of education, Norristown, Pa. Brick, fireproof, two stories, 45x67 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: M. F. Lawler, John Groff, Frank Heavner, Peterson & Reiff and William Schaeffner, all of Norristown, Pa.

Garage, Shamokin, Pa. Architect, W. U. Jury, Shamokin, Pa. Owner, Warren Unger, Shamokin, Pa. Brick, six stories. Architect ready for bids.

Passenger Station, Wildwood Junction, N. J. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owner, Atlantic City Railroad, Reading Terminal. Brick and plaster, one story, 20x48 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners taking bids due April 14. The following are figuring: Chas. Gilpin, Harrison Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Brown-King Construction Company, Harrison Building; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street.

Residence and Stable, Pocono Manor, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. D. W. Mears, care of architect. Stone and plaster or expanded metal, two and one-half stories, 32-65 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, oak floors, white marble interior. Architects taking bids due April 14. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Store Building, 1621 Chestnut street. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, P. N. Degerberg, 1612 Chestnut street. Brick, stone trimmings, 20x145 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due April 12. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom sts.; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building.

Stores and Apartments, Kensington and Allegheny avenues. Architect, P. Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owner, D. Taheny, on premises. Brick, three stories, 63x63 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner has received bids.

School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City. Architect, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Board of Education, Atlantic City.

Brick, terra cotta, four stories and basement, 120x153 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, granite, Sayre & Fischer and Somers brick, Vermont marble interior, enamel brick, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due April 23. The following is the complete list of bidders: E. L. Bader, W. S. Beaumont, S. H. Headley, Abacus Construction Co., all of Atlantic City, N. J.; John Lowry, Jr., 235 Fifth avenue, New York City; and the following of Philadelphia: Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street.

Residence, Wyndmoor and Stenton avenues. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Harry T. Moore, 30 West Allen lane, Germantown. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 24x46 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due April 11. The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; F. Elvidge & Son, 5622 Germantown avenue.

Garage, 6155 Columbia avenue. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, H. P. Wilhelmi, on premises. Stone, one story, 23x22 feet, tin roof, electric lighting. Owner has received bids.

Residence, Roxborough, Phila. Architect, private plans. Owner, H. Warren Keely, 408 Green lane, Roxborough. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 38x73 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, two bathrooms. Owner has received bids.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, \$8,500. Architect, Valentine B. Lee, 6603 North 11th street. Owner, J. H. Wallace, city line, east of 12th street, Oak Lane. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x46 feet, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due April 14th. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Fred Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue; John Morrow, York road and Wilson street; F. R. Hill, Oak Lane; Oak Lane Park Building Co., Oak Lane; M. E. Houser, Glenside, Pa.; Frank Heston, Churchville, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residences (152), Stores (10), Third and Cayuga streets. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Henry J. Brown Co., Heed Building. Brick, two stories, 16x39 feet each, slag roof, hot air heating. Architect is taking sub-bids.

Offices and Apartments (alts.), Broad and Morris streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor,

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Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Close and Chubb, 1701 South Broad street. Brick, three stories. Consists of general remodeling. Plans in progress. Not decided when bids will be taken.

Store Building, 1621 Chestnut street. Archi-
tect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building.
Owner, P. N. Degerberg, 1612 Chestnut street.
Brick, stone trimmings, 20x145 feet, steam
heating, electric lighting. Architect taking
bids, due April 11th. In addition to those
previously reported, A. Whitehead, 1624 Lat-
imer street, and Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidel-
ity Building, are figuring.

School, Somers Point, N. J. Architect, E.
M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owner, Board
of Education. Brick and terra cotta, two-
stories and basement, 58x76 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, hot air heating, fan system,
waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due April
15th. The following are figuring: Metzger
& Wells, Heed Building, and Abel Bottoms &
Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street.

Residences (2), Ventnor, N. J. Architects,
Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land
Title Building. Owner, M. W. Newton, Eighth
and Chestnut streets. Brick and plaster, two
and one-half stories, 34x40 feet, tile roof,
electric lighting, hot water heating, damp-

proofing, hardwood floors. Architects taking
bids, due April 16th. The following are fig-
uring: J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; F.
L. Hoover & Son, 18 South Seventh street;
F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street; Hamp-
ton Bros., Atlantic City; W. S. Higbee, At-
lantic City, and Thompson & Stiles, Atlantic
City.

Office, Barn and Shop, Fifty-eighth and Vine
streets. Architect, H. B. Nichols, Eighth and
Dauphin streets. Owners, Philadelphia Rapid
Transit Company, Eighth and Dauphin
streets. Brick and concrete, one and two
stories, 350x600 feet, electric lighting, slag
roofing. Plans completed. Owners will take
bids.

Residence, Wayne, Pa. Architect, C. A.
Platt, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York
City. Owner, H. L. Clark, 321 Chestnut street.
Stone and brick, four stories, 50x200 feet
limestone trimmings, marble interior, Ver-
mont white, waterproofing, slate roof, expand-
ed metal, concrete and hollow tile fireproof-
ing (heating and lighting and plumbing re-
served). Architect taking bids, due April 16th.
The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell &
Sons, Land Title Building; R. C. Ballinger
Company, 218 North Thirteenth street; Thos.
M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Archi-
tect, George S. Idell, 158 South Durham street.
Owner, Mrs. Elizabeth Hildeburn, care of archi-
tect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 24x
42 feet, shingle roof, oak floors, electric light-
ing (hot water heating and plumbing reserv-
ed). Contract awarded to Carr & Hinkle, 5822
Germantown avenue.

Hall, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Steward-
son & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owners, Haver-
ford College, Haverford, Pa. Stone, lime-
stone trimmings, three stories, 35x136 feet,
hollow tile and concrete fireproofing, slate
roof, white marble interior (heating and light-
ing reserved). Contract awarded to Gray
Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia, \$12,500.
Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania
Building. Owner, Ernest T. Trigg, 6030 Drex-
el road. Stone, three stories, 49x52 feet,
shingle roof, hot water heating, electric light-
ing, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to
John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third
street.

Garage, Bala, Pa. Architect, Frank See-
burger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Wm.
A. Gray, Bala, Pa. Stone, one story, 20x35
feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot wa-
ter heater. Contract awarded to Mowrer
Bros., Merion, Pa.

Store Building (alt. and add.), northeast
corner Eighteenth and Chestnut street. Archi-
tect, private plans. Owner, T. H. Miles, Land
Title Building. Lessee, H. R. Pierce Co., 1629
Chestnut street. Brick, electric lighting,
steam heating. Contract awarded to Joseph
F. Myers, Jr., 1237 Ridge avenue.

Machine Shop, Seventeenth and Allegheny

avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners,
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, on premises.
Brick, one story, 56x70 feet, wing, 25x46
feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract
awarded to Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 German-
town avenue.

Passenger Station, Minersville, Pa. Archi-
tect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Own-
ers, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.,
Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 37x48 feet,
slag and slate roof, electric lighting, hot air
heating. Contract awarded to I. H. Becker,
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Apartment House, southeast corner Nine-
teenth and Rittenhouse streets. Architect,
Frederick Weber, Morris Building. Owner,
name withheld. Brick, terra cotta, steel, fire-
proof, fifteen stories, 70x100 feet. Contract
awarded for foundation only to Cramp &
Co., Denekla Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Devon, Pa.
Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title
Building. Owner, Dr. Charles B. Penrose,
1720 Spruce street. Stone, two and one-half
stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air
heating, interior marble (hardwood floors re-

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served). Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Alice N. Burke, Merion, Pa. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, 1432 South Penn Square.

Flat House, northeast corner Fiftieth and Locust streets, \$20,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, A. S. Powell, 916 Arch street. Brick and white marble, slag roof, electric lighting (heating and plumbing done by owner). Contract awarded to Roman Construction Co., 2951 North Twenty-second street.

Theatre and Offices, Germantown and Maplewood avenues. Architect, Thomas W. Lamb, 133 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Fred Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South Broad street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 240x146 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, granite, marble exterior to be Vermont, interior marble, Tennessee. Contract awarded to Fleischmann Bros., 507 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Wash House, Shenandoah, Pa. Architect and engineer, Koelle-Speth, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Columbia Brewing Co., Shenandoah, Pa. Brick, one story, 31x100, slag roof, electric lighting, hollow tile and concrete. Contract awarded to P. Hiebach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Picture Theatre, Berwyn, Pa. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, one story, 50x132 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Waverly Heights, Pa. Architects, Furness Evans Co., Provident Life Building. Owner, Samuel Rea, care of Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories, 60x200 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, white marble interior, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Church, Ruth and Somerset streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Twelfth U. P. Church, care of W. S. Colbert, 5128 Kensington avenue. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Huxley Harvey, 903 Broome street, Wilmington, Del. Brick and stone,

two and one-half stories. Consists of general alterations and additions. Contract awarded to A. S. Reed & Bro. Co., 815 Shipley street, Wilmington, Del.

Apartment House, Wildwood Crest, N. J., \$7,000. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Building. Owner, Robert Stretch, Haddonfield, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, 38x70 feet, asbestos shingle roof. Contract awarded to William Aucott, 691 West Johnson street, Roxborough, Phila.

Sunday School and Manse, Fifty-ninth and Catharine streets. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, United Brethren Church, on premises. Stone, one and three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 205 South Juniper street. Owner, Edwin N. Benson, 185 Bethlehem pike, Chestnut Hill, Phila. Stone, two and one-half stories, 26x43 feet. Consists of two stories, addition and interior alterations, slate roof (electric lighting and heating reserved). Contract awarded to Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue.

Ice Manufacturing Plant, Camden, N. J., \$250,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Independent Ice Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J. Brick, concrete and steel, two stories, 90x140 feet, one story, 90x279 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating for offices. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Garage, Fifty-seventh, above Chestnut street, \$27,000. Architect, Robert Aikin, Logan, Philadelphia. Owner, Harry J. Hart, No. 1739 Wylie street. Brick, one story, 60x220 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Tony Stelacio, 2833 North Van Pelt street.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architect, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George M. Randle, 5107 Pulaski avenue, Germantown. Stone, two and one-half stories, 29x56 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, oak floors. Contract awarded to P. J. Lawler, Bala, Pa.

Printing House, Camden, N. J. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 214 South Seventh street. Owners, Chew & Sons, Front and Market streets. Brick and concrete, three stories, 39x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Barclay White, Perry Building.

Building (reconstruction), 619-21 Ranstead street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, D. L. Ward & Co., on premises. Brick, five stories. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

The Bell Co. (O), Hancock and Pollard streets. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 German-town avenue. Cost, \$5,800. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 24x55 feet, 4010 Old York road.

The Episcopal Hospital (O), Front and Lehigh avenue. Metzger & Wells (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$40,000. Nurses' home, four stories, 63x36 feet, Front and Lehigh avenue.

Joseph S. Miller (O), Glenside, Pa. Hunter & Co. (C), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$1,900. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 15x45 feet. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, Haverford avenue and Robinson street.

Wayne Amusement Co. (O), Philadelphia. G. J. Reish (C), 1112 Loudon street. Cost, \$10,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 45x115 feet, Germantown.

Wilson Miller (O), 5115 Old York road. Cost, \$9,600. Three dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet. Cost, \$4,600. Two dwellings, Twelfth and Rockland street.

J. P. Maher (O), 2733 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Shop, brick, two stories, 18x74 feet, 2529 Huntingdon street.

G. M. Kaiser (O), 3560 Wittee street. S. H. Flood (C), 3351 Amber street. Cost, \$4,000. Mill, two stories, brick, 48x42 feet, 3557 Sepviva street.

Wendell & Wright (O), Overbrook, Pa. A.

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James (C), Bala, Pa. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, stone, two stories, 21x27 feet, Overbrook, Pa.

F. E. Aubel (O), 2520 North Ninth street. Cost, \$18,000. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x51 feet, 5239 to 5249 North Thirteenth street.

Isaac Sudman (O), 1324 South Fourth street. Sol Kravatsky (C), 735 Morris street. Cost, \$12,000. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 15x53 feet, Seventh and Wolf streets.

Charles Schnifer (O), 3414 Comley street. S. Deitrich (C), 3016 Comley street. Cost, \$1,300. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet. Cost, \$5,200. Three dwellings. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling, Dittman and Comley streets.

Berman Bros. (O), 6019 Market street. Cost, \$50,000. Picture theatre, one story, 64x152 feet, Fifty-second and Stiles streets

F. Yetter (O), A and Tioga streets. Cost,

\$1,300. Storage, brick, one story, 24x24 feet, A and Tioga streets.

Yoskin & Shefrin (O), 7717 Brewster avenue. Cost, \$14,400. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Seventy-seventh and Laycock streets.

Lewis Ruhl (O), 1534 North Fifty-fourth street. Cost, \$1,600. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, 1523 Conestoga street.

Archbishop Edmund F. Prendegast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. George A. Cooke (C), 120 Delphine street. Cost, \$12,000. Church, one story, stone, 36x38 feet, Fourth and Lindley avenue.

E. R. & M. L. Kilpatrick (O), Seventeenth and Mifflin streets. J. W. Rusk (C), 1102 Wolf street. Cost, \$6,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Woodstock and McKean streets. Cost, \$2,100. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$3,800. Two dwellings, Woodstock and McKean streets.

R. Cahn (O), Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets. S. Schultz (C), 920 East Moyamensing avenue. Cost, \$3,485. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 17x45 feet, Seventeenth and Bainbridge streets.

W. Richter (O), 522 North Fourth street. H. Kach (C), 408 Fairmount avenue. Cost, \$9,300. Shop, brick, two stories, 43x91 feet, Van Kirk and Endrich streets.

Frank & Kaiser (O), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x54 feet. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, 4251 and 4253 North Fifteenth street.

The Moore & White Co. (O), Fifteenth and Lehigh avenue. S. B. MacDowell & Sons (C), 1927 Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Brick, three stories, 60x71 feet, Fifteenth and Lehigh avenue.

J. F. Werner (O), 2341 North Twenty-fifth street. E. Rieber (C), 2632 West Cumberland street. Cost, \$7,500. Picture theatre,

brick, one story, 61x74 feet, Twenty-fourth and Brown streets.

B. H. J. Woolston (O), 162 West Cheltenham avenue. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$35,000. Residence, stone, three stories, 43x41 feet, Thomas Mill road and Chestnut avenue.

Michael Stiefel (O), 1803 3North Thirty-third street. B. Ketcham's Son (C), 1029 Brown street. Cost, \$30,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 18x76 feet, 2914 Kensington avenue.

W. Percival Johnson (O), 4039 Lancaster avenue. Cost, \$66,000. Twelve dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x32 feet, Sixty-first and Oxford streets.

R. H. Rugh (O), 5713 Market street. Cost, \$19,800. Eleven dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x34 feet. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, Allison and Pine streets.

F. P. Clarke (O), 1328 North Thirteenth street. G. A. Boyd (C), 1822 West Erie avenue. Cost, \$13,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 32x33 feet. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, Broad and Cayuga streets.

W. Cohen (O), Philadelphia. G. G. Reich (C), 1112 Loudon street. Cost, \$12,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 40x130 feet, 1708 Susquehanna avenue.

Philadelphia Electric Co. (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. Charles Gilpin (C), Harrison Building. Cost, \$3,000. Sub-station, brick, one story, 27x30 feet, Torresdale, Pa.

L. G. Groh (O), 139 North Seventh street. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$24,000. Factory, brick, three stories, 40x110 feet, Vine and Croskey streets.

W. Larhsenmaier (O), 2426 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$34,000. Twenty-three dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling, Twenty-fifth and Cambria streets.

OIL MIXED CONCRETE.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Office of Public Roads, has recently been issued which describes investigations of the effect of mixing oil with concrete.

While experimenting in the Office of Public Roads in an attempt to develop a non-absorbent, resilient, and dustless road material, one capable of withstanding the severe shearing and reveling action of automobile traffic, the writer's investigations led him into a very promising discovery. He found that, when a heavy residual oil was mixed with Portland cement paste, it entirely disappeared in the mixture, and, furthermore, did not separate from the other ingredients after the cement had become hard. The possibilities of oil-cement mixtures for waterproofing purposes were recognized, and extensive laboratory tests were immediately begun to determine the physical properties of concrete and mortar containing various quantities of oil admixtures.

Many valuable data have been obtained from these investigations. The damp-proofing properties of concrete mixtures containing oil have been demonstrated very definitely by laboratory and by service tests which establish this material as one of great merit for certain types of concrete construction. It has also been shown that the admixture of oil is not detrimental to the tensile strength of mortar composed of 1 part of cement and 3 parts of sand when the oil added does not exceed 10 per cent of the weight of the cement used. The compressive strength of mortar and of concrete suffers slightly with the addition of oil, although when 10 per cent. of oil is added the decrease in strength is not serious.

Concrete mixed with oil requires a period of time about 50 per cent. longer to set hard than does plain concrete, but the increase in strength is nearly as rapid in the oil-mixed material as in the plain concrete. Concrete and mortar containing oil admixtures are almost perfectly non-absorbent of water, and so they are excellent materials to use in damp-proof construction. Under pressure, oil-mixed mortar is very efficient in resisting the permeation of water. Laboratory tests show that oil-mixed concrete is just as tough and stiff as plain concrete, and furthermore its elastic behavior within working limits of stress is identical to steel reinforcement is much decreased when plain bars are used. Deformed bars, however, and wire mesh or expanded metal will reinforce this material with practically the same efficiency as in ordinary concrete.

Alterations and Additions

Thomas Moore (O), 1128 Fillmore street. C. West (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 1128 Fillmore street.

Philadelphia Storage Battery (O), C and Ontario streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$3,500. Boiler house.

Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten (O), Ninth and Parrish streets. Robert Chain (C), 2 Laboratory Hill, Philadelphia. Cost, \$1,600. Factory.

American Pulley Co. (O), 4200 Wissahickon avenue. Asbestos Protected Metal Co. (C), Real Estate Trust Building.

John Wyeth & Bros. (O), Twelfth and Washington avenue. Drehman Paving Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Parrish streets. Cost, \$15,000. Manufacturing, Twelfth and Washington avenue.

J. G. Lorenz (O), Fifty-third and Overbrook avenue. E. J. Hedden (C), Penn Square Building. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, Fifty-third and Overbrook avenue.

Herman F. Voss (O), 3208 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$3,200. Dwelling, 3157 Frankford avenue.

P. C. Thompson (O), 19 Washington avenue. Burd P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$1,500. Manufacturing, Vine and Lawrence streets.

John Dobson Estate (O), 26 North Front street. A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, \$2,900. Factory, 826 Arch street.

Provident Life and Trust Co. (O), 409 Chestnut street. A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, \$2,500. Office building, 409 Chestnut street.

F. E. Hahn (O), 1112 Chestnut street. M.

Zussman (C), 867 North Marshall street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and apartments, 3603 and 3605 Market street.

T. H. Miles (O), Land Title Building. J. F. Myers & Jr. Co., 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$4,800. Store and office, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets.

M. Miron (O), 1320 South Sixth street. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, 1119-21 North Fortieth street.

J. J. Goffrey (O), 1933 Poplar street. Cost, \$5,000. Garage, 216 West Rittenhouse street, Germantown.

W. Cramp & Co. (O), Beach and Ball streets. Hoffman Eng. and Const. Co. (C), 1116 Pennsylvania Building. Cost, \$3,000. Shed.

Harrison Safety Boiler Works (O), Seventeenth and Allegheny avenue. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$5,400. Storage, Seventeenth and Allegheny avenue.

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ind your duty and begin it

Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going

To be "a going to be," and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

Do It Now.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Roy I. Bussey, formerly connected with the Philip Carey Company, and G. W. Heiser, formerly connected with S. Twitchell Company, have formed a co-partnership and are trading as the Pennsylvania Roofing Company, with offices 306 Denekla Building.

They are well equipped to furnish and erect roofing and sheet metal work in all its branches.

Mr. Bussey, who is general manager of the company, has had fifteen years' experience in Philadelphia in connection with the roofing and sheet metal business and during that time has had personal charge of roofing some of the largest buildings in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Both Mr. Bussey and Mr. Heiser feel that in going into business for themselves their interests will be increased to the full measure of their successful efforts.

The Building News Company join with their many friends in wishing the new enterprise success.

**The most interesting event in sight in the near future is the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange to be held on the afternoon of April 10. The banquet and entertainment will be held the same evening on the roof garden of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. So far there is but little talk as to who will be elected at the annual meeting. It is almost certain that custom will be adhered to, and Benjamin Stoker elevated to the presidency from his present office of vice-president. It is also equally certain that "Commodore" Maule will be re-elected treasurer. So far no candidate has been slated for the vice-presidency, although friends of William H. Fritz are trying to persuade him to allow his name to be used as a candidate. Three directors will also be elected.

**The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was held in the rooms of the Lumbermen's Exchange on the afternoon of March 19. Fifty members were present, being a complete representation of the thirty-eight firms in the association. Outside of the regular business of the annual was an address on "The Value of Motor Trucks," by A. C. S. Kelleher, of the Pierce-Arrow Company.

William C. MacBride, for the fifth time, was elected president; Fisher Dalrymple, vice-president, and Charles P. Maule, secretary-treasurer. J. E. Lloyd, C. M. Strickler and James A. Richardson were also named directors. All the above-named served as officers and directors last year, and their re-

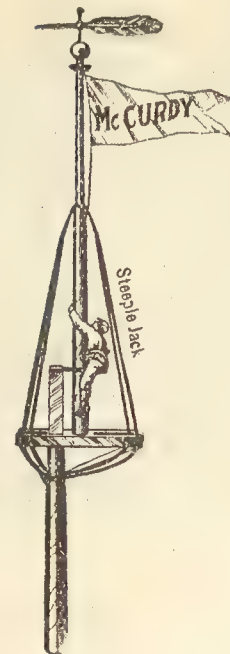
election was really nothing more than a formality. At the meeting of the Board of Directors following the general meeting, Fisher Walrymple resigned as vice-president, and John E. Lloyd was elected to fill the office. In the evening the annual banquet was held at the Hotel St. James. The committee in charge of the affair was J. E. Lloyd, H. F. Robinson and J. A. Richardson.

**The Manufacturers' Lumber Company has opened offices in the Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., to conduct a general wholesale lumber business. The president is C. M. Pomeroy; vice-president, E. J. Flautt, and secretary and treasurer, A. E. Murphy. Mr. Pomeroy was formerly identified with the Babcock lumber interests, Mr. Flautt having likewise been identified with the Goodyear interests, Mr. Murphy being head of the Murphy Lumber Company of Pittsburgh. The company will have no connection, however, with the latter company.

**An employee in a Portland cement plant is now in the hospital at St. Louis under treatment for "cement" nose. Both nostrils are stopped with cement and the physicians are drilling and chipping with a view to removing the obstruction. The cement dust became hardened and is now attached to the skin as though it had grown there.

**In speaking of floor paints, Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company of Boston, remarked in a recent paper that where colors other than the light gray of the cement or the deeper color obtained with lampblack or mortar stains are required, some sort of paint is necessary. The use of paints made with heavy fillers to prevent dust is obviously silly. Except as the oils or other ingredients of the paint strike into the pores of the concrete, it is not imaginable that as thin a fill as the fill of two or three coats of paint made of any material will protect a soft wearing surface from breaking or from the wear of friction. To prevent dusting, the Aberthaw Construction Company recommend the use of linseed oil and gasoline.

**Where a hardwood floor is required over concrete slab, the common way is to lay beveled screeds about twelve or fifteen inches on centres, bed these in cinder concrete, over them lay a one-inch or two-inch rough floor, and on top of this lay the hardwood, seven-eighths-inch, as a rule. The Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, has laid an excellent hardwood floor by putting down seven-eighths-inch form lumber on top of the rough concrete, laid diagonally to the finished floor,



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and on top of this nailing the hardwood. This was done on a Government job. However, the board is to be laid, the hardwood is much better square-edged than tongued and grooved. Where square-edged, if the floor boards warp, the edges do not split. If repairs are necessary, a board can be taken out without ruining the floor around it, and it will be found that the boards will wear better when square-edged than when grooved.

The boarding should be laid the way of the greatest traffic; that is, trucking should not run at right angles to the floor boards if this can be avoided. Where the progress of traffic is definite, it will pay to change the direction of the boarding where the turn in the traffic comes.

For wet floors the Aberthaw Construction



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The prosperous, the great, the wise,
You may have noticed, advertise!

Company does not use maple. Rift hard pine, which is full of pitch, is very much better. There are preparations sold for preserving wood floors from the effect of wetting. They are quite worth looking into.

**Elsewhere in this issue we review the annual convention of the North Carolina Pine Association, held at Norfolk, March 20. This was one of the most successful annual convention that the association ever held. The business sessions were replete with much of interest to the delegates, both in respect to the actual work of the association and the presentation of able addresses on current topics of interest.

The unanimous re-election of Horton Corwin, Jr., of Edenton, N. C., for a third successive term was a foregone conclusion, notwithstanding his repeated requests to be relieved. His administration of the affairs of the association has greatly increased its prestige and improved its services to the membership and strengthened its relationship with lumber trade organizations throughout the country. One department alone, namely, the promotion of a closer study of the actual costs of manufacture in relation to the selling price of North Carolina pine, has been of marked benefit to the North Carolina pine industry as a whole, and Mr. Corwin's brief outline of the comparative prices of lumber and cost of manufacture between 1893 and 1912 was one of the most interesting features of the convention. Mr. Corwin promised to prepare a more detailed statement covering this feature for publication in the Bulletin of the association, which will be awaited with interest by the membership.

The work of the organization as revealed in the reports and general proceedings indicated improved service and a large field of

activities. The attendance was very representative, the convention closing with a large banquet.

**On this date F. A. Dudley severs his relations with the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation of New York, after having been with the corporation for twelve years, for ten of which he has been in charge of the Philadelphia and Baltimore selling end of the business. Mr. Dudley has other business interests to which he will devote his attention, but at present is not prepared to state definitely just what his future activities will be. Mr. Dudley has been associated with the Eastern lumber trade for a great many years, during which time he has made many warm personal friends who we know will regret to have him sever his direct relationship with the industry.

**Following the resignation of F. A. Dudley, who for ten years has been the Philadelphia resident sales manager for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation of New York City, announcement has been made that S. H. Dyer, formerly Philadelphia selling agent for the Otter Creek Lumber Company of West Virginia, would succeed Mr. Dudley as sales manager for both the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation and the Otter Creek Lumber Company in the Philadelphia market. Mr. Dyer is a popular member of the Philadelphia wholesale fraternity and will make a worthy successor to Mr. Dudley, whose resignation as Philadelphia representative for the Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation is a matter of regret to the principals of that company after his many years of able service. Mr. Dyer has many friends in the trade who will be glad to welcome him in his new connection.

**At the recent annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Chicago, held March 18, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. R. Gass, of Wisconsin Lumber Company; vice-president, John Clancey, of the Thornton-Clancey Lumber Company; treasurer, S. C. Bennett, of the Hardwood Mills Company; secretary, T. A. McElreath, of the Mercantile Lumber and Supply Company; trustees for three years: E. A. Lang, retiring president; E. E. Keele and W. A. Eager; trustee for two years, Herman H. Hettler.

**The complaint of Charles K. Parry & Co., of Tennessee, that the storage rates the firm was compelled to pay to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on a shipment of lumber were excessive, was heard by Special Examiner Rynder, of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Federal Building on March 15.

In September of 1911 Parry & Co. shipped from Roan Mountain, Tenn., a car of lumber consigned to Coles & Son, Camden. For over a year the commodity lay in Camden awaiting to be claimed, during which time storage charges of \$1 a day continued to accrue.

Coles & Son refused to accept the lumber. The shippers permitted it to remain in the custody of the railroad company in the

expectation of procuring a purchaser. None having appeared, Parry & Co. instructed the railroad to return the cargo to them.

The storage charges amounted to \$288, which the lumbermen claim were excessive. The rate in Camden on the carload was \$1 a day, while the storage yards in Philadelphia charge but \$2 a month.

Railroad officials explained that the vast difference in the rates was because the local yards had better facilities for storing purposes. Furthermore, the lower rate was imposed only as an inducement to shippers to use rail instead of water in transporting their products.

The railroad has no established site in Camden being used as a storage plant. For that reason, counsel explained, the substantial tax of \$1 a day was assessed, as all the available space it had could be put to better advantage.

Counsel for the parties will submit briefs of argument, and some time in April the case will be argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Richmond Radiator Co., New York, which recently succeeded McCrum-Howell Co., has acquired the plant of the Reading Radiator Company at Reading, Pa.

**Ideal Manufacturing and Supply Co., Oscaloosa, Ia., is the changed name of the Ideal Heating Co., of that place.

*The Iroquois Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., has appointed to its sales force R. J. Dunne, whose father was elected Governor of Illinois last fall. Mr. Dunne recently graduated from the University of Illinois.

**Abendroth Brothers, Portchester, N. Y., elected the following officers and directors at its annual meeting, held recently at Portchester: President, R. Jay Walsh; vice-president, C. B. Elmer; assistant to president, D. H. Roney; treasurer, A. R. Wilcox; assistant treasurer, John W. Diehl; comptroller, J. M. Ellis; secretary, D. H. Rooney; directors, R. Jay Walso, C. B. Elmer, Charles Lanier, John W. Diehl, George Slater, D. H. Roney and A. R. Wilcox. The New York office of Abendroth Bros. will be removed to 27 West Forty-second street. It has been located for years at 105 Beekman street.

**The Sims Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of hot water heaters, is building a new plant in Erie, 100x200 feet. The building will be of brick and steel construction. The company expects to move into its new quarters May 1 and will specialize in the manufacture of water heating garbage burners for hotels and apartment houses.

**The American Radiator Co., Chicago, Ill., has appointed F. A. Palmer in charge of its specialties department at the company's home office in Chicago. Mr. Palmer has represented the company in Northern Illinois for the past eight years.

**H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York, has conducted several conventions of its 600 salesmen, as well as the company's department managers, following a long-established custom. Meetings were held at Milwaukee, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh,

Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Toronto. The company's many products, now totaling nearly 300, were taken up and their points of advantage discussed at length. Those coming in for especial attention were J-M asbestos roofing, shingles, packings, pipe coverings, brake linings, conduit, waterproofing materials, mastic, cold storage insulation and electrical supplies.

**Edward B. Denny, president of the National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, has returned to his home in Newark, N. J., after an extended trip through the West in the interests of the association. A notable list of new members was secured largely through his efforts.

**Dr. William F. Colbert, formerly consulting engineer and secretary for the Federal Furnace League in Philadelphia, has joined the staff of the Sill Stove Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**The American Foundrymen's Association will hold its annual convention in Chicago, October 14-16, 1913. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle.

**A practical sanitary model dairy being erected for the Wills-Jones-McEwen Co., on North Twenty-sixth street, between Jefferson and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, is enlisting the attention of dairymen here and throughout neighboring States. Many novel and up-to-date features are to be incorporated in the building by Oliver Randolph Parry, who prepared the plans and specifications after a special tour of the large dairy plants east of the Mississippi River. Built of reinforced concrete, the building will be two stories when completed, with a frontage of 90 feet and a depth of 255 feet. The cleansing, pasteurizing, bottling and capping apparatus will be open to view on the first floor. The building will have "cage construction" with saw-tooth skylights.

**The Morris Engineering Company has conveyed to Joseph T. Manning their plant on the southeast side of Schuylkill avenue, 234 southwest of Reed street, Philadelphia, 320 feet by 104 feet, together with an adjoining plot, 25 feet by 74 feet 7 inches. The consideration was nominal, subject to a mortgage of \$17,000. Joseph T. Manning has conveyed the same to the Loomis-Manning Filter Company for a nominal consideration, subject to a mortgage of \$22,000. The assessed valuation is \$25,000. It is reported that about \$35,000 was paid for the plant.

**American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich., held the annual convention of its branch office managers and selling engineers at the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit. Questions relating to engineering, salesmanship, administration, works management and production were discussed at length. The prospects for the company's future business were reported to be excellent.

**H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, announce the removal of its Newark (N. J.) offices to 239 Halsey street, where the company now has 4000 square feet of space on the ground floor for the display of its line

of asbestos pipe coverings and other J-M products. The company also announces the opening of a new branch office in Salt Lake City, in the Dooly Block, to take care of the needs of its many customers in that section of the country.

**The American Radiator Company, Chicago, Ill., will increase its common stock from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000. The new issue will mean a rich distribution of profits to holders of the company's stock. Under the plan a common stock dividend of 10 per cent. will be distributed on March 31 among owners of the company's common stock of record at the close of business March 21. Besides authorizing payment of the common stock dividend, the company has declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 2 per cent. and the usual extra dividend of 2 per cent. Of the present authorized \$7,000,000 of common stock, approximately \$6,765,000 is outstanding and the regular extra cash dividends will represent a distribution of about \$270,600, while the 10 per cent. dividend in common stock will have a par value of about \$676,500, making the value of the distribution, in cash and stock, about \$947,100. In the unlisted department of the Chicago stock exchange, the company's common stock is now being sold around 475, and on this basis of valuation, the stock dividend would have a sale of about \$3,213,375. No change is to be made in the amount of the company's preferred stock, which amounts at present to \$3,000,000.

**The Richmond Radiator Company, New York, has taken title to the three-story warehouse at 2235-2241 North American street, Philadelphia, Pa., held in the name of the Model Heating Company. The sale is subject to a \$20,000 mortgage. The warehouse occupies a lot 90x121 feet, 9 inches.

**The Atlantic Radiator Company, Huntington, Pa., elected the following officers and directors at its annual meeting: President, Richard C. Schwoerer; vice-president, Judson A. Goodrich; treasurer, E. M. C. Africa; assistant treasurer, Albert C. Stein; secretary, J. B. Beirn; directors, E. M. C. Africa, Joseph Bancroft, Richard C. Schwoerer, F. A. Downes, Albert C. Stein, George L. Townsend, Jr., and Judson A. Goodrich. The company is going ahead with the enlargement and improvements which have been under way for some time. The general management of the company is in the hands of Mr. Goodrich.

**Following a verdict of guilty in the case of the so-called "bath tub trust" for criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade, fines ranging from \$1 to \$10,000 were imposed in the Federal District Court on the fourteen individuals and thirteen corporation defendants. The fines totaled \$51,007 and they must be paid on or before March 1. The sentences were as follows: Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, \$10,000; Barnes Mfg. Co., Mansfield, O., \$1,000; J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York, \$5,000; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., Chicago, \$5,000; McVay & Walker, Braddock, Pa., \$500; National Sanitary Mfg. Co., Salem, O., \$1,000; Union Sanitary Mfg. Co., Noblesville, Ind.,

(Continued on page 241.)

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 9, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

Unless something now unforeseen intervenes to prevent, 1913 bids fair to be one of the most prosperous years in the history of local building. The building figures for March shattered all previous records, involving a total expenditure of \$6,206,500. Judging from permits issued during the past week April intends to keep up the good work, the volume of expenditure being such as to warrant hopes of additional record-breaking.

* * *

Philadelphia's loss by fire during 1912 was \$3,081,412. With the city's population at 1,549,008, these figures of fire loss furnished in the official report of the Fire Insurance Patrol, show a per capita loss of nearly \$2 as compared with European cities, where it hovers yearly in the neighborhood of 25 or 30 cents. Suspicion of criminal intent behind many disastrous fires in this city is confirmed by the report of Inspector William McDevitt to the president and members of the Fire Insurance Patrol.

"A large number of fires in this city are annually classified as of unknown origin. Without doubt many of these are of incendiary nature," he says in his statement, founded on experience gained in more than twenty years' service on the Fire Patrol. The report then continues:

"The frequent occurrence of fires in buildings in different localities where the blaze was checked in its incipency, leaving exposed parts of plans arranged to burn the premises, is remarkable when viewing the repeated number of instances of like character and discovery. In each case policies of insurance were held on the contents, and owing to the failure or difficulty of the authorities to find the perpetrator, the fire insurance companies had no redress and were forced to pay the losses. The circumstances in connection with the discoveries showed that the preparation of the plans occupied no little time and that the operator had a knowledge of the premises and was fearless of detection in the building and in leaving.

* * *

"With the announcement in the newspapers of the unearthing in some cities of bands of conspirators whose object was to defraud fire insurance companies, the report calls to mind an organization for similar purpose which held sway in this city several years ago. After a number of stores had been burned out the professional fire bug was caught, convicted and served a jail sentence. After he was liberated he resumed his "profession" in another city, where he was again detected and imprisoned for a long term.

"It is hoped that in the future a more thorough investigation of the causes of all fires will be made and that the proper authorities will not hesitate to press in the Courts any

case of fire of suspicious origin or where there is an excessive claim made against insurance companies."

During the last few months consideration of the fire problem has been taken up under the auspices of the Fire Prevention Commission.

* * *

Although the commission recognizes the reality of professional arson, its chief aim is checking the number of fires caused by carelessness. In a statement issued recently by the inspectors of the commission their work was summarized as follows:

"More than 500 fire and sand pails, 300 receptacles for gasoline, chemicals, waste and rubbish; hundreds of chemical extinguishers and nearly a thousand 'exit' and 'no smoking' signs have been installed; 1,500 fire buckets have been refilled and many extinguishers have been recharged. The inspectors have also been busy guarding against swinging gas jets and unprotected stoves, boilers and steam pipes."

* * *

The result of the fire commission's investigations is the recommendation of the automatic sprinkler system, and in connection with their findings Director Porter has issued orders that as soon as the Fire Bureau can be taught the details of the sprinkler system, the first steamer at any fire in a building protected with sprinklers shall connect its second hose with the outlet of the building's system.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Record" observes:

"My friend, the expert in rugs, sends a perfectly engraved card announcing that since he has moved from such a number on Fifth avenue to such another number on Fifth avenue, therefore his telephone number is also changed, and there is an air of refinement about this kind of notice that impresses one with a notion that this particular expert in rugs must be very classy and successful in the conduct of his business. He is indeed all of that; originally a reporter on one of the newspapers, who happened to be writing about rugs occasionally. This interested him very much and attracted such favorable attention that he was invited to write a series of special articles about rugs. These grew into a book, too big for an ordinary publisher to print. Then came the next departure, which was to go into the rug business, or not actually into the rug business, either; for our friend the expert does not buy or sell rugs. He has them on exhibition at his studio—samples, no doubt, of others to which he could direct a curious visitor; but there is no commonplace like the haggling over a purchase or the solicitation of a visitor to buy. The expert, on the contrary, is indeed a real expert

in rugs; he has studied them everywhere. It must be that he has a list of "clients" who come to him when they want to fit up a library or a house properly, no matter what the expense.

When it is considered how much humbug there is about rugs such service might be the most valuable that the customer could buy. He might not only save himself thousands of dollars which would otherwise be wasted in the purchase of worthless articles, but he might be guided as to the right choice for this room or that. The larger the rug house the more reliable it is likely to be, of course, and the forced sales and the small stocks which one runs across in the side streets at times are probably in for a wide berth if the purchaser is looking for anything like value. Naturally, the rug purchaser, like every other kind of purchaser, at times is gullible."

* * *

If Mayor Blankenburg wants to do something to make his administration one to be remembered gratefully by a long-suffering public, let him stir his Bureau of Building Inspection into a campaign against the rotten, flimsy, fraudulent and swindling game known as "operative building." Party and street walls only two bricks in thickness, foundation walls held together by a composition in which mud is the preponderating ingredient, plaster that would find it impossible to prove the remotest kinship to lime and cement ninety per cent. sand are among the glaring abuses tolerated and permitted under existing methods of inspection. Low grade joisting, short-studding, half-nailed lathing and ornamental iron work that is sheer sham, waiting a topple at the blast of the first high wind, are being installed by wholesale in houses built to sell to home buyers in exchange for the savings of long years of thrift and self-denial.

What earthly good is a system of building inspection, let its other merits be what they may, that fails to protect the thrifty wage-earner in the investment of his savings? What kind of a system is it that is permitting Philadelphia to be literally over-run with operations the "homes" in which can't stand up long enough to see the second mortgage cleared?

Walls out of plumb, roofs that leak under the first rain, floors that sag and foundations that crack and crumble are so common as to be a subject of comment. If Mayor Blankenburg wants to see some of this building personally, the editor of the "Guide" will be pleased to act as his escort. We stand prepared to show the Mayor whole rows of "homes," the builders of which ought to be serving time as swindlers; homes "shoddy" in material, "shoddy" in construction, and "shoddy" in finish. If these "homes" have had inspection we should like to know of what inspection consists; if they have not had inspection, we'd like somebody to tell us what inspection is for. It's a pretty poor kind of inspection that fails to inspect at the point where it's most needed.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 239.)

\$1,500; A. Weiskittel & Son Co., Baltimore, \$1,300; Wheeling Enameled Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va., \$500; Humphries Mfg. Co., Mansfield, O., now in receiver's hands, \$1; McCrum-Howell Co., New York, in receiver's hands \$1; United States Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, which pleaded nolo contendere, \$500, and the Day-Ward Co., of Warren, O., also in the hands of creditors, \$1.

The fines of individual defendants are Theodore Ahrens, E. L. Dawes and Francis J. Torrance, officers of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., \$5,000 each; T. R. Barnes, Barnes Mfg. Co., 6500; Jesse T. Duryea, N. Y., \$1,000; Frank G. Borden, National Sanitary Mfg. Co., \$1; A. Weiskittel, A. Weiskittel & Son Co., \$1,000; Herman Hoelscher, L. Wolf Mfg. Co., \$5,000; Lloyd G. McCrum, McCrum-Howell Co., \$1; Howard T. Gates, McCrum-Howell Co., \$300; J. E. Wright, Wheeling Enameled Iron Co., \$500; A. G. Ward, Dayard Co., Warren, O., \$1; A. H. Clinew, Jr., United States Sanitary Mfg. Co., \$1,000, and J. W. Arrott, also of the United States Sanitary Mfg. Co., \$1.

**A large amusement park will be erected in Cape May, N. J., facing the ocean at Beach avenue and Howard streets, extending to Stockton avenue, the site of the old famous Marine Villa, and the park will take its name from the old hotel and be called Marine Park. The plans as prepared by Architect C. E. Schermerhorn call for an open-air moving picture theatre, to seat 1,000 persons, the entrance being in the form of an old Dutch windmill, designed in faithful accord with those existing in Holland. Adjoining the theatre there will be constructed a dancing pavilion in the shape of an octagon, which will have a dancing floor 70 feet in diameter, surrounded by a porch 15 feet for the comfort of the spectators. There will be various types of booths, jylons, flag poles, pergolas, etc., so grouped as to create one of the most novel designs of amusement parks in the country.

Its central location assures its most instant success. Following this development, it is the intention to erect a Parisian cafe, with arbor pavilions and pergolas, in connection with a hotel to be erected next year. The plot has been staked out and work started so that the buildings will be equipped and in full operation by the early part of June. The electrical effect will be quite novel and theatrical in effect.

**Public notice is hereby given that a competitive examination for the position of City Architect is to be held by the Civil Service Commission of the City of Philadelphia.

The examination will be conducted by a Board of Special Examiners, consisting of Frank Miles Day, Clarence C. Zantlinger and Arthur M. Swanson, Chief Examiner ex officio.

The duties of the City Architect may be broadly stated by saying that he is to act as advisor to the administration in all mat-

ters architectural. Inasmuch as the building operations of a great municipality cover work of a great diversity of character, the City Architect should be a man of good training, wide interests and broad view. He must devise and put in operation a sound system of business administration for his office, in order that it may command the fullest measure of respect and confidence, both from the public and the building trades. He must be familiar with the best methods of professional practice and their application to all classes of work. It will be the duty of the City Architect to advise the administration as to the manner in which the future constructions of the city shall be carried on, whether directly by his office or by appointed architects. He will have in his office a small force of draughtsmen, specification writers and superintendents, with whose assistance he will carry on alterations, repairs and such new work as he may find possible with the force at his disposal. He will nominate for appointment practicing architects who will be charged with designing and supervising the construction of other city buildings, where such architect or architects are not to be in the regular employment of the city. He will conduct competitions when architects are to be chosen by that method. He will occupy the position of Supervising and Consulting Architect to all work executed by others. As the city's direct representative under these conditions, he must be equipped to act in lieu of the owner or building committee as ordinarily understood in private practice, in safeguarding the city's interests in every direction. The City Architect, if he be a man of force and ability, will act as a centre for many movements looking toward the welfare and improvement of the city, such as economic housing, the betterment of public parks and open places, improved design and unification of minor street objects, etc. The City Architect should serve as a force for co-ordinating and advising all agencies working for the aesthetic development of the city.

It will be seen that the qualifications for the office are such that the salary of \$4,000 per annum is not in itself sufficient to compensate the type of man fitted to hold the position. Nevertheless the importance and responsibility of the office and the opportunities which it offers for public service of a high order should attract men capable of filling it.

This examination is open only to citizens of the United States who are residents of Philadelphia.

The subjects of the examination with their weights will be as follows:

Training and experience.....	30
Executed work	30
Personal qualifications other than the above (oral)	40

Those applicants who fail to obtain a rating of 70 per cent. in the first subject will not be examined in the second. Those who fail to obtain a rating of 70 per cent. in the second will not be admitted to the third.

Before Renting

Before renting or buying a house be sure it is WIRED and ready for the use of Electric Light and the many electrical household devices which have become so essential to economical house-keeping.

Electrically equipped homes solve the servant problem—and wherever housekeepers must do their own work, Electricity infinitely lessens the burden.



All persons who desire to enter the examination should call in person at Room 675, City Hall, for the necessary application blanks and examination questions in the first and second subjects.

Applications and answers to the questions in the first and second subjects must be filed with the Commission on or before 4 P. M. April 10, 1913.

**On April 8, 7 P. M., the Board of Education of Gloucester, N. J., received competitive plans for the erection of a four-room brick school building, two stories and basement, approximate cost of \$15,000 (First Ward). John F. Blandy, Chairman of Committee.

Learn to advertise. If you feel unequal to the task of preparing the kind of copy you ought to have, let us prepare it for you. Advertising is our business. We are always glad to help men who are honest enough to concede that they do not know it all. And the service won't cost you a penny if you contemplate joining the army of "Guide" advertisers.

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Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

ADVANTAGES OF METAL ROOFING

The Case for Metal Roofing Stated by a Strong Partisan of this Material

Until the past few years little was done by the tinner to develop new business. As a rule his energies were directed toward securing a fair share of the business existing.

The tinsmith exercised little or no initiative and waited for orders for tin roofing, guttering and spouting. He grumbled when business was bad, but employed no means to resist the encroachments of the tar and gravel roofer and the manufacturers of the various "oids" and other paper products, panaceas that were cutting into and in some quarters almost wiping out the tin roofing business.

The pioneer tinsmith might have been put in part of his time to excellent advantage in efforts to retain his tin roofing business and to add other lines to compensate for business losses, writes H. A. Daniel in "Sheet Metal." The lessons of the past and in conjunction with the spirit of the present suggest to the tinner the importance of pushing his business.

In his efforts to bring tin roofing into successful competition and secure preference for it, he may legitimately make known the many objectionable features of tar roofing, which stamp it as inferior to metal, and among which are the following:

Its weight of nearly 600 pounds per square.

The great weight of water it retains, promoting the accumulation of dirt and contamination.

The probability of the pitch running and clogging drains under the influence of heat.

Streaking of roofs below from the same causes, when it is placed above slate, tin or shingle roofs, such as upon decks.

Inflammable nature of the material and the fire hazard.

The necessity for relaying in from ten to twenty years; difficulty of repairing; expense of flashing.

Susceptibility to damage from "sweating" caused by condensation of moisture on the underside.

Taking these complaints severally:

Weight.

The better grade of composition roof consists of materials weighing as follows:

	Pounds.
Felt, 75 to 90 pounds, figure as.....	80
Rosin sized felt, one thickness.....	5
Pitch, 100 to 120 pounds.....	110
Gravel, 400 pounds	400
Nails and tin caps.....	2

Total597

It should also be remembered that this weight is distributed over a flat surface and is usually carried largely by columns in the building and not by the walls, as is the case with a roof having a good pitch.

To the above weight a few months' ex-

posure to dust and dirt will add from 50 to 100 pounds. The dirt will collect around and under the gravel. This gives weight of nearly 700 pounds per square for ordinary roof when it is dry (or 600 pounds if slag is used instead of gravel, 300 pounds per square of slag being used as against 400 pounds of gravel).

Weight of Water on Roof.

Because of the usual slight pitch of these roofs, and especially the resistance offered by the slag or gravel to the flow of the water, they drain slowly, often retaining $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or 1 inch of water.

We may safely figure that if there is a depth of water of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the top of the felt there is an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of water added to the weight of the roof. At this rate we would have 72 cubic inches of water per square foot of roof, or 7,200 cubic inches per square of roof, or a little over 32 gallons, making a total weight of about 250 pounds per square. This gives a total weight of the roof of 950 pounds per square. Naturally such roofs frequently sag and retain a still larger quantity of water.

The slag roof will hold as much water as the gravel roof, for although there is 100 pounds less slag than gravel, the former is porous and will absorb at least 100 pounds of water, making the wet slag roof as heavy as the wet gravel roof.

Clogging Drains.

Drains are sometimes clogged by the soft tar running down into them. This causes great expense to the owner for taking up, cleaning and relaying the drains.

Streaking Other Work.

Very few composition covered decks have failed to be foul and smear the roofs below.

Many fine slate roofs, nicely painted tin roofs, or stained shingle roofs have been ruined in appearance by pitch running down and over them when the tar has been softened by the summer sun.

In many cases similar mishaps have occurred to nicely painted cornices.

Fire Danger.

The fire risk of the tar roof has been too much discussed and illustrated to require lengthy mention, but for all that the fire danger is in the main greatly underestimated. It has been clearly proven by a number of disastrous fires, such as the Baltimore, Indianapolis and other serious conflagrations, that a composition roof offers but little resistance to a really dangerous fire. In fact, it frequently feeds it, and the dripping, blazing pitch, running down to the floors below, routs the firemen and adds fine fuel to the flames.

It seems to the writer that there should be a law making it a misdemeanor or a felony

to represent a composition roof as "fire-proof," because the material which constitutes the body of a composition roof and the material that makes it waterproof will ignite and burn when brought into contact with a flame. The simple experiment of igniting a piece of tarred felt with a match will demonstrate how completely and easily it will be consumed.

Short Life.

Few of tar or gravel roofs last over fifteen years, and many give out in from ten to fifteen years. As the oils dry out of the pitch it cracks and the felt dries out, losing its waterproof properties and becoming of the consistency of blotting paper.

"Sweating."

The composition roof holds so much water and ice, and responds so slowly to a rising temperature, that it collects quantities of moisture on the under side which results in dripping below. One of the bad features of this condition is, and one which frequently occurs, is damage to commodities below.

Difficulty of Repairing.

In a tin or slate roof a leak can usually be easily located and repaired at slight expense, but not so with a composition roof. As its surface is covered to a depth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch with slag or gravel and dirt, locating a leak can be fairly classed as a kindred task to finding a needle in a hay stack.

Expense of Flashing.

Sometimes the tar roofer flashes the same material against the walls, but the trouble with this construction is that the tar will gradually creep down from the upstanding felt, leaving it to dry out quickly and become rotten and porous, when it will let in water.

The usual method of overcoming this with a comparatively good class of work is to use metal flashing. Where the owner or architect is particular, and on the best work, copper is employed. Adding the items of copper flashing and cap flashing to the cost of the composition roof will frequently bring the cost to a figure that the tin roofer can meet in competition and still use a good quality of material.

How to Compete.

The trade has been too prone in the past to strive after competition in price with the composition roof, which, generally speaking, is an impossibility. The writer would recommend to tinnery as the most effective means of bringing metal roofs into competition is, as before suggested, to insistently directing owners to the bad features of composition roofing as outlined herein and contrast them with the superior features of tin, as follows:

Light.

Clears quickly of water.

Dirt blows off.

Nothing to clog the leaders.

Nothing to disfigure adjoining work.

Fireproof, the best material known, and so recommended by fire underwriters.

The best tin, put on properly, will outlast the building, except in a very few cases of unusual conditions and exposure.

No danger from condensation if laid over building felt.

No trouble and but little expense to repair.

No extra expense to flash, the price of the roof covering the cost of flashing.

THE COST BOGIE.

If all the heartaches occasioned in building a house could be cataloged, by far the greatest proportion would be found to arise from the dreadful cost bogie. So many owners misunderstand the high cost of labor and building materials, thinking high prices are transitory and will drop next season. But they don't drop. For five years at least, prices have been climbing with great rapidity. For five years before that a well defined increase was apparent.

To the owner who has been putting off his house building project year after year in the hope that prices will go down (and he is legion) this has been a decided disappointment and there is no apparent encouragement that can be offered him. Prices continue high and statistics seem to indicate that they will remain practically on the same place.

Fifteen years ago a house might cost \$3,500. To-day the same house would cost about \$5,000. What it will cost to-morrow is largely a matter of hazard though it is doubtful if prices advance much beyond the point at which they now rest.

There is not likely to be any material decrease, either. Prices for material may never go much below high water mark for the reason that prices are established by demand and the demand for homes is so insistent (with no diminution apparent on the horizon) that market prices will undoubtedly remain high.

There is one consolation left for the house owner, however, and that is the increased funds he has on hand to pay for high-cost house. Fifteen years ago his income was so much less than it is to-day that he can usually well afford to pay more than \$3,500 for his house. To-day he can go \$5,000 without a tremor—frequently more. At least, this is the case with a majority of people who are able to own their homes.

Another reason for increased cost of present day houses rarely enters the mind of the prospective house owner. He fails to remember that most houses of the vintage of 1913 are much better than those of the vintage of 1890 and 1900. Think of what is required in a house of to-day; a wonderful system of sanitary plumbing with bath room fixtures of highest possible grade; tile floors and walls—hardwood trim—sleeping porches, electric lights, gas ranges, vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines!

We now build spacious verandas provided with copper screens in summer and storm windows in winter. Often the floors of these ver-

andas are made of steel and concrete, faced with quarry tile. We have fireplaces, panelled walls and beamed ceilings scattered liberally over the house and in the basement (which, by the way, now usually extends under the entire building) is a floor of cement that would undoubtedly have been considered a useless luxury by our grandfathers but without which we would be loath to do, to-day.

How many houses of fifteen or twenty years ago had one-fifth of the conveniences of to-day? And these conveniences, mind you, have become to us necessities; no one dreams of leaving them out.—"House Beautiful."

PREVENTING TOOLS FROM RUSTING.

There are various methods of so caring for bright tools as to prevent them from rusting, these being governed largely by the individual preference of the carpenter. One mechanic who has worked with tool for twenty years says he has never found anything better for them than common lamp oil; another makes use of one part coal oil and two parts best lard oil, well mixed together; still another recommends a mixture consisting of a pint of linseed oil, one ounce of beeswax and one ounce of tallow, heated until the wax and tallow are melted. It is only necessary to rub the tools well with this preparation in order to secure satisfactory results. Still another recommends sperm oil with a very little coal oil to cut it and well mixed together.

Professor Olmstead's method for the preservation of scientific apparatus consists of slowly melting together six or eight parts of pure hog's lard and one part resin in a semi-fluid condition and always ready for use. The resin tends to prevent rancidity and supplies an air-tight film. A little of this rubbed on a bright surface will effectually protect and preserve the polish.

Some carpenters make use of vaseline for keeping tools bright; others use kerosene, and still others find nothing better than fine olive oil put on very thin and then wrapping the tools up in strong tissue paper coated with oil.

With all this said, however, we shall be very glad to have our practical readers describe their methods of keeping tools from rusting.

THE LOW-COST HOUSE PROBLEM.

Numberless efforts are now being made to solve the low-cost detached house problem and most of the efforts are through the use of concrete. It is a movement which if successful will mean a revolutionary advance in city housing, relieving the congestion of cities and affording equal opportunities for all in matters of indoor life, cooking, eating and sleeping. The tenement is a development to meet modern needs, but meets them none too well, says the "Universal Bulletin." Low cost simple houses in the suburbs, with adequate transportation is a real solution and one that will combat the increase in crime and delinquency due to over-crowding, will raise the

standards of citizenship and make the American family an increasingly strong unit.

If the development of concrete for residence construction shall bring this about, and efforts at Virginia Highlands, Washington, and scores of other centers seem to indicate this as a probability, a tremendous debt will be incurred by the nation to concrete and to those men whose efforts result in practical low-cost home building methods in concrete.

WEATHERING OF MARBLE.

The assertion has frequently been made in these columns that nothing will stand the weathering, the test of time and the various other elements which go to work destruction like properly burned clay. We have evidence of this fact now and then from various sources and lately it is a special bulletin from the United States Geological Survey which tells how poorly marble gravestones stand the weather in our climate.

"The effect on white marble of such a climate as that of New England, outside of the cities, can be observed in many country church yards and cemeteries. As the epitaphs on tombstones and monuments give the approximate dates of their erection, the amount of dissolution by weathering in a century can be calculated. On a marble stone is horizontal position in the cemetery on Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass., dated 1825, the lettering is almost effaced, and one of the same year in vertical position is badly weathered."

Also it is said that the weathering of marble in the smoke-laden atmospheres of great cities and the industrial centers is hastened not only by the action of atmospheric acids but also by the sulphuric acids arising from the smoke of railroads, factories, foundries and steam plants where soft coal is used.—"The Clay-Worker."

MATERIALS IN THE HOTEL McALPIN.

The exterior of the New Hotel McAlpine on Greeley Square is an interesting example of the application in feeling of detail of the spirit of the Italian Renaissance to the modern type of tall building construction, and is characterized throughout by a well-regulated use of colors and texture in the materials employed. The base of the building is constructed of Bedford stone, which supports the shaft of the design, constructed of golden brown tapestry brick, the mass of which is relieved by balconies of terra cotta or of iron, imparting to the structure the semi-residential character which differentiates the hotel from a purely commercial building. The crowning member of the design consists of a series of arched openings running through several stories in height, supporting a cornice and attic story, the whole being enriched with polychrome terra cotta. It is interesting to note one feature which largely influences the plan and arrangement of the first and second stories, an arrangement which marks a distinct departure from the established New York type of hostelry. This feature consists in the

utilization of the valuable retail store renting space facing three streets and the location of the dining room and restaurant service of the house one story above street level, all of which has been accomplished while still retaining sufficient space on the ground floor to provide the hotel with the largest lobby in the city. This arrangement gives a very attractive outlook and street perspective from all cafe windows, while at the same time placing them above the dust and confusion of the sidewalk.

The furnishing of the lobby is of marble, executed in Italy, with seat cushions of red tooled leather, while distributed about the various points of interest are marble pedestals, vases and other decorative features.

The entire western aisle of the lobby, for a distance of 90 feet, is faced by a bronze and marble railing, enclosing the cashier, room clerk, key clerk, information desk and other departments.

At the corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway on the second floor is located the ladies' cafe. This room being irregular in shape presented a particularly difficult problem in interior architecture and decoration, and is, therefore, of particular interest. The ceiling is very ornately decorated in a combination of relief ornament and fresco and is probably the most interesting example to be found in this country of this manner of decoration. The blending of the ceiling with the woodwork, side walls hung in Ardoise blue, with specially designed capitals of columns, models of which were made by Philip Martini, is most pleasing to the eye.

DECORATING MODERN BATH-ROOMS.

In doing away with the cabinet work about the tub and other fixtures, the wainscot has naturally suffered the same fate. The custom has grown up to finish the walls of bath rooms with tiles, or at least to make a dado of tiles, and to paint the wall above, using as little woodwork as possible. But tiles are expensive and people of moderate means are often compelled to forego the luxury of having them. Still they want the effect of tiles upon the wall. To meet this, many wall paper manufacturers have put upon the market papers specially designed for bath rooms having tile figures, and being finished with a varnished surface that makes them perfectly waterproof. They answer the purpose fairly well, but are not so permanent as a painted wall. They are more difficult to hang than ordinary wall paper and to do a first-class piece of work requires that the wall shall be first covered with white lining paper, in order to make a perfectly smooth job and to keep the joints of the varnished paper from separating after drying.

Probably the most satisfactory painted treatment of bath room walls is in stenciled tile effects. The entire wall may be given this tile effect, or the tile design may be carried up as a dado to a height of some five feet where it should be capped with the border, and the wall painted in a plain tint above.

For these tile designs light colors should be used in imitation of the tiles most generally used in bath rooms. Delft colorings are very popular, either dull green or white or ivory white. Blue green on a background of pale cream is very pleasing, or a more pronounced green on a pale pink ground. Very light lemon yellow might be used as a ground color with the design stenciled in a light ochre tint. The color should be mixed so as to dry with a gloss. A good result could be obtained by mixing the color very thick for the last coat and adding a certain proportion of varnish, then stippling it on the wall in such a manner as to give a roughened effect. A coat of outside or flowing coach varnish over this would give the work the mellow tone that many of the art tiles have.

It is remarkable how conspicuously the tiniest bit of dust that may get worked into the varnish will show up when the work is finished, and great care must therefore be taken that dust is not present.—"Practical Decorator."

APPROXIMATE TIMES FOR REMOVING FORMS FROM CONCRETE.

As a guide to practice in concrete work, the following rules are suggested by "Building Age:"

Walls in Mass Work.—One to three days or until the concrete will bear pressure of the thumb without indentation.

Thin Walls.—In summer, two days; in cold weather, five days.

Column Forms.—In summer, two days; cold weather, four days, provided girders are shored to prevent appreciable weight reaching columns.

Slabs up to 7-ft. Span.—In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beams and Girder Sides.—In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beam and Girder Bottoms and Long Span Slabs.—In summer, ten days or two weeks; in cold weather, three weeks to one month. Time to vary with the conditions.

Arches.—If not small size, one week; large arches with heavy dead load, one month.

All these times are, of course, simply approximate, the exact time varying with the temperature and moisture of the air and the character of the construction.

In removing forms, one large builder—C. A. P. Turner—requires that a 20-penny spike driven into the concrete must double up before it has penetrated one inch.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 5, 1913:

Number of transfers	697
Amount of transfers	\$1,600,275.28
Cash consideration	400,775.28
Mortgage consideration	1,199,500.00
Ground rent consideration	3,342.00
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	55,700.02

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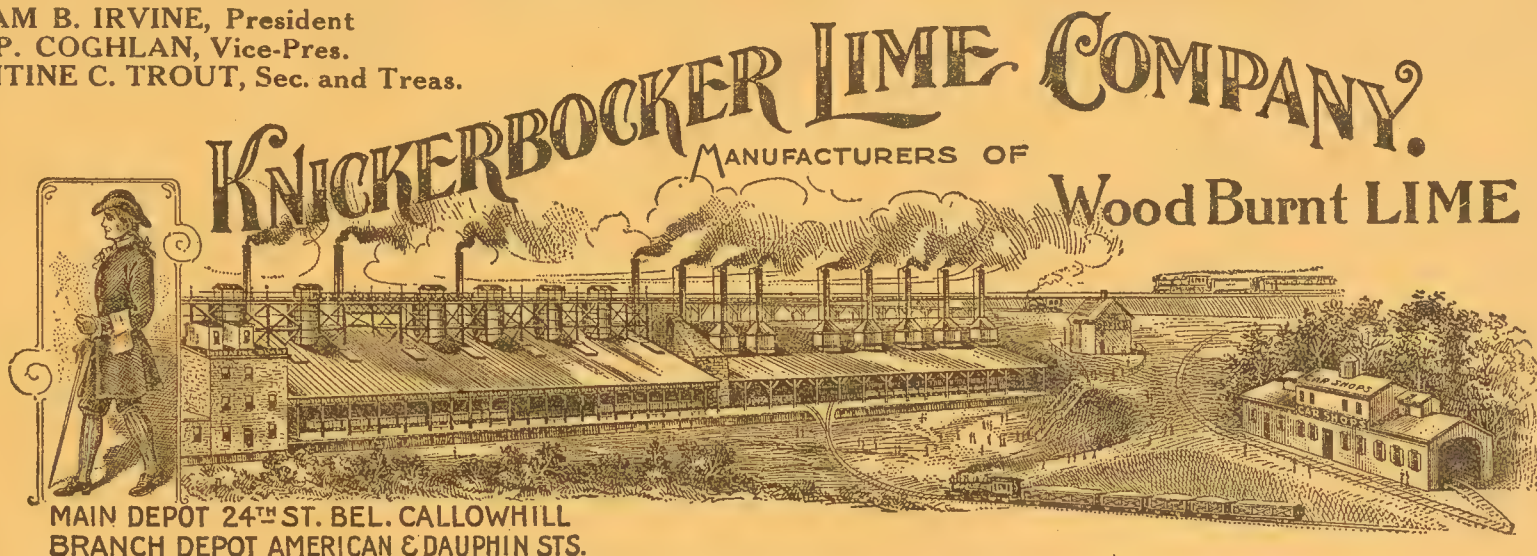
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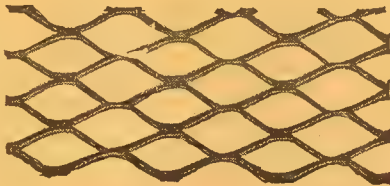
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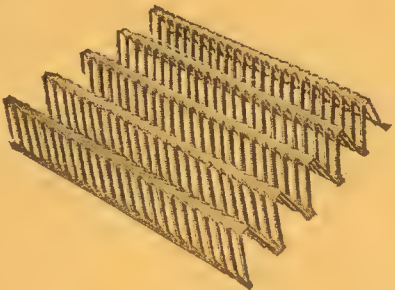
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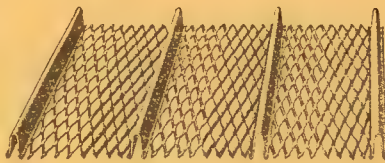


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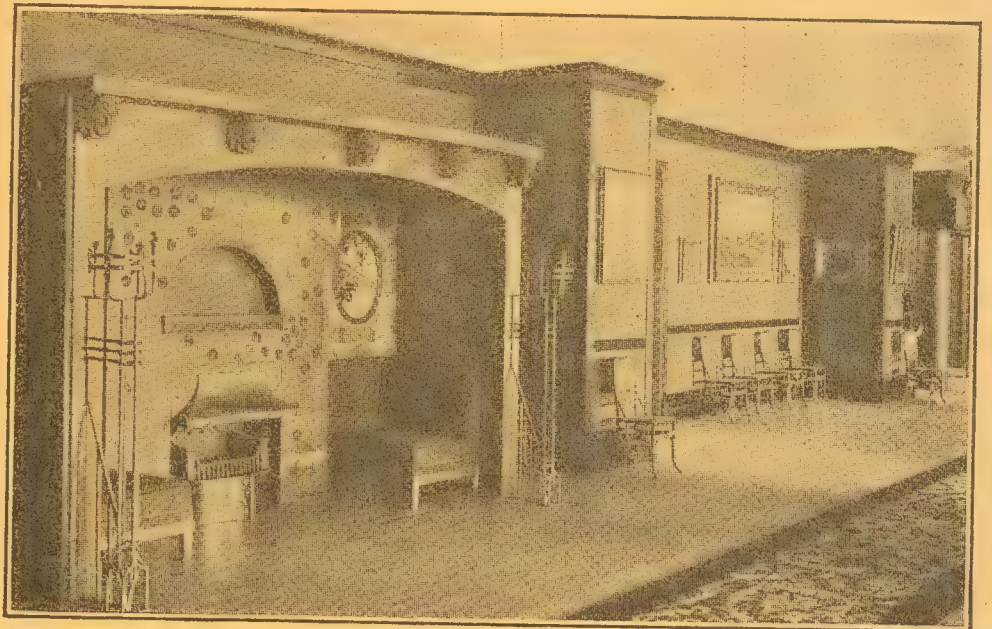
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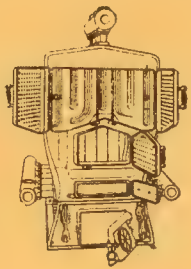
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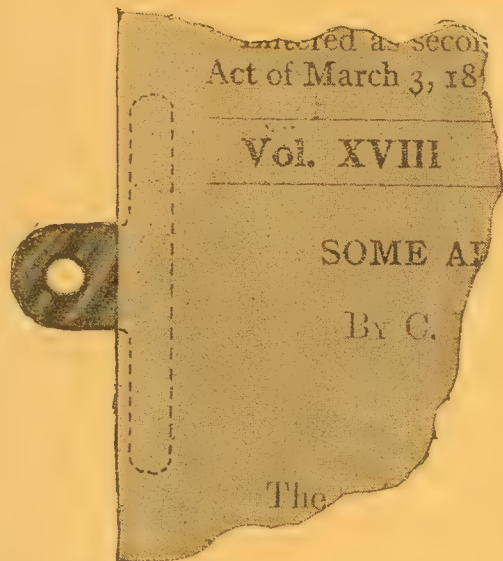
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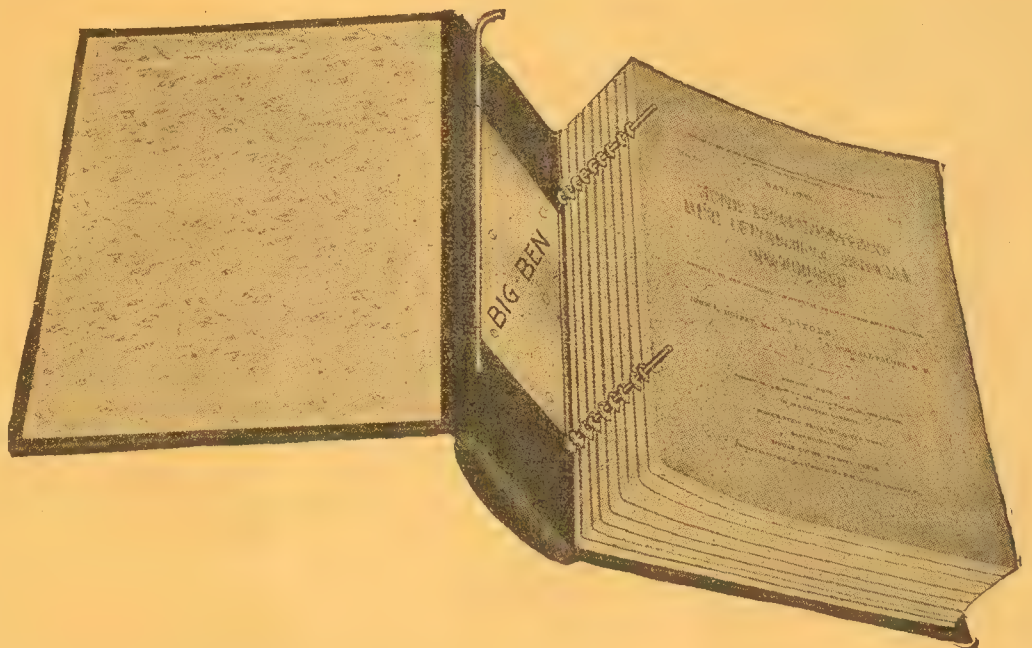
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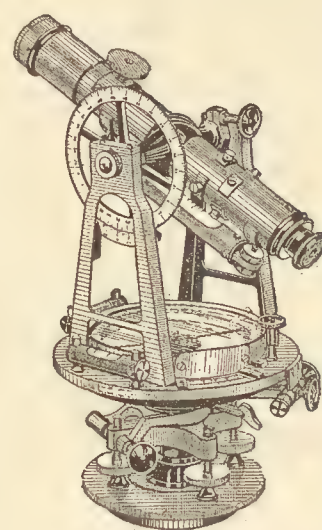
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1913.

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Bank Building (alts.), Moorestown, N. J. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 214 South Seventh street. Owner, Moorestown Trust Co., Moorestown, N. J. Brick and brownstone, one story. Consist of remodeling interior and new front, steam heating, electric lighting, bank fixtures. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in two weeks.

Restaurant (alts.), Thirty-first and Broadway, New York City. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 818 Chestnut street. Consist of remodeling of interior, metal lath and concrete, fireproofing, interior marble work, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Office Building, 1425-27 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 818 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, concrete and steel, fireproof, ten stories, 40x100 feet. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Drug Store (alts. and add.), 1607 Ridge avenue. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Chestnut street. Owner, W. Robert Decker, on premises. Brick and marble, three stories, 33x55 feet, slag roof, expanded metal fireproofing (steam heating and electric work, architects taking separate bids). Architects taking bids, due April 17. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. C. Rea Co., 1027 Wood street.

Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, U. S. Government, H. R. Stanford, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Brick and granite, four stories, 99x206 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating from central plant, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due April 25. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; E. F. Fonder, Land Title Building; F.

W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Guernsey-O'Mara Co., North American Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1025 Brown street; Wells Const. Co., Witherspoon Building.

Car Repair Shops (2), St. Clair, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., Reading Terminal. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 464x53 feet and 604x83 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Owners taking bids, due April 18. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Brown-King Const. Co., Harrison Building; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building.

Passenger Station, Wildwood Junction, N. J. Architect, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Phila. Owners, Atlantic City Railroad, Reading Terminal. Brick and plaster, one story, 20x48 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners have received bids.

School, Woodlyn, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, fireproofing, two stories, 45x47 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids.

Police and Fire Station (alts.), Forty-fifth and Pine streets. Architect, William E. Groben, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Safety. Consist of carpenter and mill work, plumbing, concrete work and alterations to steel lockers. Owners have received bids.

Club House, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Louis C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street. Owner, Lower Merion Realty Co., Land Title Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 26x132 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect has received bids.

Residence, St. Martins, Philadelphia, \$20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, marble trimmings, three stories, slate roof, hot water heating, parquet floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids May 1.

School (add.), Narberth, Pa., \$25,000. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, School Board of Narberth. Stone and brick, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Bids will be taken in about one month.

School (remodeling), Fort Washington, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, two stories. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in about three weeks.

School (remodeling), Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in about three weeks.

School (remodeling), East Orelan, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in about three weeks.

Bungalow, Glenside, Pa. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, 48 North Fifteenth street. Owner, John T. Lehr, Wyncote, Pa. Stone, one and one-half stories, 35x41 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect is taking sub-bids.

Office Building, 1429 to 1426 South Penn Square. Architect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building, Owner, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Walnut street. Brick and terra cotta and granite, twenty stories, 92x92 feet, fireproof, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, marble interior, waterproofing. Architect tak-

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ing bids, due April 17. The following are fig-
uring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. H.
Williams & Sons, 419 Locust street; James G.
Doak & Co., Crozer Building; William Steele
& Sons, 1600 Arch street.

Barn, Penrose Ferry road, Philadelphia.
Architect, W. E. Groben, City Hall. Owner,
City of Philadelphia, City Hall. Frame, two
stories, 32x52 feet, shingle roof. Plans in
progress.

Dairy, Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets.
Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chest-
nut street. Owners, Wills, Jones, McEwen
Co., 1202 Montgomery avenue. Reinforced
concrete, three stories, 90x256 feet, slag roof,
steam heating, enamel brick, electric lighting.
Architect has received bids.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Archi-
tect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner,
name withheld. Stone and frame, two and
one-half stories. Plans in progress. Archi-
tect will take bids in about ten days.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect,
Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Own-
er, William H. Stanton, care of Architect.
Stone, two and one-half stories, 40x52 feet,
shingle roof, hot water heating, oak floors,
electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due
April 18. The following are figuring: Metz-
ger & Wells, Heed Building; J. E. Kearney,
327 North Sixty-third street; Pomeroy Con-
struction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Mowrer
Bros., Merion, Pa., and William Provost,
Chester, Pa.

Store Building (alts.), 1802 Chestnut street.
Architects, Zantinger, Borie & Medary, Fif-
teenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Heaton
& Wood, 1706 Chestnut street. Brick, terra
cotta, marble, four stories, 50x80 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, hot air or steam heat-
ing, concrete fireproofing. Architects taking
bids, due April 18. The following are figur-
ing: Joseph F. Myers, Jr., & Co., 1237 Ridge
avenue; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street;
Graham-Campion Co., Heed Building; Pomeroy
Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Stacy
Reeves & Sons., 2011 Market street; and
Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenues,
Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Board of Edu-
cation, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout
& Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City,
N. J. Brick, terra cotta, four stories and
basement, 120x153 feet, slag roof, electri-
c lighting, vapor vacuum heating, granite, Sayre
& Fischer and Somers brick, Vermont marble
interior, enamel brick, concrete, hollow tile
and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners tak-
ing bids, due April 23. In addition to those
previously reported: Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fi-
delity Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and San-
som streets; A. Chambley, 243 South Tenth
street; Wayne Cont. Co., 1214 Filbert street;

Wells Const. Co., Witherspoon Building, and
Pennsylvania Const. Co., 1713 Sansom street,
are figuring.

Manufacturing Building, Twenty-fourth and
Callowhill street. Architects, Ballinger. &
Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, A. Edward
Newton, Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets.
Lessees, Walker Electric Co. Brick and re-
inforced concrete and slow-burning construc-
tion, one and two stories, 176x200 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Archi-
tects taking bids, due April 17. The follow-
ing are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidel-
ity Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building;
Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street;
P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and
Thompson street; Linker-Losse Co., Heed
Building; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street;
H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Metz-
ger & Wells, Heed Building; B. Ketcham's
Son, 1029 Brown street.

Residence, Wissahickon avenue, north of
Carpenter street, \$15,000. Architect, Charles
Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner Henry
S. Bromley, care the Lehigh Mills, Twenty-
second and Lehigh avenue. Brick, stone and
hollow tile, two and one-half stories. Archi-
tect taking bids, due April 16. The follow-
ing are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race
street; M. S. Oberholtzer, 5524 Pulaski ave-
nue; R. M. Peterson, 5250 Wakefield street;
A. Raymond Raff, 1535 Thompson street; W.
J. Gruhler & Co., 219 East High street.

School, Cranford, N. J. Architect, D. C.
Newman Collins, 29 Broadway, New York
City. Owner, School Board of Cranford. Tap-
estry brick and reinforced concrete, three sto-
ries, 60x78 feet, slag roof, fan system of heat-
ing, electric lighting. Owners taking bids,
due April 30. Metzger & Wells, Heed Build-
ing, are figuring.

School Building, Somers Point, N. J. Archi-
tect, E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Brick
and terra cotta, two stories, 58x76 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, fan
system, waterproofing. Owners have received
bids.

Garage, Wallingford, Pa. Architects, Mor-
ris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Robert
C. Baner, Wallingford, Pa. Stone, fireproof,
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and electric work reserved by architects). Architects have received bids.

Residence, West Chester, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, R. L. Morgan, care of West End Trust Co. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x46 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting, oak floors. Owner taking bids, due April 16. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Chandler P. Shaw and Plummer E. Jefferis, of West Chester, Pa.

School (adds.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, the Misses Shipley, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick, three stories, 65x42 feet and 42x60 feet. Consist of addition to school and kitchen and dormitory. Architects taking bids, due April 19. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; Millard N. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.

Lock-Up (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Borough of Lansdowne, care of John W. Davis, Secretary. Brick and concrete, fireproof, one story, 19x13 feet. Owners have received bids.

School (add.), Fifty-ninth and Race streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and limestone, three stories and basement, two wings, each 63x38 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, fireproofing, concrete, hollow tile, waterproofing. Owner taking bids, due April 25 at 2.30 P. M.

School, Thirteenth and Grange streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 81x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, waterproofing, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Owner taking bids, due April 25, at 2.30 P. M. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street, and B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street, are figuring.

High School, Williamsport, Pa., Architect, E. E. Joralemon, 547 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y. Owner, Board of Education, Williamsport, Pa. Brick, granite, limestone, four stories, 145x145 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due May 5. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Hospital Building, Pine street, east of Fifth street, \$55,000. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owner, Jewish Maternity Hospital, care of Edward Brylawski, 626 West Cliveden street, Germantown. Brick,

stone and concrete, fireproof, four stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Parish House, Baltimore, Md., \$30,000. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Advent P. E. Church, Baltimore, Md. Stone, two stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa., \$7,000. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, E. T. Edwards, 129 North Twelfth street. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories. Owner is taking bids.

Hospital, Abington, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Abington General Hospital, Abington, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 107x48 feet. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Office Building, Trenton, N. J. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Delaware & Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 51x83 feet, granite and limestone trimmings, marble interior and exterior, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof, waterproofing, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due April 23. The following are figuring: J. Myers Sons, Witherspoon Building; F. W. Van Loon, Denekla Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Theatre, Tamaqua, Pa. Architects, McGlynn & McGinty Co., Stephen Girard Building. Owner, P. J. Boyle, Tamaqua, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 64x150 feet, limestone trimmings, marble interior, slag roof, damp-proofing (heating and lighting reserved). Architects taking bids, due April 22. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; Ochs Const. Co., Allentown, Pa.; S. Y. Fredericks, Hazelton, Pa.

Association Building, Harrisburg, Pa., \$100,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut street. Owner, Young Women's Christian Association, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 50x80 feet. Architects ready for bids.

Hospital, Boiler House and Laundry, Danville, Pa. Architect, H. Brugler, Danville, Pa. Owner, G. F. Geisinger, Memorial. Brick, limestone, one and two and four stories, 24x47 feet, 60x31 feet and 40x45 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, interior marble, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect has received bids.

Residences (6), Lincoln Drive, Germantown. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, three stories. Plans about to be started.

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Residence, Langhorne, Pa., \$10,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, W. A. Longshore, care of Architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x72 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due April 18. The following are figuring: Penna. Const. Co., 1713 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. T. Taylor, Langhorne, Pa.; S. K. Smith, Langhorne, Pa.; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa., and Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1217 Race street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, H. S. Marks, 1717 Spring Garden street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, expanded metal and concrete fireproofing. Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6391 Overbrook avenue. Architects, C. L. Hillman & Son, Provident Building. Owner, Alfred P. Smith,

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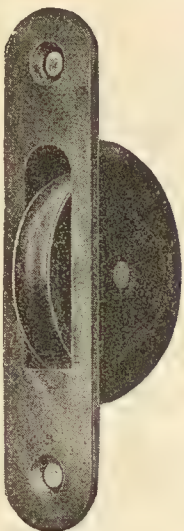
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School (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Chris-
tian streets. Architects, E. F. Durang &
Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners,
St. Charles Borromeo R. C. Church, on prem-
ises. Brick and stone, one story, 18x40 feet,
slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating.
Architects have received bids.

Apartment House, Forty-fifth and Osage
avenue. Architect, A. L. Walker, Stoneleigh
Court, Forty-sixth and Walnut streets. Owner,
Howard B. Nichols, 814 South Fifty-first
street. Brick, four stories, 50x110 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hard-
floors. Plans in progress. Owners will take
sub-bids.

School (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa.
Architect, private plans. Owner, Beechwood
School for Girls, care M. H. Reaser, Jenkin-
town. Stone and frame, four stories. Con-
sist of new pool, 40x90 feet, 30 additional
rooms. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Spruce and Watts sts.,
\$100,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309
Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Thomas W. Bar-
low, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and
limestone, ten stories, 40x130 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, elevators, steam heating,
hardwood floors, concrete, hollow tile and ex-
panded metal fireproofing, marble interior, 36
bathrooms. Owner has received bids.

Bank and Office Building, Williamsport, Pa.
Architect, Paul A. Davis, 3d, 1713 Sansom
street. Owner, First National Bank. Will-
iamsport, Pa. Brick, granite, terra cotta and
steel, fireproof, seven stories, 52x100 feet, slag
roof, steam heating, electric lighting, interior
marble, hollow tile and expanded metal fire-
proofing. Architect taking bids, due April
26. The following are figuring: Wells Con-
struction Co., Witherspoon Building; B.
Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; George
A. Fuller Co., Morris Building; Doak & Co.,
Crozer Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and
Sansom street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity
Building; Beard Const., Co., Reading, Pa.;
Bennett & Co., Williamsport, Pa., Samuel Lar-
ridee, Williamsport, Pa.

Home, Vineland, N. J. Owner, State of New
Jersey. Architect, Department of Correction
and Charities, Home for Feeble-minded Wo-
men. Brick, three stories, 57x120 feet, con-
crete, hollow tile, fireproofing, electric light-
ing, steam heating, slag roof. Owners tak-
ing bids, due April 20. Metzger & Wells, Heed
Building, and Penna. Const. Co., 1713 San-
som street, are figuring.

School Building, Moorestown, N. J. Archi-
tect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street.
Owner, School Board of Moorestown, N. J.
Brick, stone trimmings, two stories, slate
roof. Plans in progress.

Signal Tower, North Philadelphia Junction.
\$9,000. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Pennsyl-
vania Railroad Company, Philadelphia. Hol-
low tile, two stories, 20x36 feet, stucco, tile
roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans
in progress.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Ar-
chitect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street.
Owner, John Beehler, Jr., 3041 North Fif-

teenth street. Brick, two and one-half stories,
30x36 feet, slate roof, hot air heating. Plans
about completed. Architect will take bids in
one week.

Station (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Mar-
ket streets. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Penn-
sylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on
premises. Brick, one story, electric lighting,
consists of new office and other interior alter-
ation and additions. Owners taking bids due
April 15. The following are figuring: F. A.
Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Royd-
house-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; J.
Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Irwin
& Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Druck-
enmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title
Building. Owner, G. A. Bisler, Jr., 245 North
Sixth street. Stone and frame, two and one-
half stories, 40x28 feet, steam heating, slate
roof, electric lighting. Builder A. Sparks,
Merion, Pa., is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Club House (alt. and add), Second and Cam-
bria streets. Architects, Koelle, Speth & Co.,
Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owner,
Kensington Labor Lyceum Association, on
premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 23x
69 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting re-
served). Architects taking bids due April 24.
The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210
Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North
Nineteenth street; Philip Haibacch Construc-
tion Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson
streets; C. R. Sommer, 2429 North Second
street.

Dairy Products Warehouse, Unionville, N.
Y. Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723
Chestnut street. Owner, William Richman,
Unionville, N. Y. Brick, steel and concrete,
three stories. Plans in progress.

Store Building, 321-323 Market street. Archi-
tect, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth
street. Owners, Markovitz Brothers, on prem-
ises. Brick and concrete, six stories, 80x150
feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric light-
ing. Plans about completed. Architect will
take bids in ten days.

Association Building, Harrisburg, Pa., \$100,-
000. Architects, Zantzing, Borie & Medary,
northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut
streets. Owners, Young Women's Christian
Association, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and terra
cotta, four stories, 40x80 feet. Architects tak-
ing bids, due April 25th. The following are
figuring: Pringle Borthwick, 8018 German-
town avenue; William S. Miller, Weaver &
Steward, Augustus Wildman, J. A. McKelvy,
all of Harrisburg.

Residence (alt. and add.), 232 South Fourth
street. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Build-
ing. Owners, Fire Insurance Society of Phila-
delphia, 423 Walnut street. General altera-

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tions changing to club house. Plans in progress.

Residence, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Eli Oppenheim, Baltimore, Md. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 40x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors, white marble interior. Architect taking revised bids, due April 16th. The following are figuring: J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; G. W. Tovell, Eutaw and Caldwell street, Baltimore, Md.; McLaughlin Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Bungalow, West Chester, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, E. C. Blackburn, Sharon Hill, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories, 36x48 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Owners taking bids, due April 18th. H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street, is figuring.

Church (alt.), Westminster and Simpson street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Christian Italian Church, on premises. Brick, one story, 53x62 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due April 19th. T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, is figuring.

Garden Building, Merion, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith, Crozier Building. Owner, Eldrige Johnson, Merion, Pa. Brick and plaster, one story, tile roof, limestone trimmings. Architect taking revised bids, due April 16th. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Hotel, Manoa, Pa., \$20,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, William J. Kirk, Manoa, Pa. Brick and marble trimmings, three stories, 36x74 feet. Steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owner is ready for bids.

Store and Hall, Fifth and Tabor road. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners' name withheld. Brick, stone trimming, two stories, 45x70 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residences (112), Fifty-fifth and Baltimore avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Marshall & Gorman, Fifty-second and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 16x31 feet each, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owners will take sub-bids in one week.

Residences (12), Fifty-seventh and Catharine streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Marshall & Gorman, Fifty-second and Arch streets. Brick, two stories, 20x22 feet each, steam or hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Bungalow, Bradford Hills, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owners, Mothers' Memorial, the Children Country Week Association, 1602 Arch street. Frame, one story, 100x38 feet; win, 30x20 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one week.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Broad and Montgomery avenue. Architect, T. W. Lamb, 137 South Sixteenth street. Owners, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South Broad street. Brick, consists of a new front and new fire tower, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Chestnut streets. Architect, T. W. Lamb, 137 South Sixteenth street. Owners, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South Broad street. Brick, consists of a new front and new fire tower, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Hospital, Abington, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Abing-

ton General Hospital, Abington, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 48x107 feet, slate roof, fireproof, concrete (heat and light reserved), damp proofing. Architects taking bids, due April 25th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves, 2011 Market street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Jr., Abington, Pa.; J. J. Kauffie, Lansdale, Pa.; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; H. W. Trump, Noble, Pa.

School, Sea Isle City, N. J. Architect, E. Henderer, Ocean City. Owners, Board of Education. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 59x78 feet, electric light, slag roof, Mechanical furnace and ventilating system, waterproofing. Owners taking revised bids, due April 24th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. Bottoms & Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), Park and Montgomery avenues. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Sire & Rogers, care architect. Brick, four stories, 20x68 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story 50x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in a few days.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Saloon (alt. and add.), 10 and 12 South Seventeenth street, \$13,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, A. P. J. O'Hara, 10 and 12 South Seventeenth street. Brick, limestone, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior. Contract awarded to J. N. Gill Co., Heed Building.

Grand Stand, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Haverford College, on premises. Concrete and wood, 900 seating capacity, 31x87 feet, asbestos roof. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa., for grand stand, and not for the Ball Building, as previously reported.

Factory (alt. and add.), 3436 Market street. Architects, Groben & Clark, Associated, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Hurlock Bros. Co., 3436 Market street. Brick, three stories, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Residence and Garage, Wissahickon avenue and Hortter street. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. B. Pearson, 5133 Newhall street. Stone, two and one-half stories, house 60x27 feet, garage 26x37 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street, Germantown.

Bank Building (remodeling), Front and Norris streets. Architects, Seymour & Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansome street. Owner, Ninth National Bank, on premises. Brick and limestone, one and two stories, consists of two stories rear addition and general remodeling of interior, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble, banking fixtures. Contract awarded to Edward Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street.

Passenger Station, Bechtelville, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., Phila. Brick, one story, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Contract awarded to W. H. Wiand, Pottstown, Pa.

Stable (alt. and add.), 238 North Clarion street, Philadelphia, \$2,000. Architect, Thos. Stephens, Camden, N. J. Owner, Lester Milk Co., Fifteenth and Race streets. Brick, two stories, 32x52 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. Russwick, 137 North Tenth street.

Dormitory, Salem, Va., \$20,000. Architect, F. A. Rommel, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Roanoke College, Salem, Va. Brick and stone, three stories, 35x100 feet. Contract awarded to O. D. Oakley, Salem, Va.

Library, 2034 Delancey street. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, H. H. Furness, on premises. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, expanded metal and concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Hotel, Allentown, Pa., \$200,000. Architects, McGlynn & McGinty Co., Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Allentown Hotel Co., Allentown, Pa. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, seven stories, 105x110 feet. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott Const. Co., Hale Building.

Theatre, 2924 to 2928 Richmond street. Architects, William H. Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owner, William E. Butler, 2922 Richmond street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 60x175 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete and expanded metal

fireproofing. Contract awarded to J. A. Bader & Co., Ford Building, Wilmington, Del.

Residence (alt. and add.), Seminole and Chestnut avenues. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Evan Randolph, Morris Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x75 feet, shingle roof, talian white marble, hardwood floors (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Rittenhouse street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Swarthmore, Pa. Architects, private plans. Owner, David L. Lukens, Swarthmore, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Warehouse, Sixth and Discount Place. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner Myer Magil, 20 North Sixth street. Brick and concrete and terra cotta, four stories, 32x75 feet, slag roof, enamel bricks (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Residence, Wilmington, Del., \$20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, A. B. DeArmond, care of Latta & Co., 1227 Arch street. Brick, two and one-half stories, 90x25 feet and 24x30 feet, shingle roof, five bathrooms, hardwood floors, hot water and vapor heating. Contract awarded to W. Howard May, 1014 Bodine street, Wilmington.

Barn, Torresdale, Philadelphia. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Mrs. M. T. Dingee, Torresdale, Philadelphia. Frame, one story, 42x52 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to L. R. Walton, Andalusia, Pa.

Hall (add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owners, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories, 35x136 feet, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing, slate roof, white marble interior (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves, 2011 Market street.

Garage, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, W. Park Moore, Elkins Park, Pa. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 21x25 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Dairies and Stable (alt. and add.), Sixteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Dolfinger's Dairies, on premises. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Manufacturing Building, Germantown avenue and Stenton street. Architect's private plans. Owners, Weder Mfg. Company, Twentieth and Market streets. Concrete, three stories, brick, 75x75 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to Paul E. Bertrand & Co., 717 Walnut street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Knox and Coulter streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, Walter D. Larzelere, 309 Chestnut street. Stone, three stories, tin and slate roof, three bath rooms, red oak floors, electric lighting (heating reserved).

Contract awarded to W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough, Pa.

Store (alt. and add.), 1320 Chestnut street. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, steam heating, tin roof, white Italian marble. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street

SAND FOUNDATIONS FOR TALL BUILDINGS.

It is a well-known fact that sand can sustain very heavy loads with comparatively little or no compression and when it directly overlays rock or other thick, hard stratum that is securely confined or otherwise protected against the possibility of lateral displacement it forms a very satisfactory foundation and will carry with safety loads as long as these conditions are maintained. It is for this and other reasons that many heavy buildings of moderate height have foundations resting on the sand, usually only a few feet below the surface. Almost all of them are at or above ground water level. Heretofore they were made with timber and masonry footings, then of concrete, and now almost entirely of reinforced concrete or steel beams enclosed in concrete.

It is the general practice to support the columns of a building singly or in small groups on isolated separate footings proportioned to reduce the loads to substantially the same unit pressure on all.

When the 15-story Spreckles Building was erected in the city of San Francisco some fifteen years ago it was built with all of its columns seated on a double grillage of continuous I-beams reaching entirely across the site in both directions and embedded in a mass of concrete more than 4½ feet thick resting on wet sand 25 feet below the surface of the street. In the case of the 26-story St. Paul Building at Broadway and Ann street, in New York City, the columns have steel beam and girder grillage with concrete footings on the wet sand about 30 feet below the street. The "Engineering Record" states that the sand was loaded to 8,000 pounds per square foot and in several years has settled only a fraction of an inch and with such regularity that it has been unnecessary to adopt the special provisions designed for compensating irregular or excessive settlement.

In the new Municipal Building spanning Chambers street on Center in New York City, a part of the foundations is carried to solid rock and part is supported on wet sand nearly 90 feet below the surface. As this building is 25 stories high and has a 15-story central tower rising to a height of 580 feet above the street, the pressure on the sand is \$12,000

The foundations of the 32-story building in the city of Cincinnati consists of steel grillages enclosed in concrete and imposing a load of 11,000 pounds per square foot on dry sand about 50 feet below the street. In this case the foundations carry an estimated total load of about 104,000,000 pounds and occupy about 70 per cent. of the entire area of the building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

H. J. Hart (O), 1739 Wylie street. T. Stelacio (C), 2822 North Van Pelt street. Cost, \$27,000. Garage, brick, one story, 60x220 feet, Fifty-seventh and Chestnut streets.

M. Michaelsen (O), Ridge avenue and Dauphin street. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1608 Cherry street. Cost, \$8,000. Store and club house, brick, two stories, 29x55 feet, Ridge avenue and Dauphin street.

A. S. Powell (O), 916 Arch street. Roman Construction Co. (C), 2951 North Twenty-second street. Cost, \$18,000. Apartment house, brick, 40x100 feet, Fiftieth and Locust streets.

A. M. Zane (O), 1435 Land Title Building. Cost, \$28,000. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x4 feet, Old York road and Wyoming avenue. Cost, \$5,000, one dwelling. Cost, \$4,000, one store and dwelling.

Pietro Lauro (O), 4925 North Lawrence street. Cost, \$3,800. Two stories, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, 4927-29 North Lawrence street.

Vulcan Engine Works (O), 1735 Ludlow st. Charles Lewis (C), 1827 Bainbridge street. Cost, \$2,000. Machine shop, brick, two stories, 16x47 feet, Twelfth and Loudon streets.

Smith Craighead (O), 4814 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x47 feet, Twelfth and Loudon streets.

E. G. Burrell (O), 2056 South Seventy-first street. Cost, \$10,800. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x34 feet, Seventy-eighth and Botanic avenue.

A. Clauser (O), Palmetto and Deveraux streets. D. Neveling & Sons (C), 72 Robbins avenue. Cost, \$6,600. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x29 feet, Palmetto and Deveraux streets.

P. P. McAvoy (O), 2510 Eouth Broad street. H. D. Prettyman (C), 541 Land Title Building. Cost, \$13,800. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x28 feet. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling. Cost, \$6,600. Two dwellings. Cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, Broad and Shunk streets.

C. E. Bussel (O), Seventy-ninth and Island road. Cost, \$3,500. One store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 21x52 feet. Cost, \$6,000. Two sotres and dwellings, Eastwick avenue and Island road.

J. F. Wiza (O), 4444 East Thompson street. M. Pacan (C), 4517 Almond street. Cost, \$1,450. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14 x42 feet, Orthodox and Almond streets.

Raddoere Donato (O), Twelfth and Carpenter streets. Jos. Padolesr (C), 1647 Ellsworth street. Cost, \$4,700. One store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x51 feet, Twelfth and Carpenter streets.

M. Schmid (O), 1306 North Sixth street. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x23 feet, Orleans and Jasper streets. Cost, \$4,000. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$3,500. Two dwellings.

Charles S. Rose (O), 2715 Bridge street. Cost, \$5,000. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 14x36 feet, 2720 Brill street. Cost, \$3,900. Three dwellings.

R. H. Pugh (O), 5713 Market street. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x 40 feet, Delancey and Allison streets. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling. Cost, \$19,800. Eleven dwellings. Cost, \$19,800. Eleven dwellings.

Stott Bros. (O), 1619 Allengrove street. Cost, \$36,000. Eighteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet, Lester and Bridge streets.

R. Hammond (O), 5200 Lancaster avenue.

W. D. Corrison (C), 1459 North Fifty-second street. Cost, \$1,200. Garage, brick, one story, 16x75 feet, Fifty-third and Lansdowne avenue.

H. C. Irwin (O), 721 Walnut street. Cost, \$16,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, Eighth and Ninth and Northeast Boulevard. Cost, \$24,000. Six dwellings. Cost, \$12,800. Four dwellings.

Fox & Armstrong (O), 1308 South Sixteenth street. Cost, \$67,200. Twenty-four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, Fifty-ninth and Cedarhurst streets. Cost, \$74,800. Twenty-six dwellings. Cost, \$5,600. Two dwellings.

Williamson & Messinger (O), Broad and Somerset streets. George A. Boyd (C), 1822 West Erie avenue. Cost, \$35,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x53 feet, Somerville avenue and Logan street.

Emma Spain (O), Eighty-eighth and Suffolk avenue. R. R. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue. Cost, \$1,700. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, Eighty-seventh and Suffolk avenue.

Wolf Bodek (O), 1601 North Thirty-third street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x75 feet. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$14,000. Picture theatre. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, Fifty-eighth and Woodland avenue.

J. W. Kennedy, Jr. (O), 1001 Chestnut street. Cost, \$25,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 73x106 feet, York and Hope streets.

A. C. Euller (O), Germantown. I. A. Dunkelberger (C), 71 Herman street. Cost, \$5,600. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 25x39 feet, Cliveden avenue and Nash street.

H. F. Ketterman (O), 3012 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$14,400. Eight dwellings, stone, two stories, 14x28 feet, Twenty-eighth and Clearfield streets. Cost, \$23,400. Thirteen dwtlings. Cost, \$23,400. Thirteen dwellings.

Hugh C. Forbes (O), 5916 Catharine street. Cost, \$10,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet. Cost, \$32,000. Sixteen dwellings. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, Fifty-eighth and Catharine street.

H. P. Schneider (O), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$66,500. Nineteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x59 feet, York road and Courtland street. Cost, \$3,600. One dwelling.

A. Margerton (O), Bustleton, Pa. C. H. Weiss (C), 9512 Barthelow street. Cost, \$8,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x 46 feet, Bustleton, Pa.

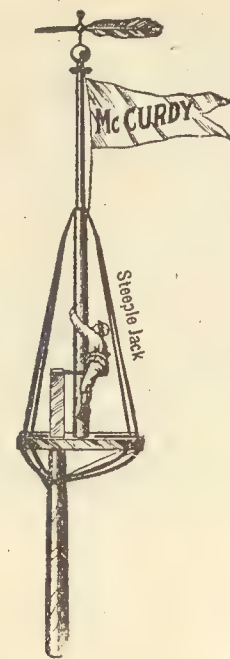
Wilson & Beckushoff (O), 133 South Twelfth street. Cost, \$36,000. Twenty-four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x27 feet, Salford and Kingessing avenue. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling.

Franklin Amusement Co. (O). J. Rose & Sons (C), 5121 Brown street. Cost, \$13,000. Picture theatre, 40x48 feet, one story, Twenty-third and Gray's Ferry road.

E. T. Trigg (O), Overbrook, Pa. J. E. Kearney (C), 327 North Sixty-third street. Cost, \$13,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 25x26 feet, Overbrook, Pa.

C. H. Masland Sons (O), Amber and Westmoreland streets. William Steele & Sons Co. (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$52,000. Manufacturing, brick, five stories, 150x60 feet, Amber and Westmoreland streets.

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$11,500.



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Boys' Club of Church Club (O), Howard and Somerset streets. J. F. Barber (C), 1121 Land Title Building. Cost, \$3,000. Gymnasium.

P. J. McGore (O), 1314 Point Breeze avenue. C. Walters (C), 525 South Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$1,125. Store and dwelling, 1735 South Twenty-third street.

A. Clark (O), 741 North Twentieth street.

J. D. Thompson (C), 1841 Ginnodo street. Cost, \$1,000. Carriage factory, 1135 Parrish street.

Jorgenson (O), Sixty-second and Girard avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Manufacturing.

C. E. & A. P. Righter (O), Fountain street. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 415 to 529 Delmar street.

F. W. Taylor (O), 239 Gowen avenue. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$2,000. Residence, 239 Gowen avenue.

C. Williams (O), 1688. Harrison avenue. Rimer & Byers (C), 4842 Hartshorne street. Cost, \$4,500. Garage, brick, one story, 150x40 feet, Fillmore and Willow streets.

Joseph McKinley (O), 3335 North Fifth street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, 3305 North Second street.

F. Marks (O), 2820 North Twenty-first street. Cost, \$1,900. Office, Twenty-first and Somerset streets.

Lester Milk Co. (O), Fifteenth and Race streets. H. Russwick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, \$1,700. Stable, 238 North Clarion street.

Convent of Notre Dame (O), Nineteenth and Rittenhouse Square. W. J. McShane (C), 417 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$3,415. School and convent.

Bonwit, Teller Co. (O), Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Shaugheneshy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$6,000. Store, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets.

J. B. Stetson Co. (O), Fifth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Athletic association building, Fourth and Berks streets.

Charles Chalk (O), 1638 Pine street. R. J. Makin (C), 713 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$1,350. Dwelling, 1638 Pine street.

G. A. Jackson (O), 1034 North Fourth st. Cost, \$1,480. Church, Third and George streets.

Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Co. (O), Nixon street. Cost, \$800. Engine room, Nixon street, Manayunk, Pa.

Robert Peterson (O), Cherry street and Schuylkill avenue. Irwin & Leighton (C), Twelfth and Cherry streets. Cost, \$1,200. Bridge, Cherry street and Schuylkill avenue.

T. J. Schuenunam (O), 44 South Fifty-second street. P. F. Wood (C), 5146 Ludlow street. Cost, \$1,800. Store and dwelling, 45 South Fifty-second street.

Wm. Cramp & Co. (O), Beach and Ball streets. Hoffman Engineering Co. (C), Penna. Bldg. Cost, \$2,500. Shed, Beach and Ball streets.

Wm. Kidward & Sons (O), Chatham and Cambria streets. J. H. Robinson (C), 811 East Schiller street. Cost, \$1,090. Dye house, Chatham and Cambria streets.

C. H. Pearson (O), Newhall street. Samuel Harting (C), 20 East Johnson street. Cost, \$12,500. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 27x46 feet, Wissahickon avenue and Hortter street. Cost, \$2,000. Garage.

A HIGHLY-PRIZED WOOD IS CIRCASSIAN WALNUT.

The United States is probably the largest consumer of Circassian walnut, one of the world's best known as most expensive cabinet woods.

The high cost of Circassian walnut is due to the scarcity of the beautifully figured variety demanded for furniture and interior finish, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of commercial importance. The demand for the best wood, however, has always outrun the supply. Even in the eighteenth century, when wars in Europe were frequent, so much Circassian walnut was used for gunstocks that the supply was seriously depleted. Early in the nineteenth century the wood of 12,000 trees was used for this purpose alone. Single trees, containing choice burls or fine bird's-eye figures have sold for more than \$3,000.

The tree is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it extends southward to northern India and the mountains of upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this country under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, however, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. Much of the Circassian walnut now used comes from the Black Sea and from other parts of Asia.

According to a circular just issued by the Forest Service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Our own red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut, and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, though none possess the magnificent figure, delicate tones, and velvety texture of the latter. The circular discusses the the supply and uses of Circassian walnut, and those who wish to know how possible substitutes may be distinguished can learn from this circular the distinctive marks which the government's experts have discovered.

An advertisement should stick out like a sore thumb without being so sensitive.—
"Novelty News."

SINCERITY IN ARCHITECTURE— SKILLFUL WORK IN PURE COLONIAL

A Rendering of Architecture Thoroughly American by Duhring,
Okie and Ziegler

Perhaps it may come to be said that one of the reasons why many architects in this country seem to see so imperfectly and so vaguely is because they are trying to look too far. They follow the beck of this or that period. They talk happily or bitterly of the influence of the French school, they travel abroad with Diogene's lantern in hand, looking for an honest architecture. And the further afield they go, the further they get from the logical type of architecture which they are seeking, for the very simple reason that they have turned their backs upon it, and are traveling away from it.

Take as a type for consideration the architect who is very much in earnest, who is something of a student, not too much of an idealist, and very sure that architecture is not a thing to take liberties with, or to repeat, parrot-like, from a book, what is his ideal? Superficial brilliancy? Sophistication? Experimentalism? By no means. The true architect has always conceived and kept his ideal a very simple thing—sincerity, writes C. Matlack Price in "Arts and Decoration."

All architectural qualities of more technical or academic sort aside, I think that sincerity must be the primal ideal in the work of Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, of Philadelphia; and lest this be accepted merely as a personal opinion, it is, perhaps, advisable to suggest a proof.

If the keynote of this firm's work were not absolute sincerity, it is very certain that those admirable examples of Colonial restoration to its credit could never have been evolved. It is one thing to build from nothing a reasonably truthful adaptation of an old Colonial house, but a vastly more difficult task to make additions to a building of actual antiquity, and to devise them with such skill and grace that even the trained eye may not tell where old and new are distinct.

It is doubtful if any such scholarly adaptations exist in any style by any firm as the work of Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, who, through the sheer sincerity of their feeling for Colonial work have signally succeeded where so many others have so utterly failed. The style is a simple one, and for that reason has lured many designers to abject failure, for its very simplicity is its most baffling quality. In a style characterized by a profusion of detail, the confusion of its salient points may often result in the apparent success of its adaptation. In the pure type of the Colonial, before its contamination with foreign motives, there is no more latitude for "faking" than in the delineation of a perfect circle. It is perfect, or it is not.

It is not that the large majority of our architects must add to their learning, but rather that they might better begin to unlearn much that they already know or partially know. Let us imagine an analogy in the architecture of to-day to correspond with Pope's arraignment of some of the literature of his time:

"The bookfull blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head."

Let us forget some of our "periods," our "styles" and much other architectural lumber with which modern design is too often cluttered. In addition to the sincerity in architectural outlook which made possible that early American type which Messrs. Duhring, Okie & Ziegler have so admirably emulated, there was another factor—simplicity.

The Colonial designer was not thinking of some palazzo in Florence, some chateau in Touraine or even of some country seat in his but lately left England. Much of our architecture of to-day lacks only the hotel stickers of the globe-trotter's handbag to tell us of the many countries it has seen.

No doubt many latter-day architects have deluded themselves with an idea that the early architecture of this country lacks certain qualities of dignity and urbanity which they would like to impart to their work—that pioneer farm-house smacks of provincialism and suggests home-spun and rag-carpet. Many have appreciated the obvious dignity of the type we call "Southern Colonial," the tall colonnaded portico and the severe classicism, but it has been left to a few Philadelphia architects to discover one of our most precious architectural legacies—the farm-house type.

Much is said and written of the ever-increasing complexity and sophistication of modern living, and none can deny the unfortunate outlook in this direction. False standards, false pride, sham, ostentation, display—certainly the dweller in an almost Jacobean country house in the United States is a self-declared parvenu beside the dweller in a field-stone farm-house which is no worse and a little better in certain practical details than that which houses the founder of his family on this side of the Atlantic.

Modern tendencies in American life are inevitably reflected in American architecture. If our house might be brought back to the simple and sincere tastes and ideals of pre-Revolutionary days, might not this have its effect upon our present and future tastes and ideals? A dominant national point of view will subvert a weak and undecided architecture—why may there not be hope that an

architecture of almost militant sincerity can convert an almost depraved national outlook?

Of the numerous occasions wherein Duhring, Okie & Ziegler have displayed their remarkable dexterity in handling the style, perhaps the Lynn house at Langhorne, Pa., is one of the happiest.

The owners are collectors and connoisseurs of old American furniture and china, and possess many rare examples and very fine pieces, all of which contribute strongly to the old-time flavor of the interiors.

Working on an old building, the architects laid the floors with wide white oak boards to conform with the floors in the old portions of the second floor, where the boards vary in width from 6 to 12 inches. At some period in the history of the house, the ceilings in the breakfast and dining rooms had been plastered over, but the architects removed this, exposing the original oak beams, with small bead mouldings on the bottom edges.

That the whole remodeling is amazingly ingenious may be realized when it is pointed out that the stair-rail and balusters of the front hall are old, but the wainscoting is new.

The exterior handling of the house is no less interesting than the manner in which the interiors have been "felt" by the architects. The place is not a house on paper, it is essentially a home—a place to live in. Those portions which are of stone belong to the original building, but new window and door frames have been put in existing openings, and all the porches, as well as the pilasters and pediment of the front door, are new.

It is indeed a sign in which we may read prediction of a new-old and saliently sincere American architecture. That such work is being done should go far to silence those carping critics who must have it that all architecture in this country is going to the dogs. Better work was never done than is now appearing yearly, especially in Pennsylvania, where country house architecture has perhaps reached its highest development.

And the reason why this Pennsylvania type, and most particularly the work of Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, rings true is because it strikes that rare but ever-dominant note which must be in all art if that art is to be worthy or lasting—the note of sincerity.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 16, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

Mr. Gardner Teall has, in the April "Craftsman," a paper on "The Modern Colonial House: What it Holds of History and Beauty in the Development of an American Architecture." The question of the recurrence of type, as instanced in the growing vogue of Colonial architecture, is Mr. Teall's theme, one to the discussion of which he brings qualities of the rarest sympathy, information and insight. Speaking of the "Early Garfield" period in our architectural development with its hideous frame-an-stucco aping of foreign models, Mr. Teall remarks: "It seemed for a time as though this poor little type of architecture would satisfy us and that America would never begin to build houses again. A genuine home feeling seemed to have vanished from the nation. We were, to be sure, an energetically patriotic people. We loved our country, talked about it and worried over it, but it was a big impersonal sort of affection that seemed to center upon our flag rather than our hearthstones. If we had a place to eat and sleep and hang up our "imported" clothes, we apparently asked but little more. Of course this was not true in the early history of our country when we built our beautiful English Colonial houses in the South, our Dutch Colonial architecture in New Jersey and our Yankee Colonial houses in New England; all one type fundamentally, but varying according to the needs of the British settlers in the South, the Puritans in the North and the energetic Dutch and French along the coast. They were real houses, built to last, to live in; they represented a desire for family life, for the need of community interests; they revealed a sturdiness of spirit, a determination to succeed in this new country and a longing for comfort and for the permanent blessing of domestic fears. Out of this spirit naturally developed home architecture—architecture that has become historical and that has furnished no inspiration and touched our pride for generations."

* * *

The "Early Garfield" period is touched upon by Mr. Teall in the following half-satirical but wholly thoughtful and well-considered sentences:

"But alas it was a fatal day back in the sixties when we began to travel in Europe and to discover the picturesque Mediaeval beauty of the Italian villa, the rural magnificence of the French chateau, the exquisite, delicate perfection of the Adams house, for we then became discontented with our own sturdy democratic home architecture and decided that regardless of consequences we would have fine villas of our own and chateaus and manor houses, we would show Europe what America could produce in the way of foreign domestic architecture when she de-

cided to live finely. And we imitated where we could and transplanted where we couldn't imitate. In the meantime we began to send our own architects to travel over Europe and to study the kind of houses that other civilizations built and liked. The Beaux Arts became our ideal of a happy hunting ground for our young men, we wanted them to hear of nothing and study nothing but great Period architecture. We were ashamed of our beautiful old plantation houses and of the dwellings which our forefathers built when they were fighting to own the country. We were ashamed of our old paintings and our wonderful old silver and our beautiful simple furniture built in delicate fine lines. We wanted to be very modern and very European and we began to design coats of arms and to cultivate foreign accents and to get the "imported" been in our bonnet.

"Of course all this did not matter so much for the rich folks because they could have real Period furniture and decorations and Beaux Arts men to design their houses; but when our little village people began to imitate the imitations, the Early Garfield Period of construction was born and our suburbs were blighted with dreadful combinations of architecture of all periods unrelated and unbeautiful and without practical use. We did not dare build what we wanted or needed, and in our effort to build what we thought others might want and need we produced for our country probably the worst type of domestic architecture ever seen on the face of the earth. It was neither as beautiful as the foreign, nor useful, nor beautiful in its own way, nor comfortable, nor suited to our lives nor to the climate, nor to the building materials we had to employ. So far as one recalls it does not seem to have had one redeeming feature; and it proved us ashamed of our native life and insincere toward our own kind of civilization."

* * *

Of the ultimate reaction to saner ideals, Mr. Teall observes:

"Happily within the last very few years, some of our most significant and some of our scarcely known-at-all architects have commenced really to build American homes. They have ignored Europe, except historically, they have closed their eyes to this nightmare of imitation domestic architecture and have produced in the East and in the West, houses elaborate and simple, large and small, suited to our way of living, to our bank accounts, to our climate, to our point of view toward life, beautiful, comfortable, definitely American. A certain percentage of these houses has, consciously or unconsciously, linked back to the old Colonial styles, to the Southern great plantation house suggesting the English Adams Period, to the beautiful stone Dutch

houses still to be found occasionally in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and to the houses which our English-Holland ancestors built from Connecticut to Maine, very simple, very sturdy, suggesting a bit of the warlike spirit that the old Puritans brought to the peaceful New England coast."

* * *

Of present-day expressions of the Colonial idea with its necessary modifications and refinements, Mr. Teall writes:

"If anything they are simpler in expression, the pillars are not so large and there is more thought given to the arrangement of windows; there are more porches too, because to-day it is safer to have porches than in the early days of American history; but in beautiful proportion, in sturdy structure, in adaptability to countryside and climate, we are doing again what our Colonial forefathers did, and as a result we are again showing ourselves capable of a beautiful definitely national architecture which we may well be proud of and happy about."

* * *

We feel sure that it was inadvertence rather than design which omitted from Mr. Teall's admirable paper any mention of the Pennsylvania Colonial type with its perceptible differentiation from that of New England and of the Pennsylvania farmhouse type to which the best suburban house architecture of the present day owes so much of its dominant charm and distinction. One needs to give but a casual glance at the work in country house designing of such men as Barton Keen, Wilson Eyre, Aymar Embury and Duh-ring, Okie and Ziegler to realize how sensibly the conceptions of these masters of the domestic type have been influenced by the rugged, picturesque and homely qualities of the Pennsylvania farmhouse. Indeed out of the skilful interblending of this type or of variations of it with the chaste dignity and simplicity of the Colonial model have come some of the most successful and notable examples of American domestic architecture.

* * *

Mr. Edward W. Bok, the brilliant editor of the Curtis publications, in a letter to the New York "Times" of March 16, remarks the absence of taste characteristic of the planting of flower beds in public parks. He says the colors "jangle." Taking his text from Mr. Bok's complaint, Mr. E. S. Martin, who writes the editorials for "Life," comments:

"Our park flowers are not as edifying as they should be. Our park tulips, for instance, are not at all such a show as people in our coporate circumstances should offer and enjoy. Anyone, Mr. Bok, for instance, who cares to see the difference between indifferent spring flower-beds and gorgeous ones, is invited presently to inspect the tulip beds in our Madison Square, and then walk up Madison avenue to Mr. Morgan's house and inspect the tulips and other spring blooms in his garden. The way it is done for Mr. Morgan is the way it should be done for us.

"It ought not to be necessary for citizens of this place to go to Boston, to the Public Garden there, or even to peep through Mr. Morgan's front fence, to see a first-class show of tulips."

Mr. Martin is right. It should not. But has it occurred to Mr. Bok, or to Mr. Martin, that a comparison of the salary paid the average public park employee with those paid the floral impressario of Boston's public garden, or Mr. Morgan's tulip attendant, might offer perhaps a reasonable explanation? One would hardly be justified in exacting a knowledge of color harmony from a laborer hired to bed tulips at a laborer's hire.

* * *

The adage that what is everybody's business becomes nobody's business is an old one. It may serve to explain to some extent the apathy of building inspection to the flagrant abuses of operative building. How a body ostensibly organized, and paid by taxpayers,

to prevent the erection of shoddy and unsafe structures, can wink at the wholesale throwing-up in outlying sections of mere shells of houses fraudulent in every detail and so scamped as to be a menace to human life, the "Guide" must confess its inability to imagine. Whole blocks of these houses exist, the merest travesties on building. And out of the savings of years wage-earners lulled into a false sense of security by their faith in official inspection buy and are "stung." How long will an awakened public sentiment allow this bunco game to go on? For what, may we inquire, does the taxpayer pay the building inspector?

* * *

"The Guide" will publish in the near future a series of illuminative articles on "jer-ry" building and its promoters. From the material already in hand "The Guide" can promise its readers some more or less interesting disclosures.

AMERICAN COUNTRY HOMES OF TO-DAY

An Achievement in Domestic Architecture

The architecture of a nation, like every other vital form of practical and artistic expression, is the result of gradual evolution. It may be based largely on the experience and achievements of other days and other lands, but if it be developed along natural, logical lines it will in the end become a distinct national type, the outcome of local and individual needs, write Wilson Eyre in the April "Craftsman." It will reflect the ideals and the customs of the people for whose wants it was created, and in this way it will achieve the only genuine sort of originality—that which has for its incentive the fulfillment of a new and definite need.

This is true of our American architecture to-day. Much of its inspiration is drawn from Old World sources, and the influence of past and foreign styles is still found in many of our modern homes; but taken as a whole, they are essentially the product of our own country and our own people, and every year they are becoming more and more distinctively American and more closely in harmony with our environment and life.

And after all this path of evolution is the only one which will lead us to success. Mere imitation of a foreign style, however cleverly it may be accomplished and however beautiful the result may be, can never be wholly satisfying or expressive; and on the other hand the "invention" of a new type merely for the sake of producing something "original" is apt to be unrelated to the real needs of the people, and more often than not arrives only at eccentricity.

Here, as in so many other things, the solution of the problem lies in compromise, in the adaptation of old ideals to new conditions. And it is by working along these lines that

our architects have attained the most successful results.

The source from which American builders have borrowed most extensively has, of course, been England. They have turned to the mother country for her sturdy principles of construction as well as for her beauty of design. And this was perfectly natural, for in the majority of our States the climate is not so very different from that of the British Isles, and the same general type of structure and arrangement is applicable here as there. Then, too, in many of our suburban and rural districts, especially in the East, the nature of the landscape, the formation of the soil, the building materials available and—above all—the mode of living, are very similar to English conditions.

At the same time, however, there are certain radical points of departure which have helped to differentiate our country homes from those abroad. England has no porches, as we know them in America—only small loggias and arcades and sheltered entrances. And so, to meet the wishes of our people for the utmost outdoor life, and to take advantage of our warmer summers, we have built porches and verandas, pergolas and balconies, which have come to be one of the most distinctive characteristics of the New World home.

Another point wherein our houses differ from the English is in our simpler arrangement of pantries, halls and corridors. Our kitchens and service arrangements are also more compact and usually nearer the dining room. Our roofs are somewhat different in construction, to withstand the greater snow-fall, and we use double-hung windows more frequently than casements, as they afford bet-

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ter protection against heavy storms. In these and various other ways we have developed, out of more or less English styles and traditions, a definite local type.

Probably one of the most significant factors in the evolution of American domestic architecture is the personal interest which the people themselves are evincing. They are no longer content to live in uncomfortable and monotonous-looking dwellings, or to abide by the preferences of their architect. They want their houses to be as convenient and homelike as purse, taste and skill will permit, and to possess as much beauty and individuality as possible. And in most cases the tendency is toward simplicity rather than elaboration, both in the exterior construction and in the interior furnishings.

There are many reasons for this alert, enthusiastic attitude on the part of our home-makers. Many of them have acquired taste and knowledge of art and architecture through travel abroad, through glimpses of the historic beauties of older civilizations. Others have developed a sympathetic understanding of architecture through wide study and reading in school, college and home. Libraries, exhibitions, lectures, current periodicals—all these have guided them to intelligent appreciation of past and present achievements, and given them at least a general knowledge of the many problems of home and garden planning, as well as furnishing and decoration.

They have followed the work of the foremost architects of the day, studied the various styles of construction and design, weighed the advantages and disadvantages of different building materials and gradually formulated their own ideal of what a comfortable democratic American home should be. At all events, when the time comes for them

to build, they have a pretty clear idea of the sort of house they want, and are prepared to devote considerable time and interest to its planning to ensure the carrying out of their ideas.

As a rule, they prefer to let the nature of the site and the local materials suggest the most suitable construction, for they realize that this will not only prove more practical and economical, but it will result in closer harmony between building and environment.

In Pennsylvania, for instance, where stone is plentiful and comparatively cheap, the builders have taken advantage of this fact and used a stone so widely that it has become one of the chief characteristics of the local architecture. And incidentally, by combining good construction with good taste, they have attained delightfully picturesque effects.

In New York State brick is comparatively cheap, and is widely used with very beautiful results, while concrete is, of course, available practically everywhere and is proving a remarkably adaptable and satisfactory material.

But whatever the materials selected, they are being used more and more with a view to building the best possible house for the particular site and requirements, and the qualities most sought are durability, comfort,

beauty and homelike charm rather than an adherence to some classic architectural tradition.

Not only has the progress of the last few years brought about closer co-operation between architect and owner and among the architects themselves in designing individual homes for the people, but a marked improvement is also noticeable in the quality of houses that are being erected for renting purposes.

This fact, together with the increased facilities of transit, is making it easier for people to live in or near the country, and to enjoy its wholesomeness and freedom without the isolation and discomfort with which rural life was formerly synonymous.

The architect is also taking a keener interest in the furnishing and decorating of the interior of the house and the laying out of the grounds, with a view to making the place as satisfying as possible from every point of view. And so we have closer co-operation between architect, interior decorator and landscape gardener, with the result that our country homes are growing still more harmonious with their surroundings and more expressive of the owner's taste, guided of course by the architect's technical knowledge and skill.

THE AMERICAN SKYSCRAPER

The Giant in Architecture: Its Purpose, Beauty and Development

Perhaps the greatest material expression of man's ideas in the new world is found in the skyscrapers, buildings climbing the air like towering monuments acting seemingly as the peers of heaven. In truth, these buildings defy description since rather they are forces to be felt,—the sensations they foster, those of intense wonder, as vying with each other they stretch skyward in stupendous fashion. At their base man walks as a pigmy; streets are transformed by them into threadlike canyons, while through their power a city partakes of the wild, exciting proportions of a dream. No man of imagination can look toward the darkened sky, scraped by these giants without feeling a direct appeal to his romantic sense. His curiosity, moreover, is aflame seeing them stand so firmly, so proudly unconcerned with the teeming humanity which they serve.

To see the American skyscrapers is the desideratum of all foreigners. And when for the first time the European visits this country he receives his most lasting impression as the ship bearing him swings from the harbor and makes its way along the river front of New York City to one of the Hoboken piers. That he has reached the land of modernness and progress sweeps from his mind every other thought. He is astounded by this strip of country appearing overnight a veritable fairy land,—a fairy land peopled with argus-

eyed giants, the so-called skyscrapers.

Yet it is out of necessity that the skyscraper has sprung; the atmosphere of certain sections of the New World being cheaper than its soil. As skilfully as Venice accommodated herself to her location and constructed a city on piles confining the sea as streets and avenues, so has America overcome the physical difficulty of limited area by building in the air and raising the height of man's dwelling until he himself must sometimes pause and wonder at his own achievements.

There are many in New York who regard the Flatiron Building not only from the standpoint of a curiosity, but from that of beauty, those who regard it as the eighth wonder of the world. In the top stories of this building the pendulum of office clocks sways so far over that it cannot come back of itself; ink is spilled from the wells with this ceaseless movement, for like the prow of a ship the "Flatiron" sways and gives with the elements.

That the skyscrapers have provided American cities with a jagged, wild sky-line, a sky-line irrelevant and inartistic is held by their detractors and not without reason, even though it is admitted that the characteristic of individuality and uniqueness follow them closely. It would, however, be difficult for a Frenchman accustomed to harmony in the

height, proportion and design exhibited in the buildings of his own beautiful city to view with approbation the line formed by the American skyscrapers. To him this line of utmost importance looks like a worn-out saw with certain stupendous teeth close beside those that have been knocked out altogether. He does not approve of it, but finds himself compelled to acknowledge his amazement.

Undoubtedly the people of older countries are less selfish in their architectural ambitions than Americans. They build for the beautifying of surrounding localities as well as for individual purposes. In this way the architectural completeness of many cities has been evolved. But in America where architects and owners feel themselves at liberty to express their own eccentricities without any overweening responsibility toward the uplift of their environment it becomes more the result of accident than deliberate design that a city, such as New York, has grown into a sort of magical beauty rather than unmitigated ugliness. It represents hodge-podge crowded on hodge-podge, the giant beside the pigmy; it expresses nevertheless the reign of individual fancy, the determination to achieve certain results for certain defined purposes.

The Candler Building in West Forty-second street, New York, is of note among skyscrapers not only for its simplicity of design, its upright lines and beautiful top placed as if crowning a monument, but because of its placid appearance as it stretches skyward above a locality of seething, intense life. It dwarfs the surrounding buildings, but it does so without effecting their usefulness, a reason perhaps in several cases why the skyscraper is not regarded with more animosity.

It almost seems as if the vertical lines of this building might have had for inspiration the upright columns of the Gothic cathedrals, which have the undeniable effect of carrying the thoughts of the masses from the floor of the cathedrals toward the vaulted roof, in fact, heavenward, fostering thus the sensation of inspiration and sublimity. In a day, however, of scant piety and religious devotion, the lines of various tall buildings carry very cleverly the thoughts of their beholder skyward, not heavenward. In truth with express elevators they take him body and soul fairly well up into the blue.

These vertical lines of many skyscrapers are the ones often responsible for their beauty; for the impression they produce of uplift. They make, moreover, a direct appeal as dependable lines, as lines bearing a careful analysis. Those of the Candler Building have been held to in a way that is both practical and aesthetic, the device used being a screen front supported by side piers. This so-called screen begins at the base of the building in its central front with three bays or archlike windows and extends to the seventeenth floor, where it terminates in arches, the towerlike top with its fine finial then crowning the whole building. From ground to finish the light elevated look of this building is retained, one reason being that the glass

of the windows extends from the ceiling to the floor. They are solely of metal and glass and because of their extent the interior of the building is suffused with light. Neither is there to be seen at the base of these windows a panel of stone or plaster. It also is of glass finished behind in gray plaster. Were it not for this particular arrangement of glass panels used rather than other material the remarkable vertical lines of this building would be crossed at every floor by those of horizontal direction.

The Seneca Telephone Building in Buffalo is justly named a skyscraper stretching itself up with the strength and declared purpose of a monument. While infinitely taller than the buildings by which it is surrounded, it appears not to dwarf them to any extent; rather it gives them the benefit of its own beauty. It is distinctive among this class of buildings for the chasteness of its ornamentation occurring, not on every floor, but incidentally up its front and side. Its tower-like top is very beautiful. In fact, while repeated ornamentation might be overlooked on a building of moderate size it could never be forgiven on a skyscraper where it would lose its expression through the piling of one thing upon another and become tiresome to the sight and mind.

The Store Building at White Plains, while

showing no great height in comparison to that of many skyscrapers, is still sufficiently tall to tower above its neighbors, those usual along the main street of a town. It depicts beauty of conception in the way its sides stand as upright piers gracefully vaulted. The slight ornamentation of this building is appropriate while the arrangement of its windows gives it character and finish.

Since the erection of the Flatiron there has been no more widely discussed skyscraper than the Woolworth Building, rearing itself above City Hall Park. Its tower appears like a campanile, a bell tower of some old city. Colossal in its proportions it yet gives no suggestion of heaviness, but lifts itself airily toward the sky without heed or regard to its neighbors, standing close beside it in a scene of vivacity, of unusualness and modernness the like of which cannot be found on the globe. Architects like to work out these wonderful skyscrapers, hoping always to go many steps farther in their development. Their lines are well and severely defined and they are distinctly buildings of exact measurements from which variations are not tolerated; they are besides the expression of architecture in which Americans excel, the one unborrowed from older countries. Moreover, they are in their strong youth, their ripening and perfection still a dream of the future.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Robert H. Robinson, whose death was erroneously reported from San Francisco, has been the architect of a number of important buildings in New York City. Among the older ones are the American Tract Society's Building in Nassau street, one of the first of the skyscrapers, erected in 1894; the Park Row Building (1896); the Yerkes and Inman Mansions on Fifth avenue and among churches St. Paul's on West End avenue; St. Luke's, on Convent avenue; the Rutgers Riverside Church. St. James', at Madison avenue and Seventy-first street, and the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, The Y. M. C. A. Building of 1883, and the Mendelsohn Glee Club House of 1892 was built from his plans also. Mr. Robertson still maintains an office in New York with his son, T. Markoe Robertson, architect, at 331 Madison avenue, but is no longer in active practice.

**Nicholas Mehrhof, president of the Hackensack River Brick Manufacturers' Association, and the oldest brick manufacturer in New Jersey, died in his home, 111 Essex street, Hackensack, recently, in his 84th year. Born in Germany in 1830, he came to this country in 1844 and obtained employment in the brick

yards of William A. Underhill, in Croton Point. He rapidly advanced to superintendent and finally became proprietor of the yard. Mr. Mehrhof came to Hackensack in 1877, continuing the same business in Little Ferry, a suburb, up to the time of his death.

**Theodore Starrett announces that his brother Ralph has taken an interest in the Theodore Starrett Company, of 103 Park avenue, New York. The officers now are Theodore Starrett, chairman; Ralph Starrett, president; Edward A. Carpenter, vice-president; J. Edward McGahen, treasurer; Ernest Bailey, secretary.

**The New York Metal Exchange has elected the following: President, A. B. Hall; vice-president, Edwin Groves; treasurer, Robert L. Crooke; managers, B. Hochschild, H. W. Hendricks, E. Boerwald, W. Parsons Todd, Erich Benjamin, J. H. Lang, Charles J. Marsh and Hemphrey D. Bond.

**The annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, May 22.

**H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect, formerly of 7 West Thirty-eighth street, New York City, announces the removal of his of-

fices to the Architects Building, 101 Park avenue. Telephone number, Murray Hill 3273.

**C. V. Snedeker, Jr., architect, has opened an office in the Savannah Bank and Trust Company Building, Savannah, Ga., for the practice of architecture. Samples and advertising matter will be gladly received.

**The Cauldwell-Wingate Company, builders, has opened an office in the Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga., under the management of Mr. W. B. Paye. The significance of this announcement lies in the fact that the company during the last thirty months has completed contracts in New York and vicinity amounting to \$8,000,000, and has now under contract buildings amounting to more than \$3,000,000. Among the latter is the recent award of the New York Biscuit Company to erect a \$2,000,000 factory at Tenth avenue and Fifteenth street, on which there is a time limit for completion within ten months. The satisfaction of the individuals and corporations for whom the Cauldwell-Wingate Company has completed buildings shows its organization has grown in proportion to the amount of business done.

**The biggest brick producing region in the United States, or the world, says the "Clay Worker" of the Hudson River brick district. Here are innumerable yards stretched along both sides of the Hudson River all the way from Nvaek, about twenty miles above New York, to Kingston, a good day's sail from the city.

Production? It is variable. In 1912 it aggregated about 700,000,000. In 1911 it was 1,200,000,000. Why the reduction? Various reasons. Labor troubles, for one thing. Men couldn't make brick without operatives, and operatives were very hard to find, so hard in fact, that some makers were forced to reduce their capacity all summer.

Then, too, that new selling organization had something to do with it. If too many were made, prices would decline, and a reduced output at increased prices looked better to them than the reverse. There might have been other reasons, but these were the most important and influential, and they kept down production and kept up prices. Makers will hardly complain at such a combination of what may be termed fortuitous circumstances.

Seven hundred millions! That doesn't seem so many. But make a few comparisons. The old subways in New York used 200,000,000. The new ones will use 125,000,000. The Hotel McAlpin, the biggest hotel in the world, required 5,000,000. These suggestions make 700,000,000 look considerably larger.

**According to information given out by Luther M. Boomer, of Merry & Boomer, proprietors of Hotel McAlpin, New York's newest and largest hotel, will have a roof garden, which will be higher up above the sidewalk than any other roof garden in the world. The structural steel for the frame work has been ordered, and the work will begin immediately upon its arrival. The roof garden will occupy the roof of the southerly wing of the building, and will be in the form of a rose arbor. It will be equipped with windows so that it can be completely enclosed in case of storm.

Letters to the Editor

TRIBULATIONS OF THE SUB-CONTRACTOR.

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1913.

To the Editor of the "Builders' Guide:"

Dear Sir: We wish to call attention to the short-sighted policy of architects and owners wherein they give contracts to irresponsible general contractors who have not the proper credit rating and exact from them a waiver of lien. What is the result? The general contractor has to give his sub-contracts to an undesirable lot of sub-contractors for the simple reason that a reputable, well established concern will not accept a sub-contract from an irresponsible general contractor, where his protection (that the law gives him) has been waived, unless he gets counter security. The irresponsible general contractor proceeds with the work with a lot of undesirable sub-contractors and result is poor work all the way through. The owner blames the architect and the architect blames the general contractor, but they are all to blame. We have a case in our office at the present moment wherein one of our old line architectural firms has given a contract for a large suburban house to a general contractor whose credit rating is poor and they have forced him to file a building contract. We have returned the contracts with a request for counter security, and he no doubt (not being able to give counter security) will give the sub-contract to a party who is willing to take a risk on the basis of "skin the work and draw up close."

Owing to foolish lien laws the building business has gotten into a deplorable state and we sub-contractors seem to be made the goat. If an architect is desirous of protecting his client, the owner, then he should be careful whom he gives the general contract to and ascertain if he is capable financially and otherwise to carry the contract to completion and one whom sub-contractors can trust. It is all very well for the architect to protect the owner, but he should also try and protect the sub-contractors, then he would get better work and have less trouble.

ONE OF THE SUBS.

WHO DESIGNS THE HOUSE?

After analysis, to divide accurately the responsibilities in house building, determining what measure of praise should be awarded to the architect for his successful plans and how much credit is due the owner for his help would require the perspicacity of a Socrates. As a matter of fact responsibility is pretty evenly divided, the architect contributing talent and experience as against the individual ideas and carefully thought out requirements of the owner.

To be quite frank we must admit that some architects claim too much credit for the success of a completed house, forgetting that some of its cleverest points were suggested by

their clients, says a writer in "House Beautiful." On the other hand we have seen house owners (inflated by the attention attracted by the new home) inclined to take too much praise to themselves.

One successful architect said a few years ago that the most valuable portion of his professional education was contributed, first—by clients, second—by contractors. This man enjoys a large measure of success. His work is scattered broadly throughout the land and it is refreshing to have him so frankly indicate the importance of ideas he has received from others.

One reason that notions advanced by clients are often so good is because the average house owner thinks about his problem for years. Preliminary to building, his mind is intelligently directed toward every phase of the subject. Having observed houses built by others he profits by their errors as well as by their successes. Usually he reads magazines devoted to house building and kindred subjects and has stored up hundreds of ideas which, naturally, he immediately applies directly to his own house project.

Then you must remember that the average prospective house owner knows his own needs better than any outsider can. No matter how much experience an architect has had, subtle and intimate requirements of his clients cannot be seized and translated in terms of architecture without direct help from the latter.

But owners should understand that though all their ideas are worthy of consideration, not all of them are practical. Here is where the skilled architect comes in; a man who, drawing upon a fund of past experience which he is keen to apply in the interests of his client, can guide operations skillfully, eliminating the unnecessary and adhering faithfully to that which is good. All this tends to a completed structure loyally reflecting the owner's taste but with the owner's ideas safeguarded and made ninety-nine per cent. efficient.

Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the "mix" isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up,—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 12, 1913:

Number of transfers	611
Amount of transfers	\$2,500,131.00
Cash consideration	1,065,731.00
Mortgage consideration	1,434,400.00
Ground rent consideration	20,077.25
Which on a 6 per cent. basis amounts to	334,620.85

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
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Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

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Brick Renovating.

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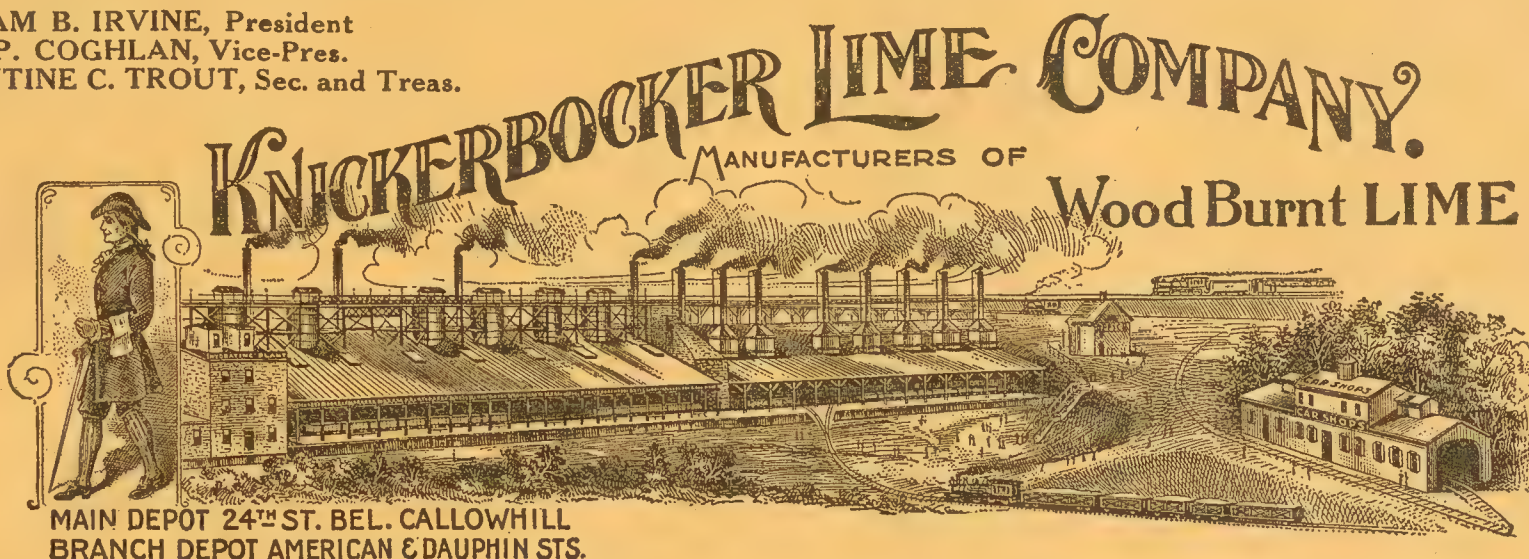
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913.

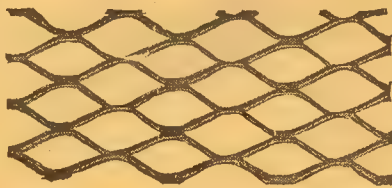
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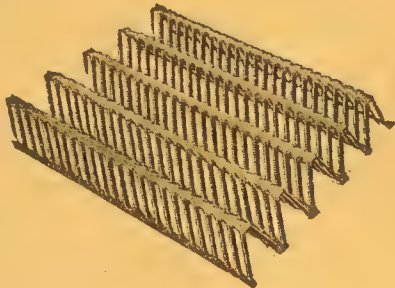
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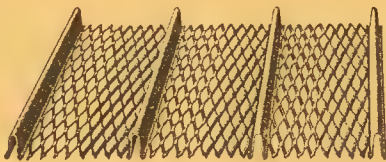


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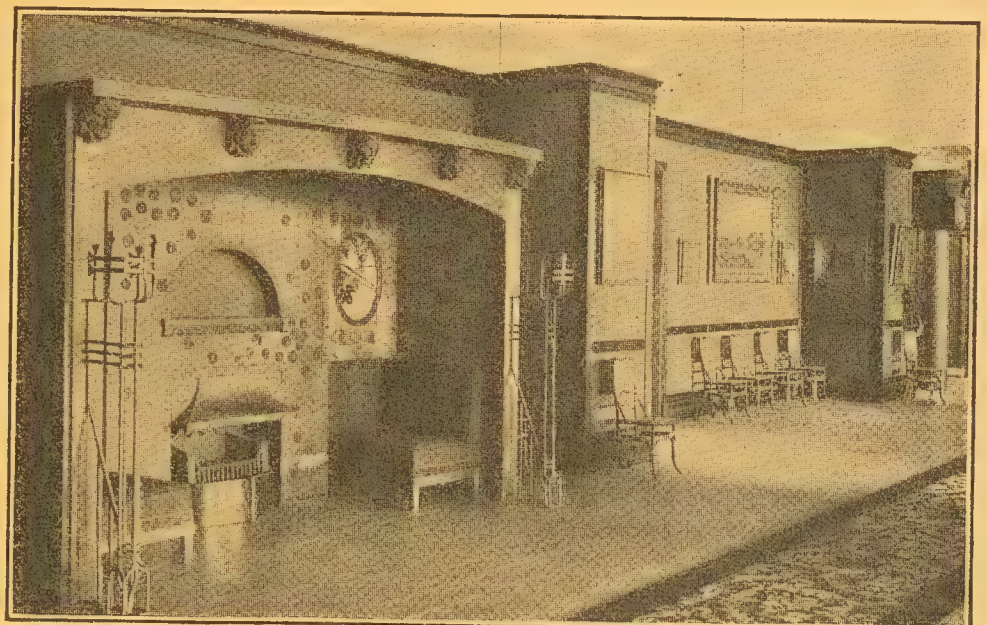
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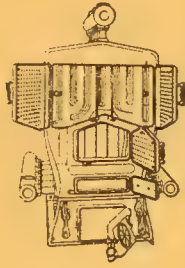
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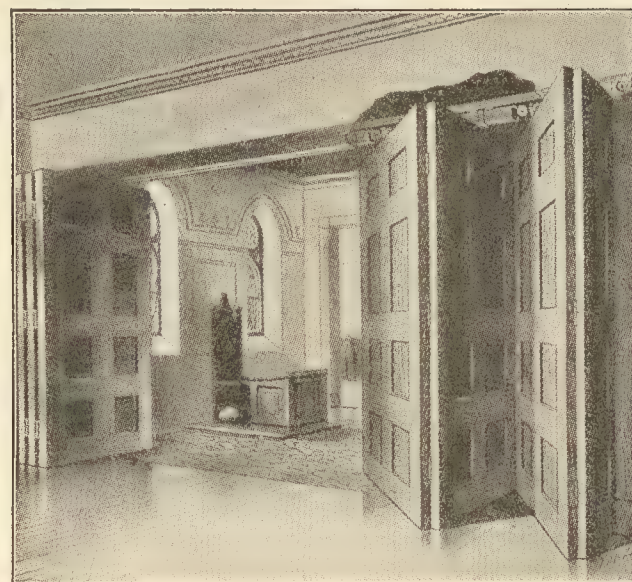
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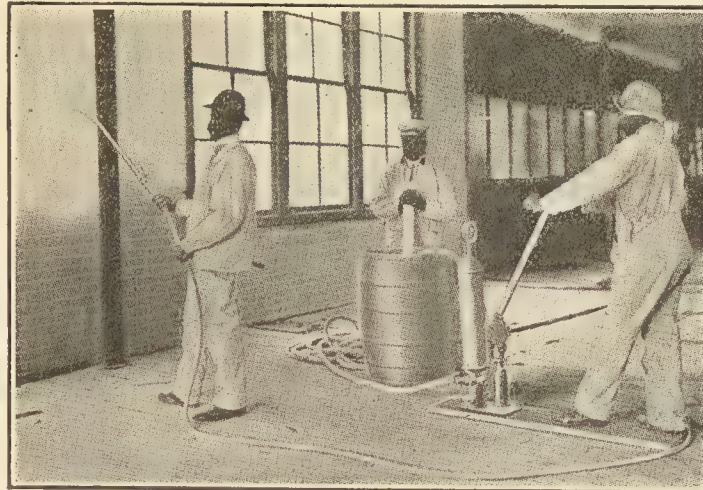
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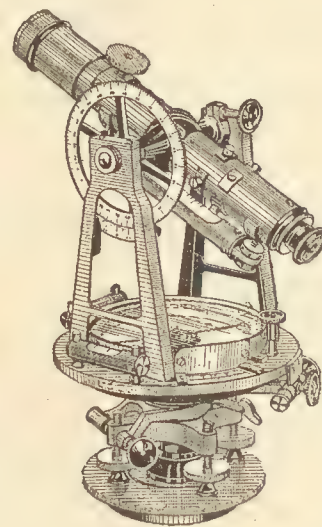
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913.

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Picture Theatre, Sixty-fourth and Haverford avenue. Architect, R. Werner, 5146 Market street. Owner, Overbrook Amusement Co., Fifty-second and Arch streets. Stone and plaster, fireproof, one story, 48x125 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior. Plans in progress.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Harry T. Moore, 30 West Allen lane, Germantown. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 24x46 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Revised plans in progress.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 506 Walnut street. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Home Life Insurance Co., 419 Walnut street. Brick, stone or marble trimmings, four stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking revised bids, due April 24. The following are figuring: MacTavish & Hazzard, 1513 Pine street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; W. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Warren T. Miller, 627 Filbert street; E. E. Healy, Wilmington, Del.; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

School Building, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Plymouth Township School Board, Plymouth Meeting, Pa. Stone or brick, two stories. Details not decided. Plans in progress.

Mission Building, 1019 Locust street, \$50,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Inasmuch Mission, care of George A. Tyler, on premises. Brick and concrete, four stories. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about ten days.

Church, Fifty-sixth and Market streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, P. E. Church of the Redemption, care of Rev. A. E. Clay, 19 North Fifty-sixth street. Stone, one story. Plans in progress.

School (remodeling), Fort Washington, Pa.

Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettsville, Pa. Stone, two stories, 50x75 feet, slag roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 28. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1339 Arch street; Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; F. T. Mercer Co., 1706 Delancey street; S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; Enoch James, Fort Washington, Pa.; William C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.; and George Frankenfield, Ambler, Pa.

Store Building (add.), 321 and 323 Market street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Markovitz Bros., on premises. Brick, terra cotta, six stories, 30x290 feet, asbestos roof, electric lighting, steam heating, granite, marble interior, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, damp-proofing. Architect has received bids.

Parochial Residence, Twenty-third and Berks streets. Architects, Ruhe & Lange, Allentown, Pa. Owners, St. Elizabeth's R. C. Church, care of Rev. James Regnery, on premises. Stone, three stories, 55x65 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, limestone trimmings. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Walter Bassett Smith, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in ten days.

Moving Picture Theatre, 1121 to 1125 Fairmount avenue, \$15,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Jacob Weinreich, 1622 Diamond street. Brick, one story, 48x78 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Residence (remodeling), Upsal, Philadelphia, \$25,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, T. I. Crane, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, three stories, slate roof, indirect steam heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architect ready for bids.

Store Building, Norristown, Pa. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, R. & F. Smith, Norristown, Pa. Brick, four stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, owners taking bids. F. R. Heavner, Norristown, Pa., is figuring.

Factory (adds.), Tacony road and Deveraux street. Architect, Harry Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owners, Gillinder & Son, on premises. Brick, two stories, 62x80 and 43x75 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Factory, Milton, Pa. Architect, William Lowenthal, 8424 North Park avenue. Owner, Milton Brick Co., Perry Building. Brick and steel truss roof, one story, 60x140 feet and 66x35 feet, composition roof. Owners are ready for bids.

School (alt. and add.), Marysville, Pa. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, School Board of Marysville, Pa. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Owners have received bids.

Factory, Camden, N. J. Architects, Balingier & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Wescott Chocolate Co., Seventh and Spring Garden streets. Brick and concrete, four stories. Plans in progress.

Machine Shop and Boiler Room, West Morrisville, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., New York Division, Jersey City, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 62x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due April 24. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

School, Hershey, Pa. Architect, C. E. Urban, Lancaster, Pa. Owner, Board of Education, Hershey, Pa. Brick, two stories, and

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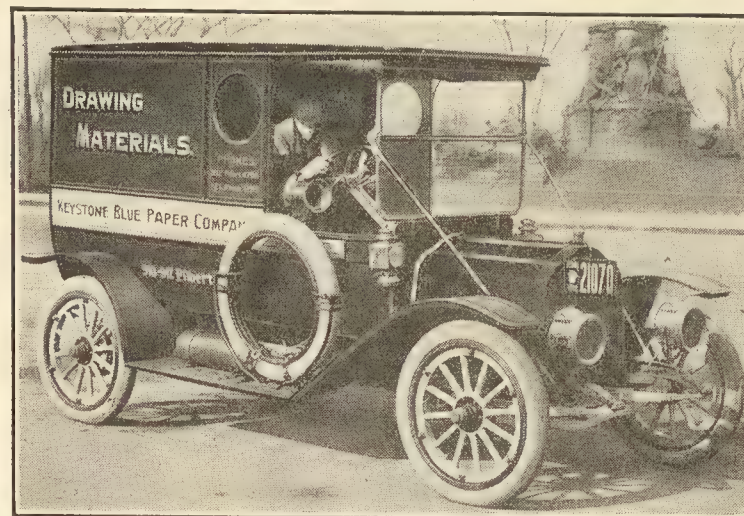
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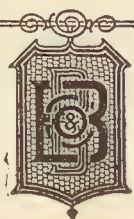
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School, Llanerch, Pa., \$50,000. Architects, Richards & Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board of Llanerch, Pa. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

School (remodeling), Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles Roberts, President, Jarrettsville, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Architects taking bids, due April 28. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1339 Arch street; Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; F. T. Mercer Co., 1706 Delancey street; S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; Enoch James (Fort Washington, Pa.); William C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.; George Frankenfield, Ambler.

School (remodeling), East Orelan, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettsville, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Architects taking bids, due April 28. The following are figuring: James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; F. T. Mercer Co., 1706 Delancey street; S. H. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; Enoch James, Fort Washington, Pa.; William C. Evans, Ambler, Pa.; George Frankenfield, Ambler.

Club House (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Pa., \$7,500. Architect, Frank A. Hayes, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Overbrook Golf Club. Frame. Consists of general alterations and additions. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, 1200 and 1202 Girard avenue. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenburg, Morris Building. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 36x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids. George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, is the only bidder.

Gymnasium. South Bethlehem, Pa. Architects, Leh & Hornbostel, South Bethlehem, Pa. Owner, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. Brick, terra cotta, granite and limestone trimmings, two stories, 58x221 feet, asbestos shingle and slag roof, electric lighting, damp-proofing (heating reserved). Architects taking bids, due April 28. The following are fig-

uring: Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, and Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Church, Eleventh and K streets, Washington, D. C. Architect, W. Wilson Cooke, Washington, D. C. Owner, Asbury M. E. Church, Washington, D. C. Stone, limestone trimmings, terra cotta, one story, 71x98 feet, slate roof (heating and lighting reserved), fireproofing, concrete, terra cotta, expanded metal. Owner taking bids, due May 6. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Coal Pocket, Baltic and New York avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Atlantic City & Seashore Railroad Co., Reading Terminal. Concrete, steel, wood, one story, 68x163 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due April 26. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Brown-King Construction Co., Harrison Building, and A. L. Carhart, Hale Building.

Farm and Stable Building, Cinnaminson, Burlington county, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Jos. Campbell Co., Camden, N. J. Brick, plaster, hollow tile one and two stories, 41x192 feet, tile roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architect taking bids, due April 25. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; L. F. Lowden, Riverton, N. J.; G. W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J., and S. L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Miss Hanna, care of Architects. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 29x55 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due April 23. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, and A. J. Heckman, Glenside, Pa.

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Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architect, Alex. Adams, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, William DeKrafft, Merion, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Consists of two new porches. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, F. W. Layre, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x56 feet, slate or tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due April 28. The following are figuring: W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; C. T. Moore, Lansdowne, Pa.; J. K. Ingram, Lansdowne, Pa.; P. H. Anderson, Lansdowne, Pa.; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arlh street.

Residence (alt. and add. to Office Building), 19 Broadway, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, Bulifant Bros., 908 Broadway, Camden, N. J. Brick, three stories and basement, hot water heating, electric lighting, new bulk windows. Architect has received bids.

School, Woodlyn, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, fireproofing, two stories, 45x47 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking revised bids, due April 30. The following are figuring: Pennsylvania Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street; F. T. Mercer Co., 1710 Delancey street; E. G. Cogswell, Woodlyn, N. J.; H. Wenzelberger, Merchantville, N. J.; E. D. Boyer, Camden, N. J.; Vanleer & Peterson, Glassboro, N. J.

Home, Vineland, N. J. Architect, Department of Correction and Charities, Home for Feeble-minded Women. Owner, State of New Jersey. Brick, three stories, 57x120 feet, concrete, hollow tile, fireproofing, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Owners have received bids.

Residence, Haddonfield, N. J. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert T. Moore, Haddonfield, N. J. Stone and half timber, two and one-half stories, 36x65 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architects ready for bids in two weeks.

Hotel (alt. and add.), 917 Walnut street. Architect, H. F. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Irving Hotel, 917 Walnut street. Brick and stone, live stories, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress. Owners will be ready for bids in a few days.

Moving Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Hortter street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 510 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Bloch, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and concrete, one story, 40x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects will take bids in about ten days.

Bungalow, Bradford Hills, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Mother's Memorial, The Children's Country Week Association, 1602 Arch street. Frame. one story, 120x38 feet, wing 30x20 feet, shingle roof. Architect taking bids, due April 24. The following are figuring: E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; W. H. Jones, West Chester, Pa.; C. L. Baldwin, West Chester, Pa.; P. E. Jefferis, West Chester; William Moore, Downingtown, Pa.

Gates and Lodge, Broad and Wolf streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, M. E. Hospital, on premises. Brick, limestone trimmings, one story and new iron gates, slate roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 24. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. W. Emery, 1624 Sansom street; H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Club House (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Spruce streets. Architect, H. C. Wise, Franklin Building. Owners, College Club, Thirteenth and Spruce streets. Brick and stone, four stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Church, Fifty-first and Spruce streets. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Holy Apostles' Episcopal Church, on premises. Stone, one story. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Bank Building (alt.). Moorestown, N. J. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 214 South Seventh street. Owner, Moorestown Trust Co., Moorestown, N. J. Brick and brownstone, one story, new front, steam heating, electric lighting, banking fixtures. Architect taking bids, due April 28. The following are figuring: J. S. Rogers Co., Stewart Maines and W. Richman, all of Moorestown, N. J.

School (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Church, Modena, Pa. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Modena Presbyterian Church, Modena, Pa. Stone, one story, 30x65 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Rectory (add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone, one story, 20x25 feet. Plans in progress.

Hall (alt. and add.), Collegeville, Pa. Architecture, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. Consists of general interior alterations and additions. Plans in progress.

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itects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Howard Watkin, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories, 37x37 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Factory, Milton, Pa. Architect, William Lowenthal, 2424 North Park avenue. Owner, Milton Brick Company, Perry Building. Brick and steel truss roof, one story, 60x140 feet and 66x35 feet, composition roofing. Owners taking bids due April 28. The following are figuring: Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building; Sax & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Building; Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 5919 Greene st., Germantown. Architect, Mantel Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, George G. Allison, on premises. Brick and plaster, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors (heating, reserved). Architect taking bids due April 26. The following are figuring:

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William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street,
and F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

School (add), Fifty-ninth and Race streets.
Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Build-
ing. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall.
Brick, limestone, three stories and basement,
two wings, each 62x36 feet, slag roof, electric
lighting, steam heating, fireproofing, concrete,
hollow tile, waterproofing. Owner taking bids
due April 25, at 2.30 P. M. The following are
figuring: Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; H.
E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; B. Ket-
cham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Cramp & Co.,
Denckla Building; P. J. Hurley, 1033 Cherry
street; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and
Sansom streets; F. Roe Searing, Perry Build-
ing; Wayne Construction Company, 1214 Fil-
bert street; Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson
street; A. Bottoms Sons Company, 41 South
Fifteenth street; Linker-Losse Company, Heed
Building; E. M. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue;
H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

School, Thirteenth and Grange streets. Ar-
chitect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building.
Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick
and terra cotta, four stories, 81x100 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble
interior, waterproofing, hollow tile and con-
crete fireproofing. Owners taking bids due
April 25, 2.30 P. M. The following are fig-
uring: Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; W. E.
Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; B. Ket-
cham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Cramp & Co.,
Denckla Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry
street; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth an
Sansom streets; F. Roe Searing, Perry Build-
ing; Wayne Construction Company, 1214 Fil-
bert street; Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson
street; A. Bottoms' Sons Company, 41 South
Fifteenth street; Linker-Losse Company, Heed
Building; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue; H.
N. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Picture Theatre, 1614 Market street. Arch-
itect, W. H. Hoffman, Empire Building, Thir-
teenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Horace
Stern, Land Title Building. Brick, one story.
Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Flat House, northwest corner Fortieth and
Walnut streets. Architect, A. L. Walker,
Stoneleigh court, Forty-sixth and. Walnut
streets. Owner's name withheld. Brick, stone
trimmings, fireproof, four stories, 35x50 feet,
slag roof, steam heating, hardwood floors, elec-
tric lighting. Architect is taking sub-bids.

Club House, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, O.
R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners,
Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa.
Stone, frame and plaster, two and one-half
stories, 60x140 feet, shingle roof, steam heat-
ing, electric lighting. Plans in progress.
(Note change of architect.)

Residences (3), Merion, Pa., \$9,00 each.
Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania
Building. Owner, Winthrop C. Neilson, Har-
rison Building. Brick, stone and plaster, two
and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water
heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting.
Architect ready for bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-fourth and
Baltimore avenue. Architect, R. Werner, 5146
Market street. Owners, E. Forte & W. J.
Smith, 733 Drexel Building. Brick, one story,
101x71x123 feet, slag roof, expanded metal
fireproofing, steam heating, electric lighting.
Architect taking bids, due April 23rd. The

following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714
Sansom street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building;
Dorsey & Smith, 111 North Seventh street.

Bank and Office Building, Williamsport, Pa.
Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street.
Owner, First National Bank, Williamsport,
Pa. Brick, granite, terra cotta and steel, fire-
proof, seven stories, 52x100 feet, slag roof,
steam heating, electric lighting, interior mar-
ble, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproof-
ing. Architect taking bids, due April 26th.
In addition to those previously reported, the
following are figuring: Metzger & Wells,
Heed Building; J. F. & A. L. Pennock, Land
Title Building, and James Stewart & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Church (completion), Broad and Ellsworth
streets. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Wal-
nut street. Owners, St. Rita's R. C. Church,
care of Rev. J. Donovan, on premises. Stone
and brick, one story, consisting of interior
alterations and completion, marble work, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating. Architect tak-
ing bids, due April 28th. The following are
figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street;
M. L. Conneen, 315 South Twentieth street;
Stacey Reeves Sons Co., 2011 Market street;
W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street;
Melody & Keating, Bailey Building.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 24-26-28
South Fifteenth street. Architect, private
plans. Owner, Adrien W. Vollner, Baily
Building. Consists of alteration and addi-
tion to basement. Owner taking bids, due
April 25th. William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street, and Edw. Fay & Sons, 8 South
Mole street, are figuring.

Church and Rectory, northeast corner of
Seventeenth and Tioga streets, \$40,000. Arch-
itect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn
Square. Owners, Nativity Lutheran Church,
care Rev. I. C. Hoffman, 3501 North Seven-
teenth street. Stone, one story, 80x84 feet;
three stories, 16x56 feet, slate roofs, steam
heating, electric lighting. Architect taking
revised bids, due April 24th. The following
are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson
street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street;
Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace
streets; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 5919 Greene
street, Germantown. Architect, Mantle Field-
ing, 518 Walnut street. Owner, George G.
Allison, on premises. Brick and plaster, three
stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood
floors (heating reserved). Architect taking
bids, due April 26th. The following are fig-
uring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom
street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth
street; T. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; W. C.
Wright, 22 Harvey street, and Stokes Bros.,
6723 Musgrave street.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Synagogue, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington avenue, New York City. Owners, Beth Israel Congregation, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta and limestone, one story, 65x100 feet. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Apartment House, Spruce and Watts streets, \$100,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Thomas W. Barlow, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and limestone, ten stories, 40x130 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, elevators, steam heating, hardwood floors, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing, marble interior, 36 bath rooms. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Dairy, Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets, \$70,000. Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Wills, Jones & McEwen Co., 1202 Montgomery avenue. Reinforced concrete, three stories, 90x256 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, enamel brick. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Rectory, Seventieth avenue, corner of York road, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Holy Angels' R. C. Church, Rev. D. A. Morrissey, on premises. Stone, three stories, 46x70 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue.

Hospital, Vineland, N. J.. Architect, private plans. Owner, New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, care of Department of Charities and Correction, Trenton, N. J. Brick, three stories, 49x96 feet, Barrett roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Boyer & Lewis, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Roxborough, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, H. Warren Keely, 408 Green lane, Roxborough. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 38x73 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors, two bath rooms. Contract awarded to Keller Bros., Harmon road, Roxborough, Pa.

Laundry Building (add.), Forty-ninth and Market streets, \$2,800. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, on premises. Brick, one story, 24x46 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1216 Sansom street.

Factory, Betzwood, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Lubin Manufacturing Co., Twentieth and Indiana avenue. Stone, two stories, 40x200 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Charles E. Bell, 223 South American street.

Telephone Exchange, Swarthmore, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick, terra cotta, limestone trimmings, 26x41 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Depekla Building.

Stores and Apartments, Kensington and Allegheny avenues. Architect, P. Kuhn, 3058 North Eighth street. Owner, D. Taheny, on premises. Brick, three stories, 63x63 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to J. W. Mortimer, 3024 E street.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Bloomsburg, Pa. Architect, Benjamin R. Stevens, 1723 Filbert street. Owner, Miss S. Vantassel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Geisinger & Sterner, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Residence and Garage, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, F. W. Lacey, 220 East Upsal street. Owner, E. Roberts Hall, 1609 Ranstead street. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Residence and Garage, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Frederick W. Sinclair, 6020 Kingsessing avenue. Brick, two and one-half stories, 43x23 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Store and Warehouse (alt. and add.), 1823 Market street. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Taylor Realty Co., Rochester, N. Y. Reinforced concrete, four and six stories, 22x180 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (heating reserved). Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 239 East Gowen avenue. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, F. W. Taylor, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x60 feet, slate roof. Contract awarded to W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough, Pa.

Store (alt. and add.), 1414 Lombard street. Architect, private plans. Owner, S. J. M. Brock, Franklin Bank Building. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, new bulk windows. Contract awarded to W. J. Robinson, 1508 Lombard street.

Barn, Fern Rock, Philadelphia. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owners, James Logan Fisher, Fern Rock, Philadelphia. Stone, one story, 44x90 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to Albert Beck, Ambler, Pa.

Bank and Office Building, Harrisburg, Pa., \$125,000. Architects, Mowbray & Unger, 56 Liberty street, New York City. Owners, Mechanics' National Bank, Harrisburg, Pa. Granite, brick and terra cotta, nine stories, 36x73 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved), marble interior, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Flat House, northeast corner Eighteenth and Walnut streets, \$400,000. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, McIlvaine & Co., Land Title Building. Brick, terra cotta, concrete and steel, twelve stories, 62x125 feet. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, who will take sub-bids on all lines.

Stock House (add.), Reading, Pa. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Reading Brewing Co., Reading, Pa. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, two stories. Contract awarded to L. H. Focht & Son, Reading, Pa.

Store and Apartment House, 3726 and 3728 Lancaster avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Frank Richards, 3724 Lancaster avenue. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors.

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Contract awarded to F. C. Michaelson, Land Title Building.

Station (add. and alt.), Fifteenth and Market streets. Architects, W. H. Cookman, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., on premises. Brick, one story, electric lighting. Consists of new office and other interior alterations and additions. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Store Building, 1621 Chestnut street. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, P. Degerberg, 1612 Chestnut street. Brick, stone trimmings, 20x145 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Passenger Station, Utica, N. Y. Architects, Stern & Fellheimer, New York City. Owners, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., New York City. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 191x203 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof and tile roof, elevators, fireproofing, concrete and hollow tile, granite, limestone, marble interior, Knoxville and Vermont. Contract awarded to J. Henry Miller, Baltimore, Md.

Residences (2), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. P. Kluges, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, William Riddle, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, tile, plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Garden Building, Merion, Pa. Cost, \$9,000. Architects, Marcher & Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, Eldridge Johnson, Merion, Pa. Brick and plaster, one story, tile roof. Contract awarded to H. E. Crau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Club House, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Louis C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street. Owner, Lower Merion Realty Company, Land Title Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 26x139 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn square.

School, Twenty-ninth and Muckle streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fire-

proof, three stories, 131x153 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, fan system, brownstone and granite, marble interior, expanded metal hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to George Bachman, Camden, N. J., \$89,363.

School, Mt. Ephraim and Jackson streets, Camden, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fireproof, two stories, 129x154 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hollow tile and expanded metal and concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to E. D. Boyer, Camden, N. J., \$89,584.

Factory Building, Thirty-fifth and Gray's Ferry road. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Harrison Bros. Co., Inc., on premises. Concrete, brick, fireproof, three stories, 86x122 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Residences (3), Rydal, Pa. Architects, private plans. Owner, W. E. Hering, 112 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x128 feet; brick, two and one-half stories; frame, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet; tile, slate and shingle roof, electric lighting, steam and hot water heating, oak floors. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Passenger Station, Wildwood Junction, N. J. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Atlantic City Railroad, Reading Terminal. Brick and plaster, one story, 20x48 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Garage, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, A. T. Steinmetz, Overbrook, Pa. Stone and slate, one story, 22x15 feet, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, Penn Square Building.

School, Somers Point, N. J., \$20,000. Architect, E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Somers Point, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 58x76 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, fan system. Pennsylvania Const. Co., 1713 Sansom street, submitted the lowest bid and will probably receive contract.

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O. Hoffman (O), 802 South Ninth street. M. F. Manfredi (C), 1012 Fitzwaer street. Cost, \$950. Residence, 802 South Ninth street.

Plaza Theatre Co. (O), Real Estate Trust Building. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$5,000. Theatre, Broad and Ritten streets.

Class-Nachod Brewing Co. (O), Tenth and Montgomery avenue. The Vulcanite Paving Co. (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$9,800. Brewery, Tenth and Montgomery avenue.

Episcopal Hospital (O), Front and Lehigh avenue. The Humphrey Construction Co. (C), 1618 Thompson street. Cost, \$1,500. Hospital, Front and Lehigh avenue.

Philadelphia Schulyer Version (O), Tabor Station, Phila. Schreiber & Stenhauser (C), 502 Tabor road. Cost, \$1,735. Music pavilion, Eighth and Sommerville avenue.

John Hunter (O), 1172 South Broad street. J. A. Wood (C), 3032 North Sixteenth street. Cost, \$900. Garage, Carlisle and Federal streets.

Wm. B. Mann Co. (O), Fifth and Commerce streets. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$610. Factory, Fifth and Commerce streets.

Robert R. McGoodwin (O), 36 South Sixteenth street. Irwin Faust (C), 4228 North Sydenham street. Cost, \$9,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 27x54 feet, Mermaid lane and Lincoln drive.

Louis Seibold (O), 141 East Wyoming avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Two stores and dwellings, 15x37 feet, Front and Wyoming avenue.

J. W. Yost (O), 2751 Frankford avenue. W. Yost (C), 2751 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x27 feet, 2865 and 2863 Jasper street.

Burk Bros. (O), 409 Arch street. John N. Gill & Co. (C), 1213 Filbert street. Cost, \$80,000. Factory, brick, two and three stories, 39x88 feet, 919 and 919 North Third street.

Charles R. Land (O), 1422 Mayfield street. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, J and Bleigh streets.

J. W. Mortimer (O), 3024 E street. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, 3126 Emerald street.

E. K. Plumly (O), 213 North Fourth street. Harrison C. Rea Co. (C), 1027 Wood street. Cost, \$52,000. Factory, brick, four stories, 68x100 feet, Federal and Juniper streets.

Morris Schultz (O), 1535 South Third st. M. Firschner (C), 421 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$2,200. Stable, brick, two stories, 30x29 feet, 1537 South Fifth street.

W. H. Young (O), 2609 South Eighth st. Cost, \$1,600. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet. Cost, \$1,400. Dwelling. Cost, \$227,300. Twenty-one dwellings. Cost, \$24,700. Nineteen dwellings, Eighth and Shunk streets.

G. Gallo (O), 2079 Margaret street. A. Fabrizio (C), 1509 Wanroth street. Cost, \$1,450.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. **C** is for contractor.

Frank Curran (O), Richmond and Elkhart streets. Louis E. Faulkner (C), 2339 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$4,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x35 feet, Allegheny avenue and Miller street.

Walter Rowland (O), Lyceum and Dexter streets. Cost, \$6,500. Two dwellings, brick, one story, 16x37 feet, Roxborough avenue and Ridge avenue.

T. J. Wair (O), 3226 North Fifteenth street. H. A. Helms (C), 2441 Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$2,500. One store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Ninth and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$60,000. Thirty dwellings.

Laurel Hill Cemetery Co. (O), Ridge avenue

and Clearfield street. E. R. Clarke Co. (C), East Walnut lane, Roxborough, Pa. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 20x34 feet, Ridge avenue and Clearfield street.

M. W. Young (O), 1944 North Philip street. P. Haibach Contracting Co. (C), 2530 West Thompson street. Cost, \$6,000. Ice plant, one story, 41x50 feet, 1944 North Philip street.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, \$4,000. Office and signal tower, brick, one story, 23x85 feet, Blabon and Richmond Branch.

F. Portner (O), 1901 South Fifth street. H. Wilson (C), 513 Queen street. Cost, \$1,000. Shop, 1901 South Fifth street.

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Embossed Wall Covering Co.
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Easy to the Foot, Inexpensive, Quickly Installed.
Can be used over old or new floors and stairs, wood,
concrete or any good foundation.

Residence, brick, two stories, 14x42 feet. Cost, \$2,900. Two dwellings, 1831 Herbert street.

Levin Brothers (O), Eighty-first and Madison avenue. Cost, \$10,400. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x25 feet, Eighty-sixth and Lyons avenue.

Daniel Crawford (O), 701 North Sixty-third street. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x55 feet. Cost, \$45,000. Fifteen dwellings, Sixty-second and Webster streets.

R. H. Pugh (O), 5713 Market street. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x36 feet. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling, cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, Forty-sixth and DeLancey streets.

Arnholz & Shafer Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Koelle-Speth Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$5,000. Brew house, brick, one story, 46x21 feet, Thirty-first and Thompson streets.

Alterations and Additions

Montague & Co. (O), Thirty-third street. H. R. Rriest (C), 41 and 43 North Hutchinson street. Cost, \$500. Store, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets.

Spreckels' Sugar Refinery (O), Reed and Meadow streets. Cost, \$1,000. Furnace, Reed and Meadow streets.

H. C. Schmidt (O), 127 Edward street. John N. Gill Co. (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and offices, 45 and 47 North Thirteenth street.

F. Feldman (O), 1333 Catharine street. A. P. Lucker (C), 5146 Parkside avenue. Cost, \$700. Storage, 1131 Bainbridge street.

E. Woolman (O), 4709 Lancaster avenue. G. P. Einwechter (C), 241 South Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$500. Boiler house, 4709 Lancaster avenue.

Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co. (O), Hancock and Somers street. M. F. B. Construction Co. (C), Fifteenth and Arch street. Cost, \$900. Garage. Cost, \$300. Garage, 3828 North Nineteenth street.

Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane (O), Forty-ninth and Market streets. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,800. Laundry addition, Forty-ninth and Market streets.

C. F. Deetz (O), 2755 North Fifth street. O. Fleichman (C), 3118 North Ninth street. Cost, \$1,110. Stable, 2762 North Orkney street.

A. Aron (O), Eighteenth and Reed streets. A. Warskowsky (C), 543 North Seventh street. Cost, \$650. Store and dwelling, Eighteenth and Reed streets.

Wilson & Irving (O), Arrott and Large streets. J. J. Delmar (C), 2429 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$500. Boiler settings, Arrott and Large streets.

C. M. Large (O), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, Ridge avenue and Livezy street.

J. M. & S. B. J. H. Phillips (O), 431 North Felton street. Phillips Bros. (C), 431 North Felton street. Cost, \$400. Dwelling, 431 North Felton street.

John Orr (O), 2023 Germantown avenue. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$800. Garage, 2030 Randolph street.

A. C. Krumm & Son (O), 1228 Oakdale st. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$2,200. Stable, 2337 North Ninth street.

S. Schmidt & Sons (O), Second and Girard avenue. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$3,000. Power plant, Second and Girard avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (O), Philadel-

phila. George B. Clopp (C), 3207 Filbert street. Cost, \$750. Bridge, Thirtieth and Race streets.

National Beneficial Association (O), Washington, D. C. W. J. Robinson (C), 1508 Lombard street. Cost, \$2,800. Office and dwelling, 1414 Lombard street.

Continental Title and Trust Co. (O), Twelfth and Chestnut streets. J. McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, \$1,050. Pawn shop, Ninth and Locust streets.

Philadelphia Storage Battery Co. (O), Ontario and C streets. Cost, \$1,900. Chimney, premises.

J. W. Doherty (O), 4825 Brown street. Cost, \$700. Stable, 4827 Reno street.

John Wolfe (O), 1017 Pine street. H. C. Dahl (C), 213 South Eighth street. Cost, \$2,000. Residence, 1015 Pine street.

Philadelphia Country Club (O), Bala, Pa. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$800. Club house, Bala, Pa.

Mary C. Reese (O), 6129 Wayne avenue. J. W. Fretz (C), Thirteenth and Medary avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, 6129 Wayne avenue.

Michive Israel Congregation (O), Broad and York streets. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$4,000. Chapel, Fifty-fifth and Market streets.

Joseph Butterworth (O), 352 Pelham road. W. J. Gruhler Company (C), 219 High street. Cost, \$1,500. Residence, 352 Pelham road.

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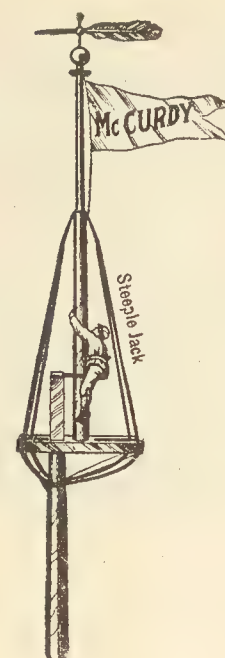
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The cleaner you wipe off the filler the cleaner the finished job will be. If you desire your oak stained it is best to have the paste filler colored, and you can obtain it from the manufacturer in the natural, in antique, golden or weathered effect, so that you need not stain the wood first.

If you want to do high grade work it is well to examine the filler surface with a magnifying glass to see if the pores are well filled and no pinholes visible, says the "Painters' Magazine. If there are such defects it is best to go over the surface with the filler a second time, but have it of thinner consistency than at first, and repeat the operation of rubbing, wiping off and sandpapering. Now you can



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apply one or two coats of white shellac, which, when hard, rub down with fine sandpaper; then put on a coat or two of hard oil finish or cabinet rubbing varnish and rub down with curled hair or hair cloth to dull the gloss. The shellac varnish may be omitted, but in that case an extra coat of varnish will be needed.

If you want merely a good eggshell glass rub the last coat with raw oil and flour of pumice and wine dry with soft cloth. For a good polish rub with flour of pumice and water first, then wipe dry and polish with rotten stone and sweet oil.

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GLAZIER'S SONG.

Oh, deep is my debt to the suffragette
As she storms the castle keep,
And smashes the panes of the ancient thanes
And makes the wardors weep.
The light of the queen's in smithereens,
The lattice yawning free,
The totals swell with each oriel—
And they all mean jobs for me!

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WALL PAPER.

Where It Was First Used, and How It Came into General Popularity.

The ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Trojans, Greeks and other early races had sufficient decorative instinct to color or paint their palace or temple walls; but they didn't "hang" their coloring up, they laid it on.

With the Middle Ages, however, we find both skins (colored leather) and textile fabrics used as wall coverings, and as these were hung from rods, etc., they gained title of "hangings." Of these productions of the loom and the needle the famous Bayeux Tapestry is a striking example. Other examples of a similar kind can readily be recalled.

But while the noble could hang tapestry on the walls of his stone castle, and even wealthy merchants and traders could do the same, ordinary folk had to make shift with white-washed walls, adorned, perhaps, with rude sprigs of stenciled blue and pink leaves and flowers.

When paperhanging—or wall paper—was introduced, and by whom is not certain. Its name, "hangings," at any rate, indicates that it was the legitimate successor of textile fabrics or tapestry—which did actually "hang." It is supposed that modern wall-paper is a French idea, and that it was invented in Paris about the year 1730. Centuries before that, however, paper hangings were in use both in China and Japan. From 1730, when the material was introduced in France, to about 1785, paper hangings appear to have been produced by the same firms as wove tapestry hangings. The first wall paper factory proper on record was that of Reveil-

lon, in Rouen, founded in 1789. During the Revolution his workmen went on strike for more wages, and their chief argument consisted in setting fire to his factory and looting it. This proved a splendid advertisement for Reveillon, whose factory was soon again rebuilt, and his business enormously increased out of sympathy for his losses. He produced papers in imitation of magnificent stuffs, brocades, tapestries, etc., that were in themselves works of art, and gave him the title of father of the wallpaper industry.

Zuber, a friend of Reveillon, established a factory wherein the extravagant idealization of Brazilian forests, Swiss scenery, and imaginative occurrences in fabulous countries were produced. Jacquemart, Defour and Limon were the more famous successors of Reveillon, during the period of 1790 to 1820.

In 1835 printing rolls, worked on a continuous strip of paper, were introduced, and the modern printing machine was invented. These two ideas completely revolutionized the wallpaper trade. What was before an article of luxury become universal property, and wallpaper, like the newspaper, owing to its cheap production, is now a necessity of the age.

Delcourt, Mader and Desfosse belongs to the period from 1820 to 1860. These were followed by Duptani, a manufacturer rich in ideas, who introduced the facsimile period, wherein wall paper became a great imitative agent. No form of mural decoration, whether marble, plaster, wood, ivory, metal, tapestry, silk, lace damask, velvet, tiles, leather, paint, fresco, glass, mosaic inlay or wrought iron forgings, has escaped imitation in wallpaper. —'Decorative Finisher.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The attention of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature was occupied this week by the investigation of the extortion charges against Senator Stillwell. Action was consequently deferred on many of the important measures before that committee, including Senator Foley's bill (No. 1481) providing for the registration of architects. It is understood, however, that this measure is likely to be reported out of committee in time for consideration by both houses of the Legislature. Similar bills have been passed by three earlier Legislatures, only to be rejected by the Chief Executive. While Governor Sulzer has not declared himself concerning the Foley bill, except to say that he will consider it with an open mind, advocates of the measure who have spoken to him about it, freely predict that his approval will not be withheld if it comes before him. Favorable action by the Legislature is taken for granted, partly because of the support received by similar bills in the past and, more especially, because of assurance obtained from influential members of both houses.

The bill carries the prestige of official endorsement of the New York, Brooklyn and Central New York Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, the New York Society of Architects and the Beaux-Arts Society.

Architectural Notes

A decision having an important bearing on the expenditure of school bond money through California has been received by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hyatt from Attorney-General Webb, dealing with the matter of whether or not architects whose plans have been accepted for school buildings are obligated to provide bonds to construct the buildings themselves within their estimates in case the contractor's figures go above the estimates.

It is held by the Attorney-General that there is nothing in the present law which makes possible an affirmative answer to the question. The law, according to the Attorney-General's opinion, does not contemplate that architects shall be builders.

* * *

Twenty-two sets of plans for the new Civil Courts of New York City were received at the office of the Court House Board on Tuesday, April 1. The jury has already begun the examination of them, and will hold meetings on at least four consecutive days, to select the design which appears most meritorious. Unless there is cause to depart from the selection made by the jury, the Court House Board will appoint as the architect for the new building the one selected by the jury. Possibly more than one set of plans may be reported, in which case the Board will exercise its own judgment. Within five days after the selection each competitor will be notified of the result.

The drawings that have been submitted consist of (a) a block plan of the building, (b) a plan of the basement, (c) a plan of the first story, (d) a plan of one story containing court rooms, (f) plans of all other stories and of mezzanines, if any be desired, (g) an elevation of the south front, (h) an elevation of the west front, (i) a section taken as desired, (k) a perspective of the exterior.

Each architect is to receive one thousand dollars for his work, and the winner six per cent. of the cost of the building.

* * *

Here is a list of places where under municipal or State laws a limit is put to the height to which buildings may be erected. The number of these cities is steadily growing, and the question of the legality of the restrictions seems to be settled so far as they are concerned:

Baltimore—Fireproof buildings limited to 175 feet, and non-fireproof buildings to 85 feet.

Seranton—Limit of 125 feet.

Boston—Two and a half times the width of the street; maximum, 125 feet.

Buffalo—No height greater than four times the average of least horizontal dimension of the building.

Chicago—Absolute limit of 200 feet.

New Orleans—The height at the street line shall not exceed two and a half times the

width of the widest street which the building faces, setbacks to be counted as added to width of street.

Cleveland—Two and a half times the width of street, with maximum of 200 feet. Recesses or setbacks to be counted as added to width of street.

Jersey City—No building or structure, except a church spire, shall exceed in height two and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

Los Angeles—Limit of 150 feet.

Paterson—Warehouses and stores must not exceed 100 feet in height.

Denver—Not to exceed 12 stories. Those more than 125 feet to be fireproof.

Portland, Ore.—All buildings, except churches, limited to 150 feet.

Newark—Not to exceed 200 feet, but warehouses and stores shall not exceed 150 feet.

St. Louis—On streets less than 60 feet, two and a half times the width.

* * *

Announcement was made during the week of the awards in the competition for the new County Court House to be erected on the property bounded by Eagle, Lodge, Steuben and Columbia streets, Albany. Hoppin & Koen, of 244 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, were selected architects for the building and will receive for their services a sum equal to six per cent. upon the cost of the work in the following installments: Upon completion of the preliminary studies a sum sufficient to increase the architect's payment to one-fifth of the total estimate fee; upon completion of contract drawings and specifications two-fifths additional of such fee; for other drawings, for supervision and for administration, the remainder of the fee from time to time in proportion to the progress of work.

The next three architects in the contest who were successful in winning prizes were Griffin & Wynkoop, 30 Church street, who stood second, receiving \$500; Hewitt & Bottomley, 527 Fifth avenue, third, \$300, and Albro & Lindeberg, 2 West Forty-seventh street, fourth, \$200.

Including plumbing, heating, ventilating, wiring, permanent furniture and fixtures, but exclusive of movable furniture, mural decorations, architectural and engineering fees, and the acquisition and clearing of the site, the building will cost about \$672,000. Franklin B. Ware, 1170 Broadway, is architectural adviser, and Frank Miles Day and Walter Cook were appointed by the Committee to act with the advisor on the jury of awards.

* * *

Architects who are submitting competitive sketches for the Civic Centre (City Hall and police station) which is to be erected by the city of Mount Vernon, New York State, in the north side of Fifth street, Stevens and Valentine avenues, include: B. H. Simonson, 315 Fifth avenue; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East Thirty-ninth street; James Gamble Rogers, 11

East Twenty-fourth street; Milton See & Son, 6 West Twenty-second street; George Bartlett, 103 Park avenue; Werner & Windolph, 27 West Thirty-third street; John P. Walther, 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, all of New York City, and R. A. Greenfield, 37 Prospect avenue; Charles Miller, 137 Vista place, William Kraiss, 121 South Ninth avenue; Walter Stickles, Post Office Building, and William B. Middletown, 45 East Sidney avenue, all of Mount Vernon. John R. Rockhart, Mt. Vernon, is supervising architect.

* * *

On Saturday week, by invitation of C. R. Van Buskirk, whose firm, Van Buskirk & Leslie, are the architects of the buildings now nearing completion at the baseball grounds, Franklin avenue and Sullivan street, Brooklyn, members of the New York Society of Architects paid a visit to the works.

After partaking of luncheon, Mr. Van Buskirk conducted his fellow members over the various parts of the gigantic structure, which is the largest of its kind in the world, having a seating capacity for 30,000 spectators, with standing room for 40,000 more. The main construction is steel and concrete, with exterior facing of variegated brick and terra cotta.

The upper tiers are reached by gradients of one in six. A principal feature of the building is the immense rotunda, forming the entrance to the three galleries, access to which is so arranged that the different grades of spectators are kept entirely separate after leaving the pay windows. This rotunda has a clear span of 80 feet, and is finished in Italian marble.

The administration offices, waiting rooms, toilets, etc., are very complete and admirably arranged for the purpose they are intended to fulfil. The total cost of the buildings is \$375,000.

Among the architects in the party were Messrs. B. Driesler, A. E. Fischer, A. Goldberg, H. Holder, Mr. McIntyre, C. W. Mullin, L. Samenfild, S. Sass, C. Schubert, E. Wherlin, C. B. White, and W. Vlockening.

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 23, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

A writer in the pages of the "Strand Magazine" pokes some good natured fun at the so-called "cubists, futurists and post-impressionists" after this wholesome fashion of thinking:

"It is difficult to believe that more than a few hours have passed since the post-impressionists dumbfounded the town with random dabs of thick paint; and yet they are old-fashioned already, for the cubists and the futurists have followed and blotted them out. The futurists are artful in their choice of title, for nothing can possibly get ahead of the future; but in practice they are already passed by the geometrists.

"The stolid conservatism of the cubists gave the geomerrists their opportunity. The cubist should know better than to stick to his cube—that way lies stagnation; you must stick to nothing nowadays, and at nothing, or you will be left in the hopeless distance. When you have painted a picture in cubes you should go on and paint more in triangles, circles, polygons, parallelograms, trapeziums, dodecahedrons, conic sections, and what not. The cubists should have seen that; but they lost their opportunity, and the geometrists have done it first.

"It is the claim of all the innovators—post-impressionists, symbolists, cubists, futurists and the rest—that by their novel methods they express the inner and more recondite unutterability of the indistinguishable, or thereabouts. But it is quite evident that the painter who limits his means of expression to the solid, uncompromising right-angled cube narrows his range to the expression of the more stodgy, solid, and commonplace unutterabilities. The geometrist, free as air, has at his disposal the rotund, bubbling jollity of the circle, the upstart sharpness of the isosceles triangle, the unaccommodating antagonism of the trapezium, the many-sided versatility of the polygon, and an infinity more of such resources."

* * *

The cubist influence in architecture has fortunately yet to assert itself to any alarming extent. The case of that California innovator who attempted certain box-like structures in the cubist vein enjoys to date an isolation as splendid as it is deserved. This idea of a cubist architecture is not, we think, without its possibilities of humor. We can almost fancy the extravagances to which the idea might be brought in the hands of a clever artist aided and abetted by something resembling a healthy sense of humor.

* * *

The architectural exhibition, an annual event at this time, is now open in the galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts. For some reason, an oversight possibly, the "Guide" was not included in the list of those invited to attend a private view held one day last

week. A review of this exhibition will be a feature of next week's "Guide."

* * *

Chairman Powell Evans, of the Fire Prevention Commission, finds, just as the "Guide" predicted, the most appalling indifference to regulations in the city's playhouses.

"We have investigated twenty-four buildings from March 29 to April 19," says Mr. Evans in his report. "Our investigation has not had time to cover the constructional defects, but we have gone into such details as fire doors, hose, buckets, and the firemen who are placed on the job. With the exception of two they have all had defects which should be known to the Fire Marshal. We find dangerous conditions at stage entrances, exits are blocked, fire escapes are in bad condition, extinguishers are missing, and many were to be found which have not been recharged for three years. Many fire doors were found, the weights of which had been cut off and were therefore not operative.

"Green firemen who have spent less than a week in the service of the department, without instruction, have been sent to watch the safety of 3,000 or more people in a great many cases. In some places empty buckets were found, and in other cases they had been placed behind scenery, where they were invisible and inaccessible. Many fire doors were found entirely off their hinges and some buildings were found which did not have a skylight over the stage, a fault in which the horrible Iroquois Theatre fire, in Chicago, had its origin.

"Edwin F. Clark, chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, found that in some theaters conditions are so bad that remodeling is the only safe and sane remedy. Some theaters need more aisle space and less crowding in the boxes. One which was passed by Fire Marshal Lattimer as good has exits which are insufficient and stairs which would have to be reconstructed to be rendered safe. Hot air is used in the theatre in place of low pressure steam heat, and gas stoves were found in unoccupied dressing rooms underneath the auditorium. And yet this theatre was recommended for a license by Fire Marshal Lattimer.

"One theater was found to have improper skylights over the stage, poor-constructed asbestos curtain, and water in the cellar to such depth that if allowed to remain it will injure the foundations of the building. The fire escapes are bad and there is a small building in the court of the theater which should be removed to give room for necessary emergency exits."

* * *

The disposition observable in certain quarters to make Fire Marshal Lattimer the goat for all of these theatrical delinquencies is, we think, a grave mistake. For years certain

high officials in the city department have been supplied with choice seats in many of the leading theaters with the passive understanding that Fire Chief Lattimer would not be permitted to interfere too strenuously with their back stage arrangements. Whether this practice still continues, Fire Marshal Lattimer is in a position to know. In any event his force has been at no time adequate to the problem assigned it. Given a sufficient number of men, Marshal Lattimer can probably enforce the fire regulations as effectively as any other man who might be named to succeed him. It is well to understand in all the noise and hubbub incident to these fire prevention regulations that under preceding administrations Marshal Lattimer was not permitted to go beyond an admonitory stage of attention to the abuses now being disclosed while under the present regime he has had more than enough to do with the force at his disposal in investigating and reporting upon the origin of fires without attempting the exhaustive inspection of existing preventive conditions brought about under Chairman Evans' commission.

* * *

Associated with Mr. Evans in this commission are Jesse D. Burks, of the Municipal Research Bureau; J. D. Malloy, Walter F. Ballinger, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, William C. Haddock, Robert T. Perry, Charles A. Hexamer and R. H. Newbern.

* * *

In reply to the charges made by Powell Evans, chairman of the Fire Prevention Commission, that lax methods existed in the Fire Marshal's office, that inexperienced firemen were on duty and that dangerous conditions were found in many buildings which had been reported favorably to the city, John Lattimer, Fire Marshal, said:

"I have nothing to do with the Bureau of Building Inspection or the Bureau of Fire in any way other than at times when inspection is made. If the Bureau of Fire sends firemen to only twenty-four of the thirty-six theaters visited by the Bureau of Building Inspection that is no fault of mine. My duty is to recommend that the firemen be sent.

"I believe that Mr. Evans is wrong in stating that I neglected to take the trouble of filling in the blanks which were left for me to use.

"When I returned with approval applications for licenses for the present year for theaters and places of amusement with favorable recommendations and stated that the same had complied with the requirements of the law, such was the case.

"I wish Mr. Evans would give the names of the theaters where he reports such unusual conditions, then we might take immediate action. I have nothing to say to the recommendations he has made for the reconstruction of the theaters' inspection provisions at the present time.

"Mr. Evans asserts that there is no co-operation existing between the fire marshal and the Departments of Fire and Building In-

spection. As to this I have to say that I was on an inspection tour with the heads of the Department of Fire and Building Inspection

only this week. I believe that this is an indication of the existence of the co-operation that exists between the three departments."

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



VII.

CHARLES BARTON KEEN, A. I. of A. April 23, 1913.

Charles Barton Keen has made himself so completely the master of a certain picturesque order of country house design that his work may be said to stand apart as a model of all that is most admirable in this difficult metier. In the several schools of the colonial, in adaptations of the Pennsylvania farmhouse type and a skilful and original blending of these types peculiar to Mr. Keen's genius in design the subject of this little sketch may be said to be without a peer in American architecture. Charles Barton Keen was born in Philadelphia in 1868, the son of Charles B. and Harriet T. Keen, received his education in the public schools and Rugby Military Academy. He

studied architecture at the architectural school of the University of Pennsylvania and abroad, principally in Spain, Italy and the Orient. Mr. Keen began practice of architecture with T. P. Chandler, and while in the employ of this well-known architect, taught architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He was for a time head draftsman in the office of Mr. Frank Miles Day. In 1893 Mr. Keen entered upon active practice as the head of the firm of Keen & Mead, an association terminated in 1900, in which year he embarked in practice for himself.

Among the many notable things American architecture owes to Mr. Keen may be men-

Wire for Electricity

Some people think that wiring a house or place of business for Electric Light means damage to decorations and fixtures—the ripping out of walls and ceilings.

The fact is, nowadays, electric wiring is accomplished well and quickly without noise or dirt, at a minimum of expense and inconvenience. We will obtain wiring estimates for you without charge or obligation to use our service.



tioned the Administration Building of the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital, designed in collaboration with Mr. Mead; Mr. Samuel Megargee's house at Bryn Mawr; the P. M. Sharpless house at West Chester; the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. at West Chester; the residence of C. H. Clark, Jr., at Devon; the alteration and restoration work at Patrick Henry's old home at Red Hill, Va.; the house of Mr. Louis J. Kolb at School Lane; the house of A. D. Marshall, of the McClintic Marshall Construction Company at East End, Pittsburgh; the home of Mr. R. B. Ward, at New Rochelle, N. Y., and the house of Mr. C. H. Geist at Overbrook, Philadelphia. Mr. Keen is also the designer of the Chauncey Olcott house at Saratoga Springs, New York, one of the finest examples of the farm type of country house in America. Mr. Keen is an active supporter of every movement launched for the advancement of architecture as a profession, is a member of a number of well known clubs and architectural societies and is personally witty, well-informed and agreeable albeit so modest that it was only at the expense of the most tireless questioning that the "Guide" man was able to gather the slender material embodied in the foregoing sketch. Men in the profession who know Mr. Keen's work in its splendid range of dignity, charm, originality and beauty will recognize the absence of the laudatory note as in a sense characteristic of one of the admitted masters of American domestic architecture. As good wine is said to need no bush so may the work of Mr. Keen be said to need no eulogy. The examples mentioned in the little list given above number some of the most successful country houses to be met with on American soil—houses that bespeak the master of design in every line, exterior, interior, setting,—and most difficult of all—general atmosphere.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which sent its agent, Grant B. Shippley, to Europe some time ago to investigate creosoting methods there, has decided as a result to build a big creosoting plant at Middletown, Pa.

**The Long-Bell Lumber Company, large yellow pine manufacturers of Kansas City, Mo., has opened Philadelphia sales office at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets in charge of G. E. Davidson, who will cover the Middle Atlantic and New England States and Canada.

**The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., has purchased the controlling interest in the Kellogg-Mackay Company, of Chicago, which, for the past 15 years, has been the Western representatives for the sale of the boilers of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company. The new officers of the Kellogg-Mackay Company are: President, William K. Pierce; first vice-president, C. V. Kellogg; second vice-president, W. F. Woodruff; secretary, P. M. Beecher; assistant secretary, E. W. Payne; treasurer, F. W. Fix; assistant treasurer, H. B. Detlor. This acquisition by the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, it is announced, while in no way affecting the established policy of the business, will assist the Chicago company materially in advancing its interests throughout the West on a most conservative basis. The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Company will continue to manufacture the boilers sold by the Kellogg-Mackay Company as heretofore, and plans are under way for greatly improving the conditions of the reorganized company.

**At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association held in Manchester, N. H., late in March, the following officers were elected: President, Irving H. Chase, Plymouth; vice-president, John H. Walker, of Newmarket; treasurer and clerk, L. Ashton Thorp, of Manchester. Directors: Governor Samuel D. Felker, of Rochester; James B. Tennant, of Concord; J. B. Fellows, of Suncook; Frank B. Clark, of Dover, and Charles A. Bailey, of Suncook. Warren Tripp, who has been president of the association since it was organized, would not accept a renomination owing to poor health. A very fine tribute was tendered Mr. Tripp for his long service, in the form of a resolution.

**United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., held its annual meeting at Dunkirk, N. Y., February 26, when the following directors were chosen: Henry T. Cole, Detroit; George C. Blackmore, Pittsburg; William L. and Frederick W. Herendeen, Geneva; Jesse Brooks Nichols, Detroit; Joseph J.

Blackmore, New York; James H. Dempsey, Cleveland; Merele B. Moon, Charles C. Jenks, George Ducharme, Detroit, and Robert J. Gross, Dunkirk. The annual report to the stockholders showed improved conditions in all departments. Only one change was made in the board, James H. Dempsey, of Cleveland, being elected in place of S. K. Pittman, of Detroit, resigned. The annual report to the stockholders showed improved conditions in all departments.

**The McFarland Lumber Company, Crozer Building, has added W. S. Burch to its staff. Mr. Burch, who spent many years in the employ of the Burton Lumber Company, Charleston, S. C., came to this city about a year ago as local manager for the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Company.

**Richardson & Boynton Company, New York, manufacturers of the Richardson line of steam and hot water heaters, has appointed E. F. Glore manager of sales. Mr. Glore has been in Philadelphia for a number of years, where he was connected with the heating supply trade. He was previously identified with the trade in New York and will be welcomed back by his many friends.

**Announcement has just been made that Lewis Doster, for many years secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has resigned to accept a connection as general sales representative for Joshua Oldham & Sons, well known saw manufacturers of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Doster will make his headquarters at Cincinnati. Mr. Doster will for the time being continue his relations with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association pending final arrangements for his successor. Lewis Doster has many friends in the hardwood manufacturing industry who will wish him every success in his new connection. He has been secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association since its organization in 1903, and contributed loyal services in the upbuilding of the organization. During his activities he traveled widely throughout the country and enjoys a large acquaintance among lumber manufacturing interests which should stand him in good stead in his new activities.

**Pressed Metal Radiator Company, Pittsburgh, announces the election of the following directors at a recent meeting: A. W. Mellow, F. C. Perkins, R. B. Mellow, John W. Garland, H. A. Phillips, John K. Frye and H. C. Shaw. The present officers of the company are: President, John K. Frye; vice-president, F. C. Perkins; secretary, A. M. Pearson; treasurer, H. C. Shaw.

**The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held April 10. The attendance was lighter than usual at the business meeting held in the Crozer Building in the afternoon, but at the banquet, held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in the evening, one hundred and fifty members and guests were present. Benjamin Stoker was elected president; William H. Fritz, vice-president; Charles P. Maule, treasurer, unanimously, the ballot being cast by Secretary John H. Lank. There were six candidates for three vacancies in the Board of Directors and the trio elected were: Horace A. Reeves, Jr., Samuel Roberts and S. H. Shearer. The following were elected auditors: S. B. Vrooman, Franklin Smedley and Eli B. Hallowell. R. C. Lippincott was elected as trustee of the Relief Fund. All those elected were called upon for speeches and responded in the usual happy vein.

**William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet, is one of the first representatives of the heating and ventilating trade to be given so prominent a place in a national administration. Mr. Redfield has long been president and treasurer of the J. H. Williams Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of pipe wrenches and drop forgings. He is also the vice-president of the American Blower Company, of Detroit.

**With the announcement of the decision in the new County Court House competition comes the formal announcement of dissolution of one of the invited firm of competitors, Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield. The firm has been in existence since 1908. It was the winner of the competition for the Federal Post Office Building and Court House, at Denver, Colo.; it was second in the competition for the Commerce and Labor Building, at Washington; and, some time ago, its members were appointed the architects for the Armory for the District of Columbia. During the last few months the members of the firm begun to practice independently. Mr. Litchfield has recently won the competition for the Fletcher Savings & Trust Company's building, at Indianapolis, Ind. He is now located at 477 Fifth avenue, New York City, while Mr. Tracy and Mr. Swartwout still retain their offices at 244 Fifth avenue.

**Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters of Newark (N. J.) and Vicinity elected the following officers at its annual meeting, March 18: President, Walter A. Lawson; vice-president, John G. Kellar; treasurer, William M. Whitlock; secretary, Harry Geiser; member of Executive Committee, Robert Berla. Thomas G. Badgley was appointed sergeant-at-arms. Delegates to the annual convention of the National Association will be chosen at the May meeting.

**The month of March witnessed something like hesitation in the building trade. Measured by the large gains shown in the preceding months of 1913 and the last quarter of 1912, the small increase over the month of March, 1912—less than 1 per cent.—reported for 120 cities by Bradstreet's seems a slight one, though the volume of building permitted for

in March was much larger than in either January or February. The total expenditure at 120 cities for March aggregated \$71,121,145, as against \$70,589,363 in March last year and \$56,002,485 in February, 1913. There is here shown a gain of 27 per cent. over February, but a gain of only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. over March last year. Of the 120 cities reporting, sixty-eight show gains while fifty-two show decreases as compared with March last year. For the first quarter of the current year the expenditures aggregate \$186,602,983, a gain of 9.2 per cent., this following a gain in the first quarter of 1912 of only 1.5 per cent. over the like period of 1911.

**Toch Brothers, pain manufacturers, of 320 Fifth avenue, New York City, have extended their offices and are now occupying the entire southerly half of the seventh floor.

**The Atlantic Portland Cement Company (Frank Vernon) has removed its offices from 103 Park avenue to the Forty-second Street Building at 30 East Forty-second street, New York.

**Guy Lowell, of 225 Fifth avenue, New York, is to be the architect and superintendent of construction of the new court house in that city. The plans of Mr. Lowell were selected from those submitted by twenty-two competitors. Robert S. Peabody, Frank Miles Day and John Lawrence Mauran composed the jury. Mr. Lowell entered the general competition, and was one of the ten selected from seventy-one competitors to enter the final competition along with the original ten architects and firms, later increased to twelve. According to the terms of the competition, Mr. Lowell will receive at once \$10,000, which will be deducted from the commission of 6 per cent. on the cost of the building and all fixtures exclusive of furniture and lighting.

**C. Grant La Farge, of La Farge & Morris, architects, has retired from the Board of Directors of the Architects' Offices, Inc., and William S. Post, of George B. Post & Sons, has been elected to fill his place.

**Ralph Van Vechten, vice-president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, has retired as a director of the United States Gypsum Company.

**A bill to require engineers to pass examinations and receive licenses before practicing their profession in New York State is again being considered in the New York Legislature. The bill was introduced by Mr. Larrimer and is No. 1126 on the Assembly files. In general, it is similar to the McGrath bill, introduced two years ago, and has the backing of the Technical League of America. The committee in charge of the bill gave a hearing upon it April 1. A number of engineers appeared in opposition.

**The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for architectural and structural steel draftsman, for men only, on May 7 and 8. Five years' experience in engineering work or drafting is a prerequisite to eligibility for appointment from this examination; of these

five years a technical school training will be considered equivalent to three years.

**Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company stockholders are receiving offers of the privilege of subscribing to \$1,000,000 additional common stock at par in the ratio of one new share for every two shares held. Payments are to be made as follows: Thirty dollars a share on or before May 10, \$30 a share on July 10 and \$40 on October 10. The company's report for 1912 showed net profits of \$672,547, and the surplus after deducting cash dividends of \$300,000 was \$472,547.

**Hudson Boiler Manufacturing Company, New York, will hereafter represent the Abendroth Company in the New York City territory for the sale of the Abendroth line of heaters, boilers, stoves, ranges and soil pipe. John S. Kane and A. S. Grant, formerly of the Abendroth Company, whose headquarters are in Aeolian Hall, on West Forty-second street.

**New York Central Iron Works, formerly located at Geneva, N. Y., has now occupied its new plant at Hagerstown, Md. The present officers of the company, recently elected, are: President, M. P. Moller; vice-president, Thomas W. Pangborn; treasurer, C. E. Williams; secretary, M. T. Kelleher.

**Richmond Radiator Company, New York, is arranging to build a one-story brick and concrete foundry and machine shop, 100 feet by 354 feet, on the site recently purchased by the company at Millnor and Devereaux streets, Philadelphia.

**The Brooklyn Superintendent of Buildings, the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate, and the Commissioner of Public Works, L. H. Pounds, have all expressed their approval of the proposal to leave three-family houses out of the tenement classification. For years the leading real estate interests of The Bronx have contended for the same privilege.

**J. E. Chamberlain, for some years connected with Evans, Almirall & Co., New York, in their engineering department, has resigned to accept a position in another field of work.

**Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, is the title of a new corporation a charter for which has been applied for in the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County. Those signing the application include C. Burchfield Kennedy, Joseph E. McGuinness, James J. O'Sullivan, Frank B. Darragh and William F. Hughes.

**The Borough of Manhattan will spend \$1,500,000 for street paving this year. Riverside Drive will be resurfaced at a cost of \$200,000 between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The West Drive in Central Park will be rebuilt at a cost of \$100,000.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Reduces the Rates on Building Materials—Rough Lumber on Free List.

Congress met in special session on Monday, April 7, and a new tariff bill was at once presented in the House, when it will go to the Senate, perhaps to be considerably modified. Among the tentative items on the bill are these:

Rough lumber, hewn timber, shingles and lath, iron ore and nails, asbestos, common clay, coal, copper ore, crude rubber, statuary and turpentine are put on the freelist.

Rates on all brick have been cut on the average from 30.23 per cent. to 10.28 per cent., tile from 47.84 per cent. to 23.36 per cent., and asphalt from 37.05 per cent. to 9.62 per cent.

Window glass has been given an average reduction on all glasses of from 46.38 per cent. to 28.31 per cent. Plate glass, which may be considered a luxury, still retains a duty of nearly 40 per cent., the average being 38.45 per cent. in place of the duty of 63.95 per cent. in the law.

Sawed cabinet woods, which were 12.75 per cent. in 1912, are now 10 per cent.; casks, barrels, etc., which were 30 per cent., are now 14.77 per cent., and house furniture, which was 35 per cent., is now 15 per cent.

Lime, from 5 cents per cwt. to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Portland, Roman and other hydraulic cement, reduced from about 32 cents per barrel to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, ground or calcined, pearl hardening for paper makers' use, Keene's cement, or other cement of which gypsum is the component material of chief value, and cements not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Marble, rough, from 65 cents to 50 cents a cubic foot.

Marble articles, from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Granite and building stone, dressed, from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Steam engines, printing presses, machine tools, from 30 to 15 per cent.

Ocher and other earths, present rates range from $\frac{1}{4}$ cent to $\frac{3}{8}$ cent a pound; proposed rate, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Orange mineral, from $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound to 25 per cent. Zinc oxide, from 1 cent a pound to 10 per cent. Paints, colors, etc., from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. White lead, from 3 cents a pound to 25 per cent.

Pig iron and slabs, which were 16.35 per cent. and 17.79 per cent., have been cut to 8 per cent. in each case; beams, girders and all other structural iron, from 23.20 per cent. to 12 per cent., and forgings from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Round iron, from \$8 and \$12 a ton to 8 per cent.

Iron and steel forgings, from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Sheet steel or iron, now \$6 to \$18, cut to 20 per cent.

Tin plate, now \$24 a ton, cut to 20 per cent.

Steel wire, 20 per cent.

Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, 15 per cent.; cast iron pipe of every description, 12 per cent.; chain or chains of all kinds of iron or steel, 20 per cent.; table, kitchen and hospital utensils, 25 per cent.; rivets, studs and steel points, 20 per cent.; screws, 25 per cent.; copper in rolled plates, sheets and rods, 5 per cent.; lead-bearing ores of all kinds, one-half cent per pound on the lead contained therein; lead dross and lead bullion, 25 per cent.; nickel, 10 per cent.; in sheets or strips, 20 per cent.

NEW IDEAS, MATERIALS AND DEVICES.

A New Electric Fan.

If one uses an oscillating wall fan, one's nerves are constantly wrought up through fitful grabbing of shifting documents. The stationary desk fan ruffles up one's hair and temper and makes perspiration preferable to annoyance.

But there seems to be a solution to the problem this year in the form of a new idea in desk fans being introduced by the Racine Electric Company, of Racine, Wis. The manufacturers contend that it removes every fan objection, because it projects the air away from, rather than toward, the person sitting near.

In operation, the fan forces the air upward from the desk, dilates it as it strikes the deflecting surfaces directly above, and gives a circulating movement to the heated, impure air above the workers' heads, and so forcing it out of the room through the windows opened at the top and at the same time permitting fresh air to find access to the room through the same avenue.

The Lane Joist Hanger:

The Lane Brothers Company, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have a joist hanger which is said to save considerable time in framing. Their device is the result of long-continued experience looking to the absolute security of joists where they abut their beams in frame buildings and does away with the insure process of spiking. Incidentally it provides a method of gaining support by reinforcing the carrying lugs as they drop from the top of the beam to the bottom of the joists.

Eureka Sheet Packing:

The Endura Manufacturing Company, of 6301 Eastwick avenue, Philadelphia, is introducing a sheet packing that should commend itself to building managers in search of a long-wearing packing and especially in cases where refrigerating plants are operated. The company makes this packing of a material which increases in toughness the more it is wet and makes the claim that no rubber-rotting liquids, gases, oils, ammonia or water can harm it. It is said that this material

has great pressure-resisting strength, that it caulks well, peels readily from the joint for renewals and yet has clinging tendency which makes an absolutely tight connection.

THE ANTIQUE.

She gazed at the tall old clock on the stair,
'Twas a relic of days long fled;
A costly timepiece, a treasure rare,
But lately purchased and perched up there,
"A quaint old gem!" she said.

"Did you stand in some old manor hall,
Where the firelight flickered red,
On polished floor and on carven wall,
Where fell the shadows of ladies tall
And straightly stiff?" she said.

"Did you look, perchance, on a winsome maid—
Alas! a century dead;
Softly demure and sweetly staid,
In a tortoiseshell comb and a gay brocade,
With a very short waist?" she said.

"Did you see her lover, a comely swain,
A-bending his stately head
To touch her lips and to touch again,
Till her fair cheek warmed with a crimson stain?
Oh, quaint old gem!" she said.

"Ah the wondrous pictures seen by you
In the days that now are dead."
"Dear, dear!" smiled the clock, "what a big to-do!
I wonder what she would say if she knew
I was made last week?" it said.
—T. M. ("Vanity Fair.")

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.
A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Architects Henon & Boyle, formerly of 14 South Broad street, have moved their offices to the Fuller Building, 10 South Eighteenth street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 19th, 1913:
Number of transfers..... 488
Amount of transfers.....\$1,712,807.71
Cash consideration 560,596.68
Mortgage consideration 1,152,211.03
Ground rent consideration..... 11,353.25
Which on a six per cent. basis
amounts to 189,120.84

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.,
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Coverings.

Davis & Nahikian,
1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

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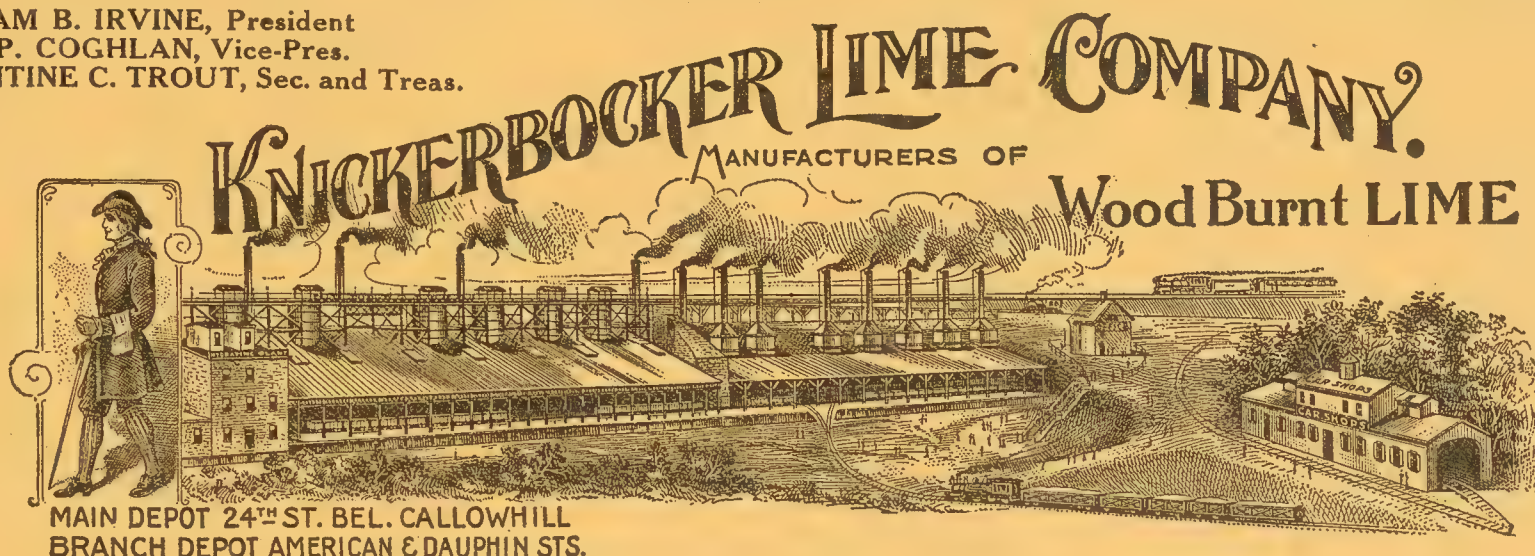
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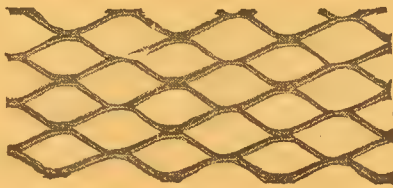
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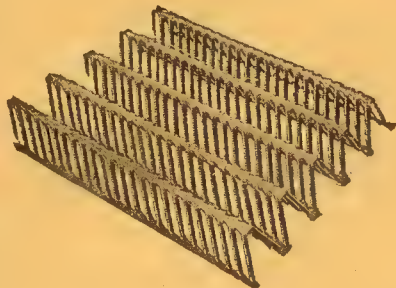
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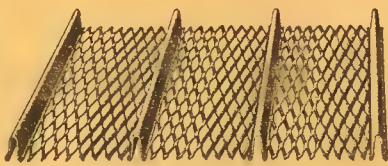


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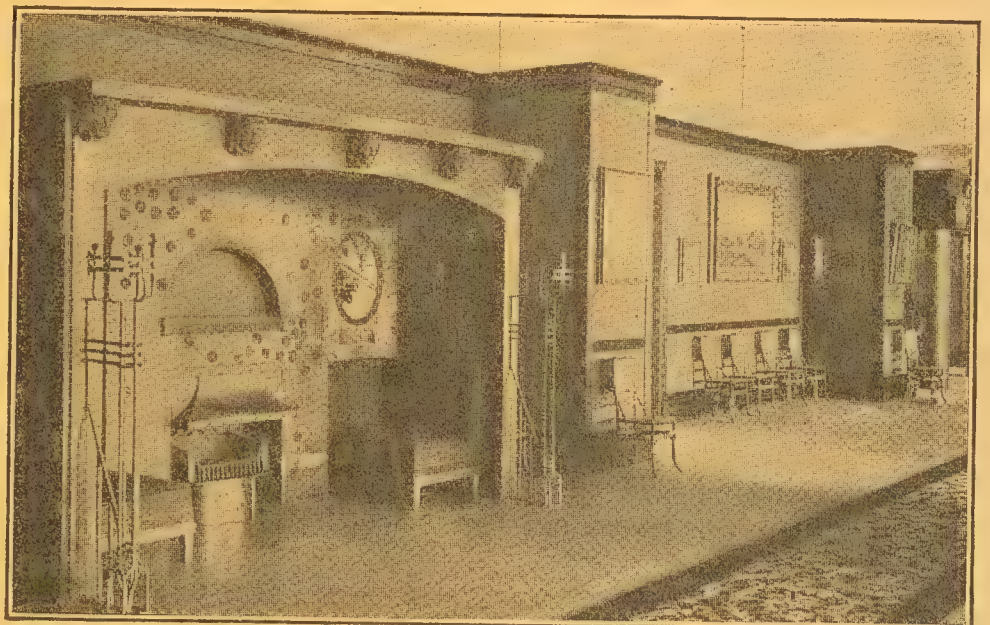
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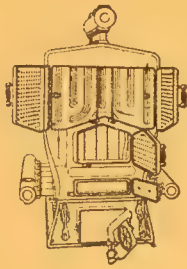
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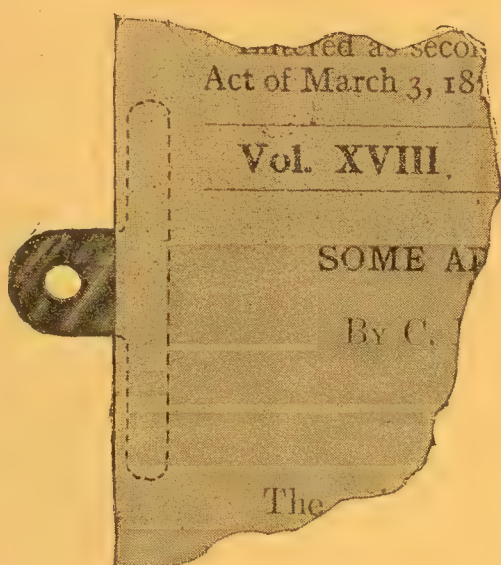
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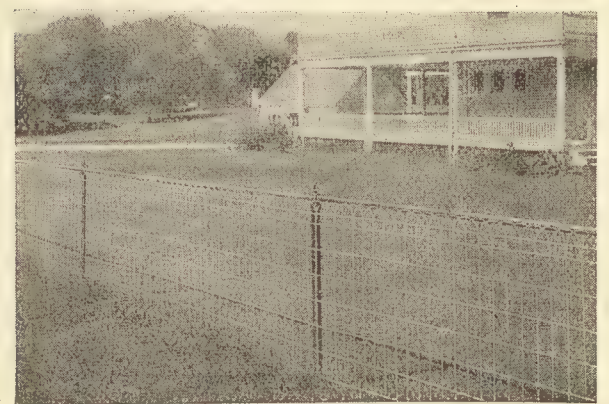
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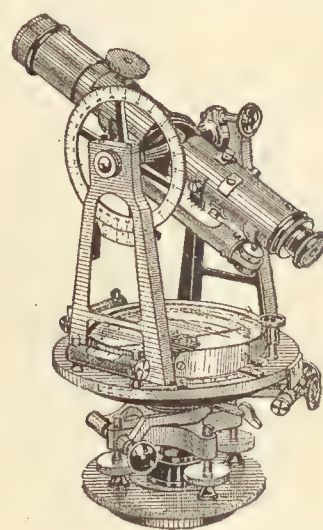
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913.

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Parish House, Morton, Pa. Architects, Nattress & Son, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owners, Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Morton, Pa. Stone, two stories, 55x38 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 30th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau & Co., 1707 Sansom street; Frank Shee, Clifton Heights, Pa.; Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; J. W. Meckert, Glenolden, Pa.; S. B. Coleman, Rutledge, Pa.; George W. Grover, Morton, Pa.

Residence and Stable and Garage, Princeton, N. J., \$25,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Dr. William Prall, Princeton, N. J. Stone and timber, two and a half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due April 30th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; S. E. Stillwell, Princeton, N. J., and J. V. Frohling, Princeton, N. J.

Stable (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, J. Stanley Reeve, Haverford, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories. Architects taking bids, due April 29th. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South 11th street; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; W. H. Roberts, New town Square, Pa.

Residence, Mt. Pocono, Pa., \$5,000. Architects, George Nattress & Son, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owner, Miss E. H. Walker, 135 Simonson avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. Stone and frame, two and a half stories, 39x40 feet, slate roof, steam heating. Architects ready for bids.

Office Building, southeast corner Sixth and Walnut streets, \$1,000,000. Architect, E. V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 925 Chestnut street. Limestone, granite, steel and concrete, seven stories, 92x210 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, concrete fire-proofing, enamel bricks, damp-proofing, Amer-

ican, Knoxville, Italian white and Belgium marbles. Architect taking bids, due May 3rd. Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; Thompson-Starrett Company, 49 Wall street, New York City; Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 420 Walnut street. Owner, W. H. Hart, Penllyn, Pa. Stone, two and a half stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Dining Room and Laundry, Byberry Farms, Pa. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, care Department of Health and Charities, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 50x200 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Owners taking bids in a few days.

Church, Twenty-eighth and Snyder avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Holy Virgin Greek Orthodox Church, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets. Brick, two stories, 30x75 feet, asbestos shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Flat House, Fiftieth and Market streets. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, four stories, 20x100 feet, tile roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Factory Buildings, Westmoreland, Allegheny avenue and C street. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Saxonia Dress Goods Mills, Howard and Palmer streets. Brick, one, two and five stories, 176 x62, 166x100, 64x28 and 64x42 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Architects have received bids.

Residence (remodeling), Upsal, Philadelphia, \$25,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, T. I. Crane, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids. Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrave street, are figuring (only bidders).

Residences (5), Ashland Village, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Arthur Boswell, 214 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. Brick and frame, two and a half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Store and Apartment House, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Bertram Ireland, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, James T. Bew, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and limestone, five stories, 56x75 feet, slag and tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, marble exterior, water-proofing. Architect taking bids, due May 8th. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Garage, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, James Purdon, Boston, Mass. Owner, Nathan Hayward, care Bell Telephone Company. Stone and plaster, two stories, 23x20 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Builders, Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street, are taking sub-bids.

Residences (10), Merion, Pa. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and a half stories, 20x35 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Residence (alt. and add.), Gwynedd, Pa.

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Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, C. O. Beaumont, on premises. Stone, two and a half stories, consists of alteration and addition and new sleeping porch. Plans in progress. Bids in about one week.

Picture Theatre, Broad and Race streets. Architect, Clyde Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Goduard & Wever, care architect. Brick, one story, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Factory (add.), Marcus Hook, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Morris Building. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, Congo roof. Owners have received bids.

Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. Architect, private plans. Owners, United States Government, H. R. Stanford, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Brick and granite, four stories, 99x306 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating from central plant, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners have received bids.

Residences (70), Chester, Pa. Architects, Durham Brothers, Heed Building. Owners, James McCrea & Bro., 1313 Arch street. Brick, two stories, 16x42 feet each, steam heating. Owners are taking sub-bids.

School Building, Gloucester, N. J., \$15,000. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, School Board of Gloucester. Brick and stone trimmings, one story, slate roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one month.

Theatres and Stores, Parkesburg, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Butler & Moore, Parkesburg, Pa. Brick, concrete floors and steel, fireproof, two stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Garage, Eighteenth and Oxford streets. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 80x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 14-16-18 South Broad street. Architects, Furness Evans & Co., Provident Life Building. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Arcade Building, Broad Street Station. Brick, terra cotta and stone, fireproof, twelve stories. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Stable and Farm Buildings, Media, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Rose Tree Farm, Media, Pa.

Stone and frame, one and two stories, 17x34 and 124x74 feet. Architects have received bids.

Store Building, Sixty-third and Woodbine avenue. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Gordon Smith, care of architect. Brick, one story, 34x21 feet, tin roof. Architects have received bids.

Dormitory (add.), Chew street and Church lane. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Little Sisters of the Poor, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories. Plans about completed. Architects will be ready for bids in a few days.

Home (add.), Wilmington, Del. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Little Sisters of the Poor, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Hall, Nineteenth and Catharine streets, \$30,000. Architects, Milligan & Pearson, 520 Walnut street. Owners, Odd Fellows (Colored), on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 50x125 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Revised plans in progress.

Parochial School, Clarksburg, W. Va. Architect, Ed. J. Wood, Clarksburg, W. Va. Owners, Immaculate Conception R. C. Church, Clarksburg, W. Va. Brick and stone, two stories and basement, 93x102 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due May 3rd. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence, Villanova, Pa. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and plaster, two and a half stories, 50x35 feet, and wing, 25x25 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, St. Davids, Pa. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Sheldon Catlin, St. Davids, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and a half stories, 58x26 feet, shingle roof, steam heating from central plant, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will soon take bids.

Fire Tower, Camden, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, De Zeng-Standard Company, East State and

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Twentieth streets, Camden. Brick, four stories. Plans completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Store Building, Collingswood, N. J. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owners, Collingswood Building Company, Collingswood, N. J. Frame, two stories, 76x23 feet. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Bottling House, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Charles H. Caspar, 48 North Fifteenth street. Owners, F. A. Poth & Son, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Brick, one story, 50x67 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; W. S. Higbee, Atlantic City, N. J.

Garage, Forty-seventh and Market streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, United Gas Improvement Company, Broad and Arch streets. Brick and steel, one story, 52x117 feet, slag roof (steam heating and electric work reserved). Owners taking bids. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Office Building, southeast corner Sixth and Walnut streets, \$1,000,000. Architect, E. V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 925 Chestnut street. Limestone, granite, steel and concrete, seven stories, 92x210 feet, steam heating, electric lighting, tile roof, concrete fireproofing, enamel bricks, dampproofing, American, Knoxville, Italian white and Belgium marbles. Architect taking bids, due May 3rd. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, I. Mansbach, Atlantic City, N. J. Frame, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, consists of interior alterations and addition. Plans in progress.

Residence, West Chester, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, R. L. Morgan, care West End Trust Company. Stone, two and a half stories, 35x46 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, electric lighting, oak floors. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Princeton, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owner, Franklin Bunn, Princeton, N. J. Stone and frame, two and a half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids, due April 29th. F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange, are figuring.

Garage, 3430 Chestnut street. Architect, Charles W. Denny, Hale Building. Owners, Sweeten Automobile Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, fireproof, two stories, 55x90 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Apartment House (alt.), Park and Montgomery avenues. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, T. W.

Rogers, core architect. Brick and stone, four stories, slate and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due May 5th. The following are figuring: S. B. McDowell, 1937 Montgomery avenue; H. Hazlett, 1701 North Twentieth street; A. Chambely, 243 South Tenth street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Church, Bay View, Va. Architect, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Lower Northampton Baptist Church, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 50x85 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking general bids, due May 3rd. The following are figuring: C. H. Legg, Cape Charles, Va.; H. B. Pilchard, Pocomoke City, Md.; T. H. Mitchell, Salisbury, Md.; I. D. Ireland, Marconville, Va.; Tussey & McAllen, Princess Anne, Md.

Apartment House, Forty-first and Baltimore avenue. Architects, Milligan & Pierson, 520 Walnut street. Owner, J. R. Deacon, Perry Building. Brick and limestone, four stories, 40x110 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due May 2nd. F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street, is figuring, and owner is taking sub-bids, due May 5th.

Store and Residence (alt. and add.), 3036 Kensington avenue. Architects, Milligan & Pierson, 520 Walnut street. Owner, A. Carroll, 3063 Kensington avenue. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Factory (add.), Camden, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Warren-Webster Company, Point and Pearl streets, Camden. Brick and concrete, two stories, 30x70 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due May 3rd. J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street, is figuring.

Bank and Office Building, Williamsport, Pa. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, First National Bank, Williamsport, Pa. Brick, granite, terra cotta and steel, fireproof, seven stories, 52x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, interior marble, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Architect taking revised bids, due April 30th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.

Barn, Penrose Ferry road, Philadelphia. Architect, W. E. Groben, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Frame, two stories, 32x32 feet, shingle roof. Owners taking bids, due May 6th, 12 o'clock. F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, is figuring.

Residence, Willow Grove, Pa. Architect,

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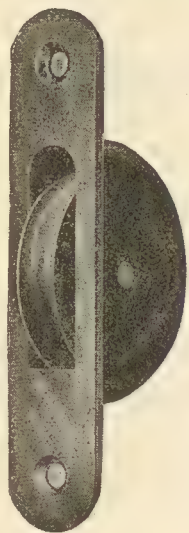
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Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa., is fig-
uring (only bidder).

Home Building, Johnson and Jefferson
streets. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 San-
som street. Owner, Presser Home for Retired
Musicians, Theodore Presser, 1712 Chestnut
street. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof,
three stories, 130x128 feet, concrete, fireproof-
ing, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting.
Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in
about one month.

Library, Seventy-first and Woodland ave-
nue, \$25,000. Architect, H. C. Richards, 608
Chestnut street. Owner, City of Philadelphia,
care Librarian John Thompson, Thirteenth and
Locust streets. Brick and stone trimmings,
two stories, steam heating, electric lighting.
Plans in progress.

Chapel, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets.
Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn
Square. Owner, First Dutch Reformed
Church, Rev. John D. Hicks, 2349 North Sev-
enteenth street. Brick and terra cotta, two
stories, 50x89 feet, slate roof, steam heating,
electric lighting. Architect ready for bids.

Residence (remodeling), 1536 Wallace
street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South
Penn Square. Owner, Miss Clara Wilson, on
premises. Brick and terra cotta, three stories,
buff bricks, tin roof, hot air heating, electric
lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 6th.
The following are figuring: Burd P. Evans
Company, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Al.
Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Charles
C. Pace, 1716 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing,
Perry Building; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old
York road.

Cold Storage and Packing House, 712 South
Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn,
1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Sklaroff &
Sons, on premises. Brick and concrete, four
stories. Architects ready for bids.

Residences (3), Merion, Pa., \$9,000 each.
Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania
Building. Owner, Winthrop C. Neilson, Har-
rison Building. Brick, stone and plaster, two
and one-half stories, 41x47 feet, 39x46 feet,
39x46 feet, shingle roofs, electric lighting, oak
floors, hot water heating. Architect taking
bids, due May 3rd. The following are figur-
ing: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Chas.
C. Pace, 1716 Sansom street; John E. Kearney,

327 North Sixty-third street; Mowrer Broth-
ers, Merion, Pa.; M. N. Croll, St. Davids, Pa.;
W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Home, Vineland, N. J., \$60,000. Architect,
Department of Correction and Charities, Home
for Feeble Minded Women. Owner, State of
New Jersey. Brick, three stories, 57x120 feet,
concrete, hollow tile, fireproofing, electric
lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Contract
awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Residence (alt. and add.) to Office Building,
19 Broadway. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001
Chestnut street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Bul-
fant Brothers, 908 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
Brick, three stories and basement, hot water
heat, electric lighting, new bulk windows.
Contract awarded to J. W. Draper, Camden,
N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6391 Overbrook
avenue. Architects, C. L. Millman & Son,
Provident Building. Owner, Alfred P. Smith,
Franklin Bank Building. Stone and brick,
two and one-half stories, slate roof, limestone
trimmings, marble interior (heating and light-
ing reserved). Contract awarded to M. W.
Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Police and Fire Station (alts.), Fifty-fifth
and Pine streets. Architect, William E. Gro-
ben, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia,
Department of Public Safety. Consists of
carpenter and mill work, plumbing, concrete
work and alterations to steel lockers. Con-
tract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Build-
ing.

Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. Architect,
private plans. Owners, United States Govern-
ment, H. R. Stanford, Chief of Bureau of
Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washing-
ton, D. C. Brick and granite, four stories,
99x206 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot
water heating from central plant, concrete,
hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing,
waterproofing. The lowest bid was submitted
by Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street,
\$160,000.

Picture Theatre, 3941-43 Market street.
Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard
Building. Owner, Eureka Amusement Com-
pany, care of architect. Brick, one story, 40x
190 feet, electric lighting. Contract awarded
to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry
street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Saloon (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Cuth-
bert streets. Architect, private plans. Own-
er, C. Haas, Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets.
Brick, one story, 20x20 feet, slag roof, electric
lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded
to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Factory, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architect, pri-
vate plans. Owners, United Roofing and Man-
ufacturing Company, Morris Building. Brick,
one and two stories, 120x323 feet, electric
lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to
W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building.

Farm Buildings, Villanova, Pa. Architects,

Broekie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Own-
er, Louis R. Page. Stone and frame, one and

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two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Church, Camden, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Rev. S. Weitzyski, Camden, N. J. Stone, one story, 70x150 feet, slate roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to Daniel Dugan, Trenton, N. J.

Store (alts.), 1802 Chestnut street. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Heaton & Wood, 1705 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, marble, four stories, 50x80 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot air or steam heating, concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to Shaughnessy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

Factory, Broad and Snyder avenue, \$3,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, General Manufacturing Company, Thirtieth and Market streets. Brick, two stories, 30x30 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building.

School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City. Architects, Stout & Reigenaokle, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, four stories and basement, 120x153 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, granite, Sayre & Fischer and Somers brick, Vermont marble interior, enamel brick, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Lowest bid was submitted by Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, \$164,000.

School, Thirteenth and Grange streets, Philadelphia, \$169,286. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, limestone and terra cotta, three stories, 80x150 feet, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

School, Fifty-ninth and Race streets, \$74,480. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, three stories, consists of two new wings, containing twelve rooms. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Stable and Garage, Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Howard Watkin, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories, 37x37 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building.

Picture Theatre, 1200-02 Girard avenue. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Build-

ing. Owners, Kahn & Greenburg, Morris Building. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 36x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

School, Llanerch, Pa., \$50,000. Architects, Richards & Blithe, 608 Chestnut street. Owners, School Board of Llanerch. Stone, two stories, slate roof. Contract awarded to P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

School, Brookline, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Haverford Township School Board. Stone, two stories, slate roof, atmospheric heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street.

School, Preston, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Haverford Township School Board. Stone, one story, slate roof, atmospheric heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street.

School, Coatesville, Pa., \$38,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, Board of Education, care of J. E. Doan, Coatesville, Pa. Brick, two stories, concrete floors, slate roof. Contract awarded to W. J. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.

Hospital, Boiler House and Laundry, Danville, Pa. Architect, J. H. Brugler, Danville, Pa. Owner, G. F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital. Brick and limestone, one, two and four stories, 24x47 feet, 60x71 feet, 40x45 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, interior marble, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to Shamokin Lumber Company, Shamokin, Pa.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, \$8,500. Architect, Valentine B. Lee, 6603 North Eleventh street. Owner, J. H. Wallace, city line, east of Twelfth street, Oak Lane. Stone and plaster, two and a half stories, 45x46 feet, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to F. R. Hill, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Residence, Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, Bailey Building. Owner, Alan W. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and a half stories, 25x45 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Culp & Staley, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

Store (alt. and add.), 1514 Chestnut street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Pennock Brothers, 1514 Chestnut street. Consists of new ice boxes and partitions. Contract awarded to J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Louis Canavan (O), 3200 North Reese street. W. J. Jones (C), 2927 North Fifth street. Cost, \$4,000. Shop, brick, two stories, 19x90 feet, 518 West Allegheny avenue.

W. P. Miller (O), York and Noble streets. Harrison C. Rea Company (C), 1027 Wood street. Cost, \$18,000. Factory, brick, four stories, 34x72 feet, Fifth and Noble streets.

C. Girvin (O), 3510 Hamilton street. P. H. Clemens (C). Cost, \$8,000. Apartment House, brick, three stories, 34x25 feet, 3510 Hamilton street.

E. E. Magor (O), 5518 North Fairhill street. C. Townsend (C), 5512 North Fairhill street. Cost, \$4,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Wentz and Mascher streets.

Archbishop E. F. Prendergast (O), 228 West Logan Square. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Rectory, stone, three stories, 46x44 feet, Oak Lane, Pa.

E. Callahan (O), 1053 West Sixty-ninth avenue. McLaughlin & McNamara (C), 3973 Elsie street. Cost, \$650. Garage, 1053 West Sixty-ninth avenue.

Hurlock Brothers (O), 3436 Market street. J. W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, \$10,000. Factory, brick, three stories, 40x42 feet, 3436 Market street.

W. H. Yelland (O), 4261 Penn street. B. Isenberg (C), 6017 Ditman street. Cost, \$4,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x24 feet. Cost, \$3,600. Three dwellings, Eighty-fifth and Bennert streets.

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Delaware Storage and Treezway Company (O), 403 North American street. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$3,000. Office, brick, two stories, 20x40 feet, 211 Cal-lowhill street. Cost, \$12,500. Ice Plant, 403 North American street.

H. W. Scarborough (O), 522 Walnut street. W. Cooper (C), 4732 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$27,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, Fifteenth and Loudon streets.

W. S. Buchelt (O), Vandyke and Tacony streets. R. W. Schultz (C), 7051 Vandyke

street. Cost, \$2,400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, Torresdale and Vincent streets.

E. W. Kelly (O), 1523 Germantown avenue. W. Yates (C), 1305 North Orianna street. Cost, \$2,000. Factory, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, 1524 Cadwalader street.

Walter Morrison (O), 701 South Fifty-first street. R. Bradley (C), 221 Earp street. Cost, \$2,200. Stable, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, 5146 Irving street.

K. T. Cressman (O), Sixth and Olney avenue. Cost, \$27,000. Ten dwellings, two stories, brick, 15x44 feet, 530 to 48 Elkins avenue.

J. Seleski (O), 4623 Melrose street. Lewis Ahlers (C), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, 4821 Melrose street.

Alterations and Additions

C. Haas (O), Seventeenth and Cuthbert streets. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$3,000. Saloon, Seventeenth and Cuthbert streets.

I. Cherkasky (O), 510 Morris street. Harry Mahter (C), 630 Wolf street. Cost, \$1,500. Bath house, 510 Morris street.

J. A. Bunting (O), 562 Drexel Building. J. F. Myers & Co. (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$600. Store, 133 North Ninth street.

W. S. Comon (O), 1203 North Fifty-second street. H. Russwick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, \$1,400. Store and dwelling, 1208 North Fifty-second street.

Continental Hotel Company (O), Ninth and Chestnut streets. George F. Pawling Company (C), Broad and Vine streets. Cost, \$2,000. Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut streets.

W. H. Hahn (O), 7435 Devon avenue. F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 Park avenue. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, 7435 Devon avenue.

Franklinville Ice Company (O), Sixth and Glenwood avenue. J. H. Hinkle & Co. (C), Williamson and Venango streets. Cost, \$1,260. Storage, Sixth and Glenwood avenue.

John Bentz (O), Broad and Dickinson streets. Daniel Henon (C), 1425 Ritner street. Cost, \$2,600. Dwelling, 1408 South Fifty-second street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Broad Street Station. Cost, \$2,200. Tank supports, Sixth and Glenwood avenue.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), 810 Dauphin street. Cost, \$700. Tool house, Fifty-eighth and Vine streets.

Ed. Edmunds (O), 2217 Tioga street. R. L. Rex (C), 3123 Cumberland street. Cost, \$700. Garage, 2217 Tioga street.

Blumenthal Brothers (O), 1313 North Second street. H. R. Henrick, Inc. (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$1,745. Chimney, Margaret and Jones streets.

John Carmoda (O), 1008 Vine street. M. Feshman (C), 611 Wood street. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling and store, 1008 Vine street.

Joseph Nidert (O), Longshore and Tulip streets. H. L. Gercke (C), 3532 Princeton avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Store, Longshore and Tulip streets.

Daniel Dever (O), 1634 Market street. Dorsey & Smith (C), 111 North Seventh street. Cost, \$800. Store, 1628 Market street.

John Conrad (O), 2223 Lawrence street. W. J. Jones (C), 2927 North Fifth street. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 2223 Lawrence street.

A. Linderman (C), 2239 North Twenty-ninth street. E. C. Durell (C), 1713 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, \$2,850. Garage, 2341 North Twenty-seventh street.

Bernan Brothers (O), 6019 Market street. Humphrey Construction Co. (C), 1618 Thompson street. Cost, \$4,000. Theatre, Sixtieth and Chancellor streets.

Racquet Club (O), Sixteenth and Locust streets. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, \$1,000. Club, Sixteenth and Locust streets.

H. Honovitz (O), 1019 South Third street. Kieschner (C), 421 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$2,950. Dwelling, 1014 East Moyamensing avenue.

Estate of F. G. DuPont (O), Wilmington, Del. J. Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, Wissahickon avenue and Hansberry street.

Evan Randolph (O), Seminole and Chestnut avenues. F. W. Allison Company (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, \$17,000. Dwelling, Seminole and Chestnut streets.

A. L. Tourison (O), 7014 Boyer avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Garage, Mount Pleasant and Anderson street.

S. T. Woods (O), 2935 Frankford avenue. D. Snyder (C), 2130 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$750. Store and dwelling, 3103 Frankford avenue.

H. Vincent (O), 838 North Sixth street. J. Levin Company (C), 1530 South Sixth street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 834 North Sixth street.

F. A. Poth Estate (O), Thirty-second and Jefferson streets. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$1,400. Brewery, Thirty-second and Jefferson streets.

S. Simon (O), Twenty-fourth and Penrose Ferry road. Alexander Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$1,200. Stable and Barn, Twenty-fourth and Penrose Ferry road.

C. J. Hepburn (O), 4016 Pine street. Leroy K. Smith (C), 5324 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 4016 Pine street.

American Pulley Company (O), 4200 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, \$2,600. Manufacturing building, Twenty-ninth and Bristol streets.

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THE NINETEENTH ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION

The Nineteenth Architectural Exhibition given by the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the T-Square Club, opened April 20, in the galleries of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. It will close May 11.

The exhibit contains little of note, most of the entries being too familiarly known to be charged with the faintest suspicion of novelty or freshness.

Easily most commanding among the designs shown are the drawings by Day Brothers & Klauder, and Day & Klauder, for their work at Princeton and Cornell Universities, work which has been so extensively reproduced photographically as to present little that is at all new or of unusual interest.

Paul P. Cret's drawings for the memorial arch to be erected at Valley Forge, a clean-cut and excellent piece of designing, is one of the strong and original bits in the display. Mr. Cret, as is perhaps well known, is Professor of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania.

The colored facade and plans of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, to be erected in Fairmount Park, are shown by Messrs. Charles L. Borie, Jr., Horace Trumbauer and Clarence Zantinger, and the plans for the big addition to the Pennsylvania University Museum by Messrs. Wilson Eyre & Mellvaine, Stewardson & Page, and Day & Klauder.

Competitive drawings for the Missouri State Capitol, by Rankin, Kellogg & Crane; competitive drawings for the Federal capital city of Australia, by Messrs. Hewitt, Granger & Paist; the layout of an industrial village at Marcus Hook, by Messrs. Ballinger & Perrot, and rather creditable exhibits of the work of Philadelphia Atelier and the Architectural Department of the University of Pennsylvania include about everything else of extra note in the exhibition, the general effect of which appealed to me as more or less disappointing, an impression due, I take it, to lack of newness in the work shown rather than to any absence of charm or originality in the work itself.

Indeed, architecturally, by long odds the most interesting features of the catalogue were to be found in the field of suburban house design, many charming examples being shown by such men as Wilson Eyre, Charles Barton Keen, Bissell & Tinkler, Okie, Duh-ring & Ziegler, the Boyds, D. Knickerbacker and Lawrence Visser; Brockie & Hastings, Mellor & Meigs, Horace Wells Sellers, Bailey & Bassett, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, and Louis H. Rush, George T. Idell, W. E. Jackson, Valentine B. Lee, McGoodwin & Hawley, Morris & Erskine, Arnold Moses, C. E. Schermerhorn, and others.

The foreign sketches and leaded glass work of Mr. Nicola D'Ascenzo and the artistic metal work and hardware shown by Mr. Samuel Yellin, of the School of Industrial Art are particularly notable among the architectural accessories included in the display, which presents also some interesting crafts work from the Arts and Crafts Guild, clever tile by H. C. Mercer, of the Enfield Pottery Company, and a number of decorative pieces by Miss Gertrude Lambert, I. Victor Hall and Herbert Faulkner.

* * *

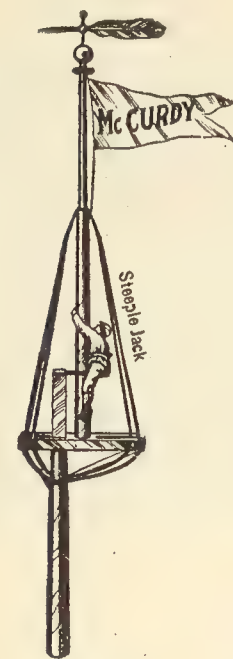
In connection with Mr. D'Ascenzo's glass and sketch work I am tempted to quote the appended little tribute taken from the "Gossip of Art and Artists" in the "Press" of Sunday last:

"The charming and vital sketches by Mr. Nicola D'Ascenzo that are now on view at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, were notes in color and form, and glimpses of alluring interiors made while he was abroad about a year ago, viewing the cathedral towns of France and England. It is rare to find in the artist of to-day such fine sentiment and religious fervor as is displayed in the beautiful stained glass windows and in many of Mr. D'Ascenzo's decorations. His color is luminous and harmonious, yet each figure and bit of ornamentation keeps its place well and is made subservient to the central theme.

"In the large window which he has just finished for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Overbrook, the subject of which is the 'Sermon on the Mount,' there is a beautiful use of antique glass, with a wonderful distribution of rich reds and blues and purples and amber, that catch every glint of light. The figures have great repose and dignity and the draperies flow in simple, beautiful lines that always emphasize happily the big compositions and leads the eye to the ultimate figure of Christ.

"With his fine talent, Mr. D'Ascenzo has executed many large commissions throughout the country, including that of decorating the Court House in Camden with ornament and figure painting, and the Renaissance Room in the Newark Court House, as well as the monumental work upon the United States post office in Indianapolis. His glass windows are seen all over the country, and they play a large part in beautifying many buildings in Philadelphia. The windows in the City College of New York and those in Christ Church, Staten Island, are especially fine.

"In his water colors and pastels he is able to make permanent the richness of tone and deep shadows of the cathedral interiors, and his insistent color and suggestive handling of detail makes them of rare value. Many of the little pencil sketches were made from the



FLAG POLES

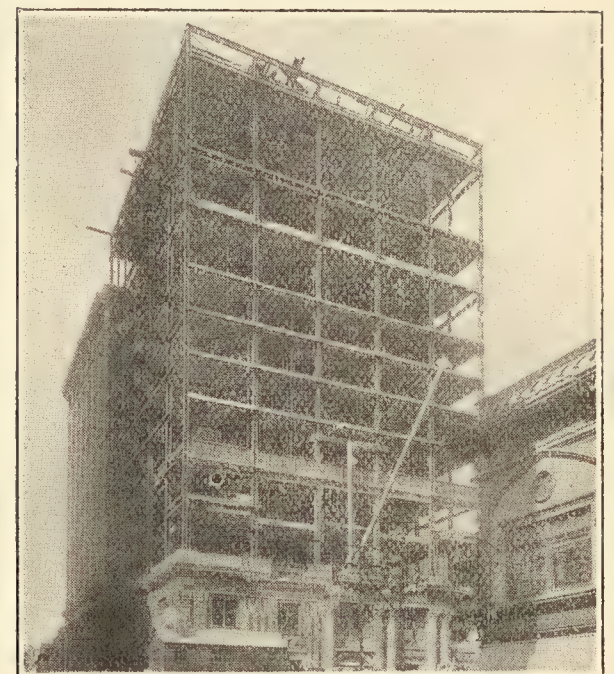
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train windows, as he hurried from one charming little town to another in his hurried tour through Italy.

"Mr. D'Ascenzo harks back to the days of the old masters, whose influence he heeds with reverence, for beauty in its every phase appeals to him, and he believes that all that can be gleaned from the past that is significant should be of the greatest influence in meeting the problems of to-day. He is not at all in accord with the modern tendencies



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of the ultra progressives, and sees neither beauty nor grace nor truth in the work of the so-called innovators of a 'New Art'."

* * *

The purely architectural side of the exhibition shows evidence of a carelessness in the matter of selection that should not be permitted to make itself felt in an affair of the kind. Few of the men whose names stand for something in American architecture are represented at their best; several of the entries are flatly mediocre and certain of the best things in the exhibit open to the demerit of having been seen before. If this annual exhibition is worth doing at all—a question about which there is no room for other than affirmative discussion,—it is worth doing well. I would be very glad to see a more than

perfunctory interest on the part of exhibitors to see to it not only that they are represented in this annual exhibition of Philadelphia's architecture, but that they are represented by entries possessing the qualities of charm and novelty and the capacity of displaying them at their best. I have in my mind's eye, as I write these chiding lines, an exhibit peculiarly Philadelphian such as, given the proper care, interest and taste in selection, could be surpassed by no other city in the United States, and by few cities abroad—a dream I should love dearly to see realized in the next, or twentieth exhibition, this time next year.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD CINDER CONCRETE.

It has always been an open question whether cinder concrete is really a protector or a corrosive agent when placed around structural steel as a rust preventative or as fire-proofing. In the majority of cases where corrosion has occurred, it has been due probably to the porous character of the mixture and its failure on that account to prevent penetration of moisture and noxious gases, rather than to the presence of sulphur or other chemically active corrosive agents in the cinders themselves.

With these facts in mind, it appears that where cinder concrete is used to protect structural steel on account of its relatively light weight, and not to carry loads, the following specification will aid in producing good cinder concrete:

1. Coat all steel to be in contact with cinder concrete with Portland cement grout.
2. Use only best quality of steam boiler

hard coal cinders, crushed to pass a 1-inch mesh, and freed from ash and foreign matter. Wash all cinders thoroughly, and use only those which have been stored and exposed to weather for some time, if possible.

3. The mixture employed should not contain too great an amount of cinders. The proper proportions of cement, sand, and cinders would be those which by test give the densest mixture.

4. Water in amounts necessary to produce a very wet mixture should be used.

5. The time required for mixing should be somewhat longer than for stone concrete, in order that a uniform mixture may be acquired.

6. In placing, remove all light, floating particles of cinder, which, if left in concrete, produce a porous surface.

7. Cover all cinder concrete with a coat of cement mortar $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch in thickness, or with some waterproofing material, as an extra precaution toward preventing admission of air and moisture into concrete.

8. Have an inspector who knows his business on the work at all times, to see that the specifications are fulfilled, for, without rigid inspection, specifications are practically worthless.

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FUTURIST ARCHITECTURE

On the editorial page of a New York newspaper there recently appeared a casual criticism of the architecture of Manhattan. It was stated that the ensemble of the city was entirely devoid of architectural unity and revealed fickle treatment, a turning from one fad to another. Furthermore, the buildings themselves were described as un-American. Prototypes of the Woolworth Building, the Madison Square Garden tower and the Metropolitan tower were cited in order to prove that the architecture was merely European grafted upon American structures. The conclusion was drawn that, despite our progress in other things, we had evolved nothing distinctively American in architecture, and that it was time for a Futurist school to appear and produce a style peculiarly our own.

Because this periodical plea for a distinctly American architecture is so persistently recurrent, and because it appears with such commonplace regularity, it might well have elicited merely the reply of a yawn. But the case is altered when the old topic reappears again under the cloak of Futurism; having a painful recollection of the example of "Futurist" architecture shown at the recent International Exposition, we must retort. That one model is beyond criticism simply because two individuals cannot argue in two different languages and establish any conclusion without resorting to physical violence. But where there may be some doubt about the function of a painting, there is not about a building. The example in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory fails in its function of being a dwelling. It simply wouldn't work.

While this aspect of the distinctively American architecture is before us it might be well to investigate the national styles of any country, limiting our discussion for convenience to the dwelling house. From a rudimentary shelter of sods, or hides, or bark there developed a structure better fitted to keep out the weather—the growth was simply one that showed a gradual improvement in efficiency as a protection. It paralleled the invention of tools of the appearance of primitive manufacturing skill. As with any development, come greater and more diversified wants. The primitive hut became more than a shelter; it contained certain conveniences. Later, with awakening esthetic sense, came decoration and ornament, until the homes of the people became what we find them to-day. The architecture depended upon racial characteristics, on climate, on geologic or geographical conditions. Civilization advanced with the traffic between towns and nations, and architecture was influenced by foreign ideas. Thus it is that Egyptian detail has much that is Assyrian about it; Roman much engrafted from all the states that flourished during her prime. In the domestic styles, however, the traditions of the land strongly

prevailed, and there are some nations where it might be conceded that there are characteristic national types—England and Germany, or Switzerland, for instance. Even there, however, an argumentative analyst might show evidence of foreign influence or prove similarities between styles.

In America, national growth shows a marked difference. Following the previously given analogy, an American type should show characteristics of the Indian tepee. But the Indian contributed nothing. There was no development from an elemental type. These United States were settled by different races and different nationalities. Their geography and climate show an immense range of conditions. Throughout this diversified environment the process of amalgamation is going on. The land is a potential Babel, except that there speech only was confused. Here ideals, training, customs, religion—all vary; but instead of confusion there is combination rather than conglomeration. Not only New York, but the nation is the melting pot of peoples. Can we then expect a representative national architecture, a distinctively American evolutionary type, free from outside influence? It may not come until we are sure of what is American, unless the new school is to be born by partheno-genesis; suddenly, by a miracle.

And now this Futurist architecture, what may that be? According to the article aforementioned, we have a right to assume this to mean an architecture built upon the creed of the Modernist school. It is to be individualistic, distinct and original; it must spring like Athena from Jove's head. Really to be Futurist the house could not be a house as we think of it—that would show slavery to tradition. It must be an absolutely new conception and free from the cramping effect of habit or rule or custom.

In the case of painting and sculpture, criticism may be turned aside by refusing to accept the terms of the hypothetical question. If one says, "This is a new art; it never existed before; it cannot be judged by the canons of other art; beside it fights canons of all sorts," he steps beyond the range of argument.

The claim, however, may be criticised. This "subjective objectivity" is either divine inspiration or it is taught by one to another, developed by theory and practice; the originator to his pupils. Some one simply assumes the province of time and change and experience; he places himself in the position of tradition. "I am greater than the ages; follow me, not them," must be his exhortation. It is clear, then, that there must be imitation in this new art; moreover, that it is only an unnatural process, its machinery working exactly as art developed, except that the artificial is substituted for the real, the unnatural for the natural, a moment for an age. The very claims of Futurism to origin-

ality are fatuous. Beyond this it is retrogression to pre-Darwinian methods of thought. It would prefer the doctrine of spontaneous growth to the scientific and modern idea of evolution. It substitutes ratiocination for experimental reasoning.

Thank goodness there is something so very healthy about the business of architecture that is fairly free from the continual eccentricities of cultists! Combined with the esthetic there is the balancing necessity of utility. The house is to be lived in; it has functional requirements.

One cannot conceive of any of the defensive statements for Modernist painting similarly brought forward for architecture. "My impression of a house" may be unchallenged on canvass, but when wrought in building materials—the idea is too preposterous. Think of Futurist plumbing and heating! Yet they are considerations of the architect's art.

It is so futile to be seduced by a fad, lured by a term. The words of the appeal for a Futurist architecture are thoughtless. If there is a sensational Futurist painting and sculpture, why not architecture? New, American, different—all the picturesque features, but none of the useful ones. It is such flighty criticism that is raised against American work to-day. There is room for just criticism, but the cheap substitute continually appears instead. It is to be hoped that those good workers who are interpreting the constant change and development and new requirements will continue in their typically American work. Our architects have an ear to the ground, not an eye on the magician's crystal. They are not imitators, but constructors who some day will evolve, develop and create. Their work is not from air. Its ideals consider rather the end than the beginning. Let us forget the silly plaint for an American style in the realization that we are achieving it in process.—"House and Garden."

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Editorial Comment

Mr. Henry Tyrrell has an appreciation, in the "World Magazine," of the work of Mr. Cass Gilbert, designer of the cloud-piercing Woolworth Building, in New York City, that is worth quoting:

"Somebody's proper New York pride in the designer of the Customs House and the Woolworth Building had suggested historic comparisons, and such names as Michael Angelo and Sir Christopher Wren had been casually mentioned," writes Mr. Tyrrell. "Also, Greek temples and Gothic cathedrals were in danger of being dragged in.

"A hard working business man and practical builder like myself," observed this middle-aged, undemonstrative, prepossessing yet personally little known celebrity, "has no concern with such fancies. We are up against twentieth-century conditions and things as they are. An architectural style is not an invention to be credited to a man or to a school or even to a single age or country. It is the slow growth of time. It took a thousand years to develop the Greek temple and about as long to evolve the Gothic cathedral. The modern Manhattan office building is the immediate outgrowth of local commercial conditions, and the distinctive architectural type known as the 'skyscraper'—the steel skeleton inclosed in an outer shell of brick, stone or terra cotta—is scarcely twenty-five years old.

"Yes, my inspiration is necessity, not art. True, I study beauty because beauty is one of the rarest things in the world. But beauty, with me, means first of all fitness—perfect adaptation to the everyday working needs of the structure in hand.

"'Form follows function,' as an old professional associate of mine used to say.

"So, you see, there is no reason for making a fuss. A good many of us are working along the same lines with equal ability and inventiveness. However, not so many as have great ideas are fortunately enabled to put them over."

"All the same, Cass Gilbert, 'of New York and St. Paul,' IS an extraordinary man of his time—an architect of world-wide significance, whose individual achievement can hardly be matched, either in extent or in quality.

"Born in Zanesville, O., a little more than fifty years ago, the son of General Samuel Gilbert, U. S. A., he was named for his great-uncle, Lewis Cass, the noted ante-bellum Democratic statesman. He began the study of architecture in his seventeenth year, was a prize winning graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1880 and gained his early professional experience with McKim, Mead & White, of New York, after a European trip for study and observation.

"Years later, having won under dramatic circumstances the coveted Federal commission

for the New York Customs House, he undertook to realize that grandiose structure on a scale that would make it 'an elephant marching among giraffes.'

"During the seven years subsequent to an early sojourn in the Northwest, Mr. Gilbert had risen to something like national prominence by his classical-domed design of the Minnesota State Capitol building at St. Paul.

"When he came to compete for the Customs House New Yorkers called Gilbert a 'Western architect.' In subsequent Western competitions, including those for the Wisconsin, Arkansas and Montana State Capitols and the Texas University, all of which he won, he was branded as a New Yorker.

"As a member of the Board of Architects of the St. Louis Exposition, 1901, he designed the Fine Arts Building and that elaborate, fantastic structure, the Festival Hall, which was the piece de resistance of the entire Exposition group.

* * *

"The important examples of Mr. Gilbert's work in cities east of the Mississippi during the past two decades include, besides those already specified: at Oberlin, O., the Oberlin College; at Newark, N. J., the Essex County Court House; in Boston, Mass., the Brazer Building and the Suffolk Savings Bank; in New York City—besides the Customs House and the Woolworth—the Union Club, the West Street Building and the Broadway Chambers. The last two named are especially interesting types of the modern commercial building, though necessarily eclipsed in the popular gaze by the wonderful cloud-piercing Woolworth tower.

"That the Woolworth itself now has a mate in Cincinnati will probably be news to the greater part of the general public. It is the very latest Cass Gilbert creation (in association with Messrs. Garber and Woodward, of Cincinnati)—the Union Central Life Insurance Building. This, the fourth highest commercial structure in the world, unquestionably holds the record for expeditious construction. A year ago its site was nothing but a hole in the ground, an uncompleted excavation; before the end of this current month of April its offices will be tenanted.

"The Woolworth is not really the last word in skyscraper building, our architect declares. In fact, there is no such thing as the last word. 'Provided with sufficient base,' says Mr. Gilbert, 'there is no reason why a 100-story building, 1,000 feet high, should not be erected. That is to say, there is no obstacle so far as safety is concerned. Whether or not it would be a paying investment is the question. That is a matter of economic limit in which the elevator service plays an important part.' "

* * *

New York City is preparing to enter ser-

iously into the question whether the skyscraper is unsafe and ill-advised and should be limited as to height or whether the dangers ascribed to electrolysis, centralization of commercial activity, needless shifting of trade centers and resultant depreciation of unexploited areas are evils fancied or real. By way of arriving at a solution of the problem, New York has appointed an advisory Committee on Height of Buildings, made up of real estate men, building experts, engineers and scientists whose members will go exhaustively into every phase of the question with a view to determining a course for future procedure in dealing with what has come to be known as "the skyscraper menace."

Cities that have placed an absolute height limit on new buildings include: Chicago, 200 feet; Boston, 125; Baltimore, 175; Cleveland, 200; Newark, 200; Los Angeles, 150; Portland, Ore., 150; Scranton, 125. Relative limits on height have been fixed by Buffalo, New Orleans, Jersey City, Paterson, Denver, St. Louis.

Another indictment of the skyscraper was offered by Vice President George T. Mortimer, of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

"What the 'Great White Plague' is to the human race, electrolysis may be to the skyscraper," he declared in the "Real Estate Magazine." "Just as the worm eats into the hull of the ship, so may stray electric currents disintegrate the texture of the steel fabric of the skyscraper, and when it does the disaster will be measured only in proportion to the height and population of the building."

"Harnessed electricity has proved itself civilization's greatest boon of the century, but stray electric currents may become a source of incalculable danger."

"That electric current has been escaping from various sources of public supply for some time has long been known. It is not infrequently that mechanics repairing gas and water pipes have received shocks from stray currents and gas escaping from broken pipes has been known to be ignited. With wires of large voltage leading from central stations for the supply of light and power, third rails for the supply of the subway and elevated and intricate telephone, telegraph and other services, the leakage must be enormous. What damage is being done we cannot tell, but experts in Chicago reported that in one building examined the steel columns were being disintegrated at the rate of a pound an hour and it is hardly credible that New York and other large skyscraper centres are exempt."

"A gruesome feature of the danger is that high voltage is not essential to the accomplishment of these results, experiments having proved that even one volt can produce disintegration in either steel or wrought iron."

* * *

We are in receipt, from the press of the J.

B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, of "The Colonial Homes of Philadelphia and Its Neighborhood," a volume dealing, as its title implies, with the quaint and beautiful colonial homes in and about Philadelphia. The work is from the pens of Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Horace Mather Lippincott, is written with just the right touch of sympathetic insight into the atmosphere of "lavender and old lace" which gave the colonial period its pervading sense of charm and courtliness, is marked by a most painstaking spirit of research into those essentials necessary to a work of the kind and is tastefully, copiously and judiciously illustrated. It may be that as a Philadelphian schooled from infancy to the most tender regard for everything savoring of the Colonial from its placid, stately architecture and straight-backed graceful

furniture on down to its flowered waistcoats and powdered grand dames, I have permitted myself unduly to be beguiled by the spell of Messrs. Eberlein and Lippincott's pages, but, believe me, I am obliged to confess that the volume exerted for me all the lure and interest of a popular novel. It sent me to bed to dream of Sheraton and Chippendale, of old silver and priceless lace, of leafy piazzas and lilac strewn gardens, and to fragrant memories of the minuet—an achievement of some consequence in this era of Grand Rapids, Rogers plate, the kitchenette, hustle and the turkey trot. "The Colonial Homes of Philadelphia" is worth reading. It has a tendency to make one commendably proud of one's good fortune in being native to Philadelphia. In its way it is one of the books of the year.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The week of June 9 is the time set for the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors; the place is Washington, D. C. The meetings will be held in the new Masonic Temple, at the corner of Thirteenth street and New York avenue. The local committee promises an unusually interesting program, and a large attendance is anticipated.

**Archie A. Neubecker has accepted a position on the sales force of the Ridley & Ottinger Company, sheet metals and roofing supplies, representing the New York City trade.

**A new Chicago office has been opened by the Richardson & Boynton Company at 171 West Lake street, where much larger facilities are provided for displaying its line of furnaces and boilers.

**The Graff Furnace Company, 208 Water street, New York, will occupy its new quarters at 105 East Twenty-ninth street about May 1. The change will afford the company much better facilities for taking care of its expanding business.

**One of the best appointed steel ceiling show rooms and warehouses to be found in the East is that which the Garry Iron and Steel Company, of New York, has recently opened at 521-523 West Twenty-third street. The company, of which Charles J. Dodge, formerly of the Northrop-Coburn-Dodge Company, is the secretary, has its manufacturing plant at Niles, Ohio, and it was only recently that it started a selling organization here. For twenty-two years Mr. Dodge has been in the steel ceiling business in this city, and in that time he has established a very wide ac-

quaintance with architects and owners. The fact that a fireproof building was recently erected in the heart of the new steel ceiling center, namely, around Twenty-third street and Eleventh avenue, prompted overtures between Mr. Dodge and the Garry Iron and Steel Company, of Niles, Ohio, with the result that a complete line of that company's products is now available in this market. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Dodge is also the representative here of the Cleveland Economy Expanded Metal Lath, which was used throughout the new Grand Central Station and also in the McAlpin Hotel.

**The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company moved its general offices recently from 9 Murray street to 9 East Tenth street. This new location was selected by the company after long and thorough investigation, as the one best suited to meet the convenience of its customers. It is in the center of the up-town section of the city, midway between the two great railroad terminals, in the heart of the hotel district, and easily accessible from all parts of the city. The site comprises a plot 50x100 feet, occupied by a twelve-story building, erected and owned by Yale & Towne and designed to meet their requirements. The entire ground floor is devoted to a series of exhibit rooms, which, when completed (about July 1st), will comprise the largest and most effective display of locks and builders' hardware which has ever been made, and which are designed to serve the convenience of architects and their clients, and of the firm's customers generally.

Wire for Electricity

Some people think that wiring a house or place of business for Electric Light means damage to decorations and fixtures—the ripping out of walls and ceilings.

The fact is, nowadays, electric wiring is accomplished well and quickly without noise or dirt, at a minimum of expense and inconvenience. We will obtain wiring estimates for you without charge or obligation to use our service.



In the basement, well lighted, is located the city salesroom, for the convenience of the local trade customers, and a large stock room. The company invites its customers to inspect its new building.

**The Wells Architectural Iron Company, of River avenue and East One Hundred and Fifty-first street, has added a spacious drafting room to its plant, where it employs the best trained designers and draftsmen obtainable, the policy of the company being to have its work properly designed and planned at source of manufacture, not only for itself, but for its customers, thereby increasing its facilities for handling contracts for art metal work of any size. The Wells plant is now completing the ornamental iron work for the Henry Phipps Clinic, Baltimore; railroad station at Jamaica, L. I.; Durand-Ruel studio, East Fifty-seventh street; Park & Tilford warehouse, West Forty-second street, and the W. R. Grace building, Hanover Square. Among the recently completed buildings handled by this company were the twenty-story hotel building, Philadelphia, Horace Trumbauer, architect, and the Samaritan Hospital buildings, Troy, N. Y., George B. Post & Sons, architects.

**Clark MacMullen & Riley, Inc., consulting engineers for the design of heating, ventilating and electrical equipments, beg to announce the removal of their offices to the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue. Telephone Nos. Murray Hill 3164 and 3165.

**Charles H. Parsons, first vice-president of the American Hardware Corporation, died of pneumonia at his home, 310 West Main street, New Britain, Conn., last Sunday, aged 66 years and two days. He was born in New Britain, Conn., April 11, 1847. He worked for Landers & Smith for seven years, leaving them

in 1873 to enter the employ of P. & F. Corbin as salesman. When the general conduct of the sales department was transferred from New York to New Britain in 1879, Mr. Parsons abandoned travel and took charge of orders and afterwards of the sales, becoming the first general sales manager of the company. Since that time and until entering his larger field in the American Hardware Corporation, Mr. Parsons had charge of the marketing of P. & F. Corbin's products.

**The pressure upon the money market, coupled with uncertainty as to tariff revision, has induced a natural caution among business men. However, with foreign trade as satisfactory as it now is, and with the Balkan war cloud lifting, the outlook favors a period of rising trade activity, the influence of which must presently be felt in real estate.

**The Machinery Palace, which is to be the largest building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, has been selected as a subject for illustrating the process of construction. An automatic moving picture camera, installed on the roof of an ad-

jacent structure, will take a set of photographs of the building operations every five minutes, producing a record of ninety-six pictures for each working day.

**Jersey City, it is claimed, has paid \$1,400,000 interest on a loan of \$500,000, raised forty years ago through a bond issue authorized for the laying of water mains. A choice, but not unique, example of municipal financing.

**Eastern Supply Association, at its meeting February 19, in New York, was addressed by W. J. Hunsperger, of the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Company, Philadelphia, on "Salesmen's Compensations." The speaker discussed plans for profit sharing. The association voted to take membership in the National Chamber of Commerce. Action was also taken recommending a change in the parcel post law providing for the mailing of larger packages than are now carried. President P. M. Beecher presided.

**T. Howell Johnson, manager of the New York office of the United States Radiator Corporation, has resigned.

JAPAN'S BEAUTY AN INSPIRATION TO AMERICAN HOME-BUILDERS

By KATHRYN RUCKER

Fresh air is pouring through every phase of American life to-day. Our traditions and customs, civic, artistic and social, are rent asunder. As a nation we are reforming and being reformed. Whatever is classic and formal in our lives is at the present moment open to suspicion. The only thing we are not open-minded to to-day is habit. It is almost impossible to have an idea so fresh and unusual and overwhelming that it can really create a sensation, because every day is bringing forth new ideas, and as a nation we are tolerant of everything that is fresh and stimulating and of nothing that smacks of the established, writes Louise Rucker in "Arts and Decoration."

Of course, a certain restlessness must be the result of this perpetual interest in change. On the other hand, out of this stirring up of the moribund we shall surely gather a more interesting, exalted, worth-while social existence.

For instance, just at present we are as a people eagerly looking out into the country with a view to more wholesome, peaceful and sane living, we are tired of our city houses in the midst of noise and confusion, of our overheated rooms, of the need of dashing away from our homes a couple of times a year in order to remember what trees and birds and flowers are like. We want country homes and we want simpler homes and, of course, we are looking about for fresh ideas for the building and fitting of these homes.

It is but natural that this search should at

least lead us sooner or later back to Japan, where the greatest beauty and simplicity are to be found in all the old established homes and where the prime impulse seems to be to bring nature within doors as much as possible, not by clipping flowers and ferns and tree branches and bringing them in to wilt and die, but by building houses that can be made open to outdoor life whenever the season and the weather will permit.

Perhaps there is no land which holds out to us better examples of simplicity and beauty in house and garden than Japan; because its people, while cunning to a degree in commerce, have never departed very far from the most primitive home life. To picture homes more unlike those of America in conception and arrangement than the Japanese would be somewhat difficult. It is equally true that the people who live in them are different from those of the United States and that in each case there are certain geographical limitations. Nevertheless the home of Japan illustrates certain admirable features conducive to health and happiness that might well be emulated in America.

In comparing our houses with those of the land of the Rising Sun the most marked contrast is found between elaborateness and simplicity. The beauty of the latter is sometimes severe, even though projecting an air peculiarly pleasing, friendly and inviting. The Occidental conception of the term "homey" is entirely lacking. Instead, the charm of the Japanese house is found in its close relation-

ship to the garden of which it appears a part; its freedom and naturalness and its unobtrusive beauty.

Of course, climatic conditions and the requirements and inclinations of the people have had much to do with the development of Japanese houses as they now exist. Mild winters and hot summers have made it desirable that they should above all else be open and airy. Usually one entire side of a room is formed of sliding and removable doors allowing it to be thrown open onto a garden. There are, in fact, to such rooms two sets of doors with a little porchway between called the *engawa*. The outer doors or *amado* are of thin boards, their purpose being protection from storms and intruders. The inner doors along the *engawa*, and the windows, *shoji*, have wooden frames covered with thin white paper. In winter they are usually kept closed, while in summer they are often entirely removed, making the house quite pavilion-like. Hung with decorative lanterns and wind bells, the matted floors supplied with cushions, *zabuton*, and a rack of bright colored fans conveniently at hand, this open arrangement is very effective, restful and satisfying.

In the Japanese house there are no dust catching draperies, or over-crowded furniture. Chairs and beds are without place. Perhaps the absence of these frequently distracting and disturbing elements, considered necessary in American homes, save our Nipponese friends from many cases of nerves.

The singleness of purpose of these artistic but very simple people is observable in all details of their homes. There is a certain place reserved for pictures, of which one only, two at most, can be exposed at a time. Another place is held for a vase of flowers, and seldom more than one treasure of pottery, porcelain or bronze is to be seen. The place set aside for the exhibit of these decorations is called the *tokonoma* and the pillar of its construction is usually of beautiful, natural wood, frequently *nanten* or red sandalwood. It is always in the reception or company room, *kyakuma*, the seat before it being the high place of honor. The inner sliding doors, or *fusuma* of decorated paper and an occasional screen offer the only other ornamental features in the house except perhaps the rare use of a carved over-door panel.

The fact that most Japanese houses have but one story eliminates the fatigue of stair climbing. Very thin walls and sliding paper doors without any means of fastening, make of necessity the home life extremely intimate. No strain after exclusiveness is felt; every one is so natural and unashamed that there seems to be neither desire nor need for privacy. Yet there is no boldness or show of immodesty.

The rooms are large or small according to the means of the family, the ordinary house usually consisting of vestibule, parlor, wife's room, tea room, two servants' rooms and a kitchen. Any apartment however is readily converted into a sleeping chamber, it only being necessary to spread the bedding on the floor, kept exquisitely clean and free from

dust, since all footgear is left at the entrance.

In the kitchen, also, there is great simplicity, meals being prepared with few utensils and over a small wood or charcoal stove, very primitive in style. The gas range and electrical cooking apparatus are not demanded as modern conveniences.

Steam and furnace heat are practically unknown. Living rooms invariably face the south, that their exposed sides may receive all possible benefit from the warm sunshine in winter and the breezes in summer. Of every natural advantage some use is made and these seem to be appreciated in the fullest.

One thing seems most remarkable and inexplicable about these outdoor-loving people. With all the openness of their houses flooding them by day with air and sunlight, not an air-hole is left open at night, and to the uninitiated it remains a mystery why the non-ventilated sleeping rooms are not more deadly in their effect.

In Japan one does not always inquire for the house of a friend; one asks to be directed to his garden, knowing that there he will find him whom he seeks. For the Japanese would infinitely rather be known as the owner of a bit of earth that has been subject to his treatment, showing also his artistic conception of nature, than as possessor merely of the boards, the shutters and strips of paper that compose his dwelling. In truth, the home instinct of the Japanese lies in his garden. This may be because he there scents his power as a ruler of nature; as he remakes and transforms the space at his command into a miniature landscape. In no wise does he aim, like many humble gardeners, to be the faithful servant of Nature; he desires to be, as in reality he is with his wonderful skill and ability, her master. He ignores the wishes of plants, hinders and distorts them into fantastic shapes which enable him nevertheless to attain the effects that he loves. He touches in his garden the highest point of artificiality, yet gains results so alluringly simple, so sweetly child-like that it seems as if he must have thrown dust into the very eyes of Mother Nature.

The Japanese asks his visitor: "You like my garden? See, a place to walk; a little water; pretty view; a place to think!"

This garden at no point may be more than twenty feet long, yet the visitor bows his head, saying with conviction: "It is a little paradise."

The ambition of a Japanese garden is entirely without limit. It is, in fact, to form a mimic landscape. The rock garden therefore is one pure and simple, not merely ground set aside for ill-tempered Alpine plants, as is frequently the case in America. In such a garden the rocks would be of perfect shape, size and disposition and they would be relieved by round, clipped bushes absolute in proportion and offsetting in arrangement the prescribed order of the rocks. The finished result would be so apparently free from ostentation that the stranger might easily think it a conception of Nature in one of her chastest moods.

It is a mistake to think, however, that all Japanese gardens are miniature in proportion and beside which the dwelling occurs merely as a place of refuge. Some of the famous ones of Tokio cover much ground and are as wonderful and highly perfected art works as are the smaller ones. From a vista in one of the large Tokio gardens the visitor looks over water to a series of green dunes topped with dwarf pines above which rises the ever changing cone of Fujiyama; in another section of the same garden an archipelago of pine clad islets mimic the famous ones of Matsushima, off the coast of Sendai. The water in this garden has besides innumerable bays and inlets bordered by reeds and defined by rocks or pebbles. In some sections irises occur in profusion, also azaleas; although it cannot be denied that blooming plants have not entered to any extent into the great scheme of development. For the Japanese garden is never a display ground for flowers; it is in every case a reproduction of landscape. Its tone may in places be gloomy, a trifle sad; but it is always without the attribute of excitement and unrest, given to many American gardens by irrelevant blooms, inharmonious colors and flowers mad with the determination to go to seed.

The Japanese looks upon the American garden as he does upon the arrangement of its cut flowers, thinking to himself that they are equally barbaric in profusion. In his garden he seeks peace, solace and the inspiration that comes from regarding the works of nature. Too often the American garden gives only excitement and the wild notes of high color.

A ROUND COURT HOUSE.

Work on the Foundations Will Be Started Next September.

The most general remark among the architects who did not win the court house competition, when it became known that the winner had designed a round building, was, "Why didn't I think of that?" Among the twenty-two designs submitted, Guy Lowell's was the only one for a round building, which in the opinion of the architectural jury is the most suitable style for a public edifice to be situated as the new court house will be.

The jury held in all eight sessions on four consecutive days. The competing plans had been hung on the walls of the Court House Board, at 115 Broadway, under the direction of Assistant Secretary Alanson Briggs, says the New York "Real Estate Record and Guide." The arrangements were such that privacy was perfectly preserved, no one being present at any time except the three members of the jury and a single attendant.

Design No. 3 the Winner.

The plans were designated by number only, and the jury did not know until informed by the Court House Board who the architect of No. 3, the successful design, was.

There being no other like it, Mr. Lowell's

was the only one mentioned by the jury. That is to say, there was some expectation that with so many architects of the first rank competing there would be two or more of nearly equal merit, and possibly the jury might report more than one design. The Lowell design will be studied by the members of the Court House Board and their architect, Walter Cook, and when modifications have been agreed upon the design will be submitted to the Supreme Court Judges for approval in accordance with the Court House Act.

Mr. Lowell will have about two thousand working and detail drawings to prepare, and it will be necessary for him to engage a larger force of draftsmen and larger quarters. His fee, which has been roughly estimated at \$200,000, will be far from being all profit. In official circles it was said that his office expenses will amount to at least \$130,000.

AN OBSERVATION.

Arnold Bennett, popular author and playwright of the day, who recently made his premier trip to the United States, has published his impressions of this country, as is customary with foreigners. His observations are radically different from the average expressions we have read. While ridiculing or criticizing some of the conditions found here, other of his observations do ample justice to us. This is exceptional.

His defence of the much-maligned typical business man is especially interesting. He says:

"The rough, broad difference between the American and the European business man is that the latter is anxious to leave his work, while the former is anxious to get to it. The attitude of the American business man toward his business is pre-eminently the attitude of an artist. You may say that he loves money. So do we all—artists particularly. No stock broker's private journal could be more full of dollars than Balzac's intimate correspondence is full of francs. But whereas the ordinary artist loves money chiefly because it represents luxury, the American business man loves it chiefly because it is the sole proof of success in his endeavor.

"On no other hypothesis can the unrivaled ingenuity and splendor and ruthlessness of American business undertakings be satisfactorily explained. They surpass the European, simply because they are never out of the thoughts of their directors, because they are adored with a fine frenzy. And for the same reason they are decked forth in magnificence. Would a man enrich his office with rare woods and stuffs and marbles if it were not a temple? Would he bestow graces on the environment if, while he was in it, the one idea at the back of his head was the anticipation of leaving it? Watch American business men together, and if you are a European you will closely perceive that they are devotees. They are open with one another, as intimates are. Jealousy and secretiveness are much

rarer among them than in Europe. They show off their respective organizations with pride and with candor. Hear one of them say enthusiastically of another: 'It was a great idea he had—connecting his New York and his Philadelphia places by wireless—a great idea!' They call one another by their Christian names, fondly. They are capable of wonderful friendship in business. They are cemented by one religion—and it is not golf. Could a man be happy long away from a hobby so entrancing, a toy so intricate and marvelous, a setting so splendid?"

NEW GERMAN METHOD OF GALVANIZING.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," according to Vice-Consul-General William Dawson, Jr., Frankfort, Germany, gives the following description of a new method of galvanizing iron:

"In order to protect iron objects from rust it is customary to coat them with zinc, either electrolytically or by plunging them into a bath of melted zinc after careful cleansing, but a real fusion of the two metals is not thus obtained. A recently patented process consists in so preparing the iron that the zinc gets into its pores. After steeping in sulphuric acid, the iron is placed in a solution of mercury chloride and then heated, resulting in decomposition of the mercury chloride and then heated, resulting in decomposition of the mercury chloride and precipitation of metallic mercury, which forms an amalgam with the iron on the surface. The iron is then plunged into a zinc bath heated to 500 degrees, where it remains three minutes. Iron galvanized by this process shows unusually strong adhesion of coating to the metal. Microscopic investigation shows that the zinc penetrates the iron and in case a portion of the coating is worn or broken off the iron does not rust."

THE MALIGNED PLUMBER.

The plumber and the ice man have been the butt of stock jokes for some little time; and, presumably, if these two purveyors to the public needs had existed in ancient times, the joke at their expense would be a classic. Thus far we have not discovered any attempt to clear the ice man's reputation, but the plumber has found a champion in the June number of "Sanitation." This excellent little monthly, which deserves to be read far outside of the trade, takes exception to Mr. Charles Dudley Warner for making a joke at the plumber's expense. The offending paragraph occurs in "My Summer in a Garden," tells how, when the fountain pipe got stopped up, a couple of plumbers came out, looked the place over and then sat down and talked about it "by the hour." The next day they returned, but found they had forgotten an important tool; so one went back a mile and a half to the shop while the other sat and waited for him with "exemplary patience." At last they got to work, and dug

up the whole garden very thoroughly before finding the obstruction, which was at the very base of the fountain. They dug "without any of that impetuous hurry which seems to be the bane of our American civilization."

Now as this "alleged" humor appears in a volume of "Higher Lessons in English," used in the public schools, "Sanitation" loyally protests against it, and claims that "the young of this country are being taught to look upon plumbers with suspicion and resentment." If, as "Sanitation" proceeds to state, "the large percentage of plumbers are industrious and painstaking," then there is a pleasant surprise in store for the "youth of this land" when the day comes for them to employ plumbers. An industrious and painstaking member of that craft would be all the more appreciated by a mind that has harbored the opposite impression ever since school days. "Sanitation" need not take a gloomy view of the situation. If plumbers really are improving, they will live down these heartless jokes; even the mother-in-law joke is seldom seen to-day, and that undeserved slur, because of its hoary age, was much harder to live down than this upstart plumber joke—"House Beautiful."

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

He would save the commission of the architect, but ruin the store.

This is the age in which one man DOES ONE THING. You can run your BUSINESS. Find a man who can RUN YOUR ADVERTISING.

If your proposition is one that should appeal to architects, builders, building owners, decorators, material and supply concerns, "The Builders' Guide" is the right medium for your advertising and cannot fail to bring you profitable returns.

TO BUILDERS—For Sale, at Fern Rock, a finely located and desirable Building Lot, 240x120; being 12 house lots, each 20x120, particularly suitable for erection of 2 or 3-story brick or stone Dwellings, to sell at \$4,200 and upwards. Situate on north side of Champlost Ave., (6000 N.) between Park Ave. and 13th St., and only 1/2 square E. of Broad St.; also very near York Road Trolley cars.

JAMES R. HOPE,
1321 Nedro Ave. (5900 N.)

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending April 26th, 1913:
Number of transfers..... 669
Amount of transfers.....\$1,499,642.17
Cash consideration..... 432,592.17
Mortgage consideration..... 1,067,050.00
Ground rent consideration..... 4,125.25
Which on a six per cent basis amounts to..... 68,420.85

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.,
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
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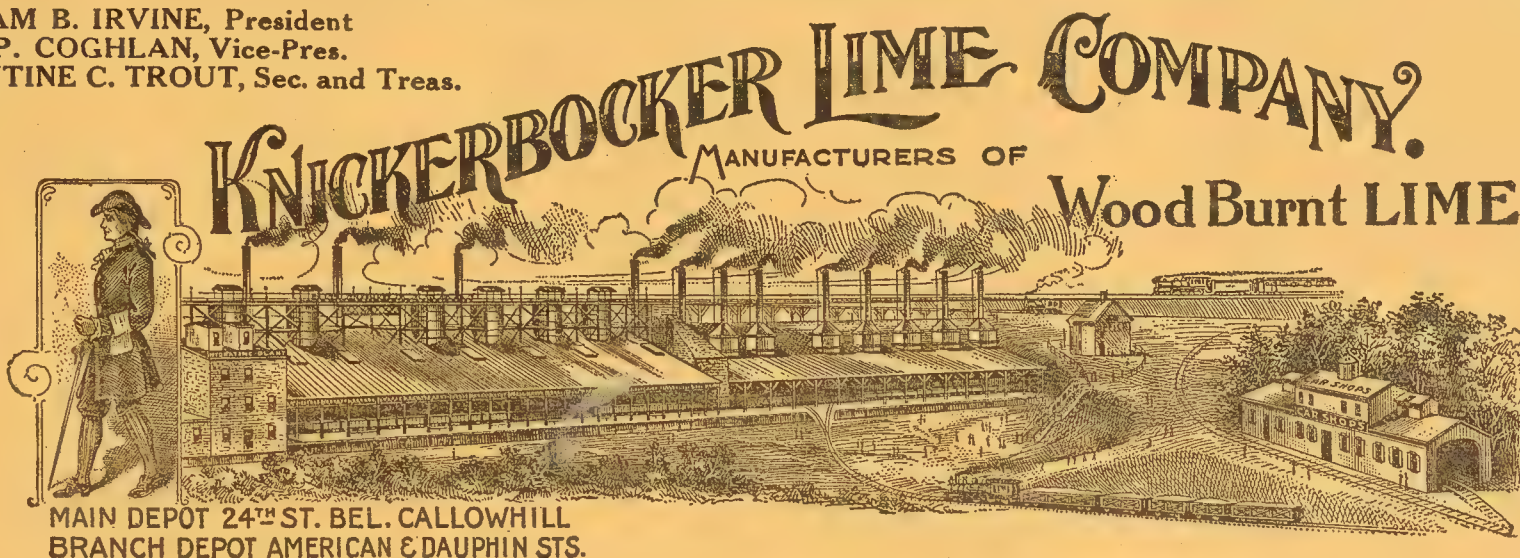
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 19.

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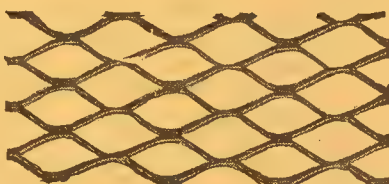
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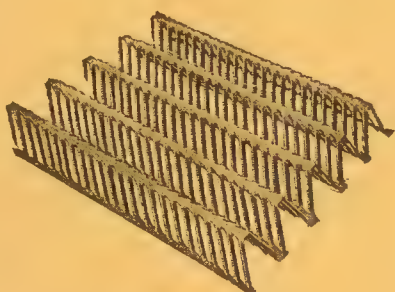
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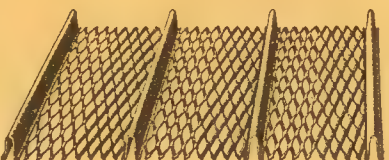


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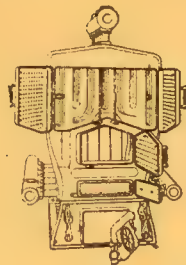
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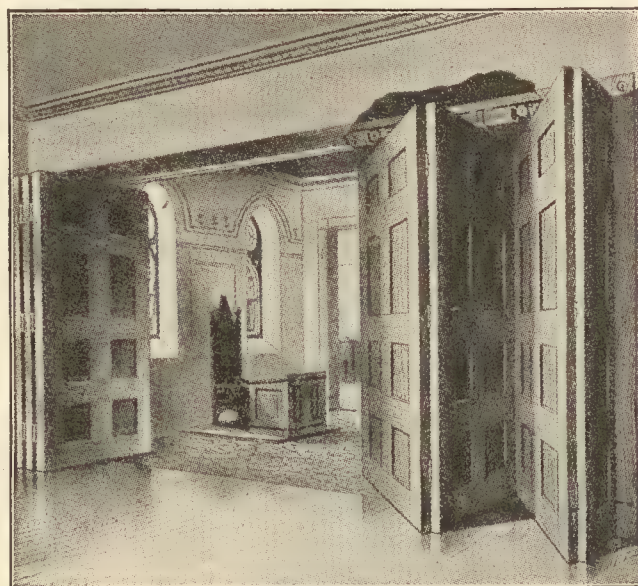
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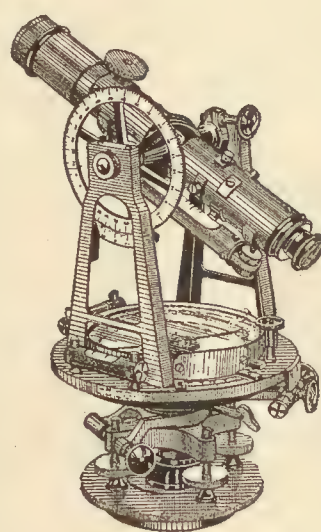
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

School (remodeling), Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Revised plans in progress.

School (remodeling), East Creland, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Revised plans in progress.

Barn, Penrose Ferry road, Philadelphia. Architect, William E. Groben, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Frame, two stories, 32x32 feet, shingle roof. Owners have received bids.

Picture Theatre, Hortter street and Germantown avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and limestone, two stories, 50x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners have received bids.

Church, Sixtieth and Larchwood avenue. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Sayers Memorial M. E. Church. Stone, one and two stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two or three weeks.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Melrose Park, Pa. Architects, Savery, Schoetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. W. Masland, 6603 Lawnton avenue. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, hardwood floors (heating reserved). Architects have received bids.

Picture Theatre, Ridge avenue and Natrona street. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Park

Amusement Company. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 76x79 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, fireproofing. Architects have received bids.

School (remodeling), Fort Washington, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, president, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, two stories. Revised plans in progress.

Almshouse (alt.), Blackwood, N. J. Architect, Charles J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Camden County Freeholders, care of Fred George, Court House, Camden, N. J. Consists of general alterations. Owners taking bids due May 7.

Apartment House, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Brick and stone, fireproof, four stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Residence, Walnut Lane and Morris street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Harry T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids in a few days.

City Hall (alt and add.), to rooms 519, 619, 719, 671, 771. Architect, William E. Groben, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Consists of interior alterations and additions. Plans in progress.

Home (alt. and add.), Chew street and Church Lane, Germantown. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Little Sisters of the Poor. Stone, four stories, tin roof, electric lighting, limestone trimmings, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Architects taking sub-bids.

Residence, Wissahickon avenue, north of Carpenter street. Cost, \$15,000. Architect, C. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry S. Bromley, care of The Lehigh Mills. Twenty-second and Lehigh avenue. Brick and

stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Architect has received revised bids.

Garage, Stillman and Oxford streets. Architects, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, David McCoach, Land Title Building. Brick, one story, 80x88 feet, fireproof, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence, Lakeside avenue, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, W. E. Groben, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. F. E. Groben, Oak Lane, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, oak floors. Architects taking bids due May 10. The following are figuring: W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; Oak Lane Park Building Company, Oak Lane, Pa.; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; F. R. Hill, Oak Lane, Pa.; W. C. Wright, 22 Harvey street.

Warehouse, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Ronalds & Johnson Company, 139 North Seventh street, Philadelphia. Brick and concrete, four stories, 70x200 feet. Plans in progress.

Boarding House, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, American Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-

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served), slag roof, Sayre & Fisher and ename-
led brick, waterproofing. Architects taking
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T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; H. H. Weh-
meyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; J. R. Jack-
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Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth
and Thompson streets.

Library, Sixty-fifth and Girard avenue. Ar-
chitect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Own-
er, Free Library of Philadelphia, care of
Librarian John Thompson, Thirteenth and
Locust streets. Brick and terra cotta, one
story, 108x84 feet (heating and lighting re-
served). Work bids to be taken by engineer
(Charles Gilpin, 503 Chestnut street). Own-
ers have received revised bids.

Church, Cynwyd, Pa. Cost, \$40,000. Archi-
tect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building.
Owner, Presbyterian Church of the Covenant,
Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof,
steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in
progress.

School, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Baily &
Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Haver-
ford Meeting School Haverford, Pa. Stone
and plaster, two stories, 69x30 feet, slate roof,
expanded metal lath (heating and electric
work reserved). Architects taking bids, due
May 18th. The following are figuring: Metz-
ger & Wells, Heed Building; Smith-Hardican
Company, 1606 Cherry street; Gray Brothers,
Rosemont, Pa.; M. N. Croll, St. David's, Pa.;
J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.

Library, Wallingford, Pa., \$5,000. Archi-
tects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street.
Owner, Furness Memorial Library, Walling-
ford, Pa. Stone, one story, 48x43 feet, mar-
ble trimmings, copper roof, electric lighting,
steam heating. Architects taking bids, due
May 10th. The following are figuring: H.
H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; R. C. Bal-
linger & Co., 218 North Twelfth street; J. B.
Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Nolan Brothers,
Chester, Pa.; Baker Brothers, Media, Pa.;
William Shuster, Lansdowne, Pa.; J. M. Wor-
rilow, Media, Pa.

Residences (3), McCallum and Mt. Pleasant
avenue. Architects, E. F. Durang & Son,

Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Mrs. I.
Smith, 5439 Germantown avenue. Stone, two
and one-half stories, 38x38 feet, slate roof,
electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood
floors. Architects taking bids, due May 8th.
The following are figuring: William J. Mc-
Shane, 417 South Thirteenth street; J. Mc-
Shain, 631 North Seventeenth street; Jacob
Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; M. L.
Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street;
William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street;
James Murphy, Thirty-fifth and Powelton ave-
nue.

Church (alt. and add.), Franklin and
Church streets, Frankford. Architects, E. F.
Durang & Son, Twelfth and Chestnut streets.
Owners, St. Joachim's R. C. Church, on prem-
ises. Stone, one story, consists of new sanc-
tuary and other interior alterations, marble.
Architects taking bids, due May 15th. The
following are figuring: W. J. McShane, 417
South Thirteenth street; J. McShain, 631
North Seventeenth street; Jacob Myers &
Sons, Witherspoon Building; M. L. Conneen
& Co., 315 South Twentieth street; William
Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James Mur-
phy, Thirty-fifth and Powelton avenue.

Residence, Merion, Pa. Architects, Druck-
enmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title
Building. Owner, G. A. Bisler, Jr., 243 North
Sixth street. Stone and frame, two and one-
half, 28x40 feet, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, slate roof, hardwood floors. Revised
plans in progress.

Signal Tower, Pennsylvania Railroad, west
of Girard avenue bridge. Architect, W. H.
Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners,
Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Hollow tile
or brick, two stories, 20x36 feet, tile roof,
electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in pro-
gress.

Boiler House and Condensery, Troy, Pa.
Architect, private plans. Owner, P. E. Sharp-
less, Troy, Pa. Brick, one story, 29x42 feet,
brick, two stories, 54x60 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting. Owners taking bids, due May
9th. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth
street, are figuring.

Laboratory, Altoona, Pa. Architect, private
plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

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pany, care Mr. Develin, Broad Street Station. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 54x164 feet, fireproof, concrete and expanded metal marble interior, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, asbestos floors. Owners taking bids, due May 10th. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Linker-Losse Company, Heed Building.

Garage, Stillman and Oxford streets. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Riddell & McCoach, Land Title Building. Brick, one story, 80x88 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due May 8th. The following are figuring: William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; George Kessler, Drexel Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; E. Fay & Sons, 8 South Mole street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Wayne Cont. Co., 1214 Filbert street; J. F. Barber, Land Title Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; E. C. Durell, 1713 North Twenty-fourth street.

School (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Beechwood

School for Girls, care of M. H. Reaser, Jenkintown. Brick, three stories, 38x61 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due May 8th. Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, is figuring.

Stable (alt. and add.), Trenton avenue and Tucker street. Architect, R. E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George B. Newton Coal Company, 1527 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, 35 horses. Architect taking bids, due May 9th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; W. R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street.

Stable (alt. and add.), Twenty-second and Glenwood avenue. Architect, R. E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, George B. Newton Coal Company, 1527 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, electric lighting, 50 horses. Architect taking bids, due May 9th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; W. R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

School, Woodlyn, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, fireproofing, two stories, 45x47 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. The lowest bid was submitted by Vanleer & Peterson, Glassboro, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wissahickon, Philadelphia. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner, Rev. George F. Nelson, 267 Sumac street. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, electric lighting, slag roof, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. K. Stahl, 221 East Durham street.

Bank Building (alts.), Moorestown, N. J. Architect, H. A. Macomb, 214 South Seventh street. Owners, Moorestown Trust Company, Moorestown, N. J. Brick and brownstone, one story, consists of remodeling interior and new front, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to W. Richman, Moorestown, N. J.

Bank and Office Building, Williamsport, Pa. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, First National Bank, Williamsport, Pa. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, seven stories, 52x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating,

electric lighting, interior marble, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Office Building, Trenton, N. J. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Del. & Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 51x83 feet, granite and limestone trimmings, marble interior and exterior, electric lighting, steam heating, slag roof, waterproofing, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, I. Mansbach, Atlantic City, N. J. Frame, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Consists of interior alterations and additions. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-fourth and Baltimore avenue. Architect, R. Werner, 5146 Market street. Owners, E. W. Forte & W. J. Smith, 733 Drexel Building. Brick, one story, 101x71x123 feet, slag roof, expanded metal

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fireproofing, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. R. Jackson, Perry Building.

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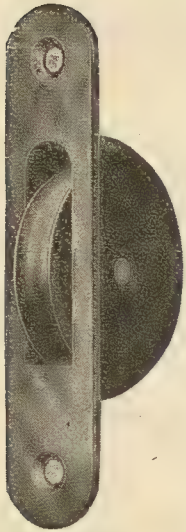
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Woodland avenue, \$9,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, United Presbyterian Church, on premises. Stone, one story. Consists of interior alterations and addition. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 506 Walnut street. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Brick, stone or marble trimmings, four stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Archibald MacTavish, 1513 Pine street.

Office Building, north of Pennsylvania Railroad and Cheltenham avenue, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owners, Adams Express Company, Eighteenth and Market streets. Brick, one story, 22x75 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Car Repair Shops (2), St. Clair, Pa. Architect, W. H. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 464x53 feet and 604x83 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Residence, Media, Pa., \$10,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, William L. Rowland, care architect. Stone, two stories, 27x83 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Factory Buildings, Westmoreland, Allegheny avenues and C street, \$100,000. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owner, Saxonia Dress Goods Mills, Howard and Palmer streets. Brick, one and two and

five stories, 176x62 feet, 166x100 feet, 64x28 feet and 64x42 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Residence, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Eli Oppenheim, Baltimore, Md. Brick and rough cast, two and one-half stories, 40x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating, hardwood floors, white marble interior. Contract awarded to G. W. Dovell, Eutaw & McCollugh streets, Baltimore, Md.

Church and Rectory, northeast corner of Seventeenth and Tioga streets, \$38,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Nativity Lutheran Church, care of Rev. I. C. Hoffman, 3501 North Seventeenth street. Stone, one story, 80x8* feet, three stories, 16x56 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Parochial Residence, Twenty-third and Berks streets. Architects, Ruhe & Lange, Allentown, Pa. Owners, St. Elizabeth's R. C. Church, care of Rev. James Regnery. Stone, three stories, 55x65 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, limestone trimmings. Contract awarded to Melody & Keating, Bailey Building.

Residence, St. David's, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Sheldon Catlin, St. Davids, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 58x26 feet, shingle roof, steam heating from central plant, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

John Dear (O), 4545 Greene street. Fred Fox (C), 4545 Greene street. Cost, \$7,500. Three dwellings, stone, two stories, 15x30 feet, Regis and Greene streets.

G. W. Young (O), 1316 South Broad street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, stone, two stories, 18x40 feet, 1715 McKean street.

Wetherill Estate (O), Morris Building. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$12,500. Building, brick, eight stories, 47x78 feet, 117-119 North Seventh street.

W. E. Strock (O), 7326 Second Street pike. Cost, \$15,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x27 feet, Sanwood and E streets.

J. M. Steetler (O), 5142 Spruce street. Cost, \$38,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x35 feet, Fifty-fifth and Kinisessing avenue.

E. Penittes (O), 542 Roxborough road. James Stewart (C), 215 Monastery avenue. Cost, \$2,400. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, Roxborough.

J. F. Cermak (O), 7514 Buist avenue. G. F. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$1,600. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Seventy-fifth and Buist avenue.

H. H. Sterrett (O), 1448 North Twentieth street. W. Percival Johnson (C), 4039 Lancaster avenue. Cost, \$11,000. One dwell-

ing, stone, three stories, 36x39 feet, Upsal and Wissahickon avenue.

J. G. Brill Company (O), Sixty-second and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$35,000. Manufacturing building, one story, 78x240 feet, Sixtieth and Woodland avenue.

United Brethren in Christ (O). A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, \$8,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 27x72 feet, Fifty-ninth and Catharine streets. Cost, \$16,250. Church, one story, 56x72 feet.

Harrison Bros. Company, Inc. (O), Thirty-fifth and Gray's Ferry road. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$45,000. Manufacturing, brick, three stories, 85x122 feet, Thirty-fifth and Gray's Ferry road.

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Mrs. Howes (O), 2216 Green street. Cost, \$1,425. Dwelling, 2216 Green street.

E.F. Houghton (O), 240 West Somerset street. Hewitt & Rice (C), 1011 Chestnut street. Cost, \$6,000. Power house, brick, one story, 45x40 feet, American and Somerset streets.

P. N. Degerberg (O), 1621 Chestnut street. F. A. Havens Company (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$24,000. Stone, four stories, brick, 20x155 feet, 1621 Chestnut street.

J. Winnai (O), 4721 A street. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erei avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Garage, stone, one story, 20x34 feet, Menton and A streets.

General Mfg. Company (O), Thirtieth and Market streets. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$3,000. Office, brick, two stories, 32x24 feet, Swanson and Delaware avenue.

Eureka Amusement Company (O). Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$20,000. Picture theatre, one story, 40x123 feet, 3941-43 Market street.

J. J. Hurley (O), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, orick, two stories, 14x45 feet, 530 East Monastery avenue.

Fox & Armstrong (O), 1308 South Sixteenth street. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x49 feet, Fifty-eighth and Cedarhurst streets. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling.

Widener Memorial (O), Land Title Building. George F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper streets. Cost, \$1,000. Industrial school, Olney avenue and Broad streets.

C. S. Kates (O), Seventy-ninth and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$3,200. Two dwellings, brick, 16x46 feet, Brewster avenue and Porter street.

J. Fotheringham (O), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$15,000. Dwellings, six, brick, two stories, 15x50 feet, Arrott and Castor avenue.

F. S. Parks and C. M. Weild (O), 2316 South Broad street. Cost, \$3,000. Two stores and dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 101-103 Ritner street. Cost, \$63,000. Two stores and dwellings and fifty dwellings.

H. J. Kilos (O), 3434 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x31 feet, Schiller and Frankford avenue.

Dr. George Woodward (O), 708 North American Building. P. Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 22x28 feet, Mermaid and St. Martin lane.

F. C. Webb (O), 28 North Fifty-first street. Cost, \$27,000. Eleven dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x27 feet, Romain and Wormarth streets. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$32,500. Thirteen dwellings. Cost, \$15,000. Dwelling.

N. Elyart (O), 529 North Third street. L. M. Shestack (C), 322 Dickinson street. Cost, \$3,800. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 20x34 feet, 529 North Third street.

John M. Snyder (O), Lincoln Drive and Upsal street. Cost, \$10,000. Two dwellings, stone, three stories, 19x22 feet, Germantown avenue and Hortter street.

Walter Geary (O), Delmar street. C. N. Schwartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$1,950. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 341 Lemonte street.

J. McGlinn (O), Philadelphia. J. M. Mitchell (C), 4 South Farragut street. Cost, \$8,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 19x72 feet, Sixty-second and Pine streets. Cost, \$9,000. Three dwellings. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings.

George Boehert (O), 412 Leverington avenue. C. M. Swartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 20x67 feet, 406 Leverington avenue.

Twelfth United Presbyterian Church (O), Somerset and Ruth streets. Alexander Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$20,000. Church, stone, one story, 60x82 feet.

C. S. Smith (O), 1106 East Montgomery avenue. F. A. Stoll (C), 1432 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$3,280. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 15x25 feet.

J. H. Wallace (O), Fourth and Oak lane. F. R. Hill, Oak lane. Cost, \$9,750. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 26x43 feet, Oak Lane.

R. A. Patton (O), 510 South Forty-second street. Cost, \$52,500. Fifteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x24 feet, Fifty-seventh and Thomas avenue. Cost, \$17,500. Five dwellings.

Kahn & Greenburg (O), 1421 Chestnut st. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$17,000. Manufacturing building, five stories, brick, 50x174 feet, 2302-18 Chestnut street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Chas. McCauley Company (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$160,000. School, brick, three stories, 160x140 feet, Twenty-second and Ritner streets. Cost, \$160,000. School, brick, three stories, 160x90 feet, Fifth and Nedro avenue.

avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Warehouse, 2811 North American street.

Louis Call (O), 1734 Passayunk avenue. C. Walters (C), 525 South Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$3,050. Store and dwelling, 1734 Passayunk avenue.

Reletrie & Co. (O), 4060 Orchard street. J. Fotheringham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Dye house.

Stephen F. Whitman (O), 415 Race street. Samuel Denny (C), 1327 Fairmount avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Factory, 415 Race street.

F. W. Maurer & Sons (O), Wayne and Bristol streets. R. Beatty & Bros. (C), 2321 East Fletcher street. Cost, \$4,000. Manufacturing, Wayne and Bristol street.

C. E. Frick (O), 1019 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling, 402 and 404 East Lehigh avenue.

Riker & Hegerman (O), 1332 Chestnut st. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirtieth street. Cost, \$10,900. Store, 1210 Market street.

C. E. Bass (O), 312 North Eighth street.

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Mrs. H. W. Granlees (O), 4032 Spring Garden street. R. C. Ballinger & Co. (C), 218 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Engine room, Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets.

Theo. A. Seraphin (O), 1321 North Franklin street. C. N. Bachler (C), 142 North Thirtieth street. Cost, \$686. Residence, 1321 North Franklin street.

S. J. Rieber (O), 2225 North Twenty-ninth street. E. Rieber (C), 2632 West Cumberland street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 2330 North Twenty-ninth street.

J. Sharp Estate, Provident Life Building. A. H. Williams & Sons (C), 419 Locust street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 1236 Market street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Broad Street Station. F. A. Havens Company (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,700. Station, Broad Street Station.

S. Bell, Jr. (O), 41 Market street. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$8,000. Bakery, 1111 Spring Garden street.

Hafleigh & Co. (O), 2811 North American street. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown

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Frank & Kaiser (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, \$2,385. Store and dwelling, 312 North Eighth street.

A. P. Smith (O), 6391 Overbrook avenue. Milton W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$2,000. Residence, 6391 Overbrook avenue.

Louis Heim (O), 53 North Fifty-second street. W. Biscoe (C), 3954 Ludlow street. Cost, \$785. Store and dwelling, 152 North Fifty-second street.

H. K. King (O), 1115 North Sixty-third street. J. M. Hohn (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, \$650. Garage, 1115 North Sixty-third street.

Mr. Howes (O), 2214 Green street. T. J. Carberry (C), 51 North Hutchinson street. Cost, \$500. Store, 44 North Tenth street.

Louis A. Feinberg (O), 2047 East Cambria

street. Cost, \$6,000. Dwelling, Preston and Baring streets.

P. Diamond (O), 409 North Fourth street. H. G. Hammer (C), 803 North Seventeenth street. Cost, \$600. Manufacturing, 409 North Fourth Street.

R. W. White (O), 406 South street. Godfried & Co. (C), 123 West Cumberland street. Cost, \$800. Store, Parkside avenue and Belmont avenue.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Boiler house, Passayunk avenue.

J. W. Frey (O), Eighteenth and Berks streets. G. J. Rea & Sons (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling, Eighteenth and Berks streets.

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By CHARLES E. WHITE, JR., in "Building Progress"

The career of every architect, like that of other professional or business men, is usually fraught with mistakes, more or less petty most of them, but nevertheless important enough to be worthy of correction. This is especially true during those early years when the young architect first establishes himself in business. It is then that he comes up against the business side of his profession for the first time. He comes into personal contact with clients, contractors, salesmen for material and supply houses, and estimators who call daily to figure on new work. All this is new to the youthful architect. No matter how much he has come in contact with these business men while draftsman in the employ of another architect, conditions are very much changed as soon as the young man goes into independent practice.

If the ideal "big man" is one who can always be easily approached by any business man, then the "little man" is the young architect who shuts himself up in his private office and refuses to see contractors or salesmen. The temptation to do this—to shut oneself up—is considerable, for nothing requires greater application and individual absorption than the every-day work of the architect. Interruptions are annoying, and for this reason some architects are well-nigh unapproachable save through certain channels considerably bound by redtape. Yet in most cases this is a mistake. The architect who is too busy to see the rank and file of salesmen, contractors and solicitors calling upon him misses something—something necessary to the well rounding of his career. Contact with contractors is of great moment to every architect. There is much to learn from the experience of these men—so much that older architects have said without hesitation that they owe much of their practical knowledge of building to contractors.

In an Eastern city a few weeks ago a busi-

ness man called upon a certain young architect (who he had not met) on a matter that might prove extremely advantageous to the latter. He had no cards with him, nor did the stenographer ask his name. "Mr. Johnson is busy," she said, after passing into the private office to consult her employer.

"Very well, I'll wait," replied the man.

Ten minutes went by—then fifteen minutes, but there was nothing doing. In the meantime the impatient caller could hear scraps of conversation drifting through the open door. It was evident that Mr. Johnson had a friend with him, for an animated conversation on golf filtered through the open door.

After a delay of considerable more time the visitor was finally admitted to Mr. Johnson's presence; but he did not broach his business to the younger man; he decided that the man he needed for the work he had in mind must be a man of another calibre.

In another big city where several architects have gained world-wide fame a quiet little man one day walked into the office of a well-known architect and asked to see him. "Mr. Rose is very busy," said the office boy. "Will any one else do?"

"No, I'd like to see him personally," replied the other. "Just ask Mr. Rose when he can see me." Evidently Mr. Rose could hear what was said, for "Oh, have him see me tomorrow," was heard in impatient tones from the open door of the private office.

When "tomorrow" came the quiet little man walked into the office of another architect. "I'd like to see Mr. Jones," said he in his quiet voice to the stenographer.

The stenographer vanished without question. "Certainly, sir," said he, and reappearing, "Mr. Jones will be pleased to see you."

When the quiet little man walked out from Mr. Jones' office he left with him a signed

contract for plans, specifications and supervision on a big country residence which the quiet man (treasurer of one of the largest corporations in the United States) was building for a permanent home for himself and family.

These are both true incidents, with the exception, of course, of the names. How many other architects, especially younger men, have made the same mistake?

One of the most successful architects I have ever met, a man of middle age, who has his office arranged in this manner: Directly from the outside corridor one enters into a little reception hall with a wide-open door (leading to the private office) just opposite the corridor door. Just inside this doorway, in full view of every one who enters, stands the desk of the "boss." Any one can get to him at any time. There are no frills in this office. Every part is devoted to business—indeed, the business efficiency of this office is well known throughout the city, to clients as well as contractors.

I asked this architect if he lost a great deal of time talking to salesmen. "Certainly, sometimes," he replied, "but I discovered years ago that salesmen have as much to teach me as I have to teach them. It is to my interest and the interests of my clients that I be kept informed of every new device used in building as soon as it appears. Salesmen who call upon me are of great assistance to me. They know, usually, all the gossip of the building trades—which offices are busy and which are not—who get such and such a contract—and a thousand other things, not only of general interest to me, but often of genuine help."

"Mr. ——— wastes no time when he talks to salesmen," said this architect's stenographer when I questioned him. "He is so well known to all of them, and they are so pleased at the ease with which they can approach him, that they are careful to state their business quickly. I have no doubt," he went on, "Mr. ——— is better known to hundreds of contractors in this and nearby cities than any other architect. Much of his business comes through the influence of these same contractors, who often recommend him to prospective owners. Clients like to do business with him, too, and when it comes to

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draftsmen, why, they love him like a father; they will do anything for him."

Contractors are frequently against it for lack of blue prints when they come to bid on a new building. Architects, usually in a great hurry to get bids, sometimes have but half a dozen sets of blue prints, which they distribute to as many general contractors, forgetting that each general contractor may be obliged to take half a dozen sub-bids. Often this makes it impossible for general contractors to take competitive sub-bids, with the result that each bid is higher than it would be if the architect furnished them with more blue prints. Sub-bids frequently vary as much as 10 per cent. on the same job. Careful competition among sub-bidders is bound to secure lower prices, greatly to the owner's advantage if his architect would be just a little more liberal in providing sufficient blue prints.

Another criticism sometimes made of the architect by contractors is that the quality of blue prints is often very poor. Any superintendent who has been on a job and tried to read figures and dimension lines on a blue print which has bleached out almost white will agree with me in the poor quality of blue prints frequently furnished.

Sometimes serious mistakes on the job are made by incorrect reading of illegible figures. Remember, the mason must get his lines accurately, often working to fractions of an inch, so it is up to architects to give him legible plans to work from.

Linen blue prints would be ideal, but they are almost prohibitive in cost. A very satisfactory substitute lies in using heavy paper, carefully printed with clean white lines on a strong blue ground—just such prints as anybody can make with first-class materials when proper time is taken for printing and washing.

An excellent way to preserve blue prints and prevent them from becoming torn on the job is to mount the set used there on heavy cardboard, each sheet separately.

Examine two sets of plans turned out by any two architects and you will find great variation in the way details are drawn. In the office of a certain architect who does residence work exclusively an interesting fact recently developed. About a year ago plans for a residence were made and bids taken. As frequently happens, the bids were so high that the owner decided to wait over a season, thinking he might get lower bids. When the next year came around orders were given to take new bids and the architect got out his drawings to look them over before having new blue prints made. He noticed that few details were included in the drawings—so few, in fact, that he wondered how such a set of plans ever got out of his office until he remembered how hurriedly they had been made. A set of inch-scale details was immediately drawn up and included in the plans—simple drawings showing designs of millwork and special features in the construction.

When bids came in once more the archi-

tect was astonished to find prices lower than they had been the first time, notwithstanding the brisk advance in cost of building materials. Upon investigation he found that the lower bids were the result of the new details. Contractors who figured the first time, not understanding just how the house was to be built (owing to incomplete drawings) had been afraid to figure close, but as soon as they saw the illuminating new details, they could figure more accurately.

Details are important items in plans, and architects who neglect to prepare details until contracts are let frequently unintentionally make work cost more than it should. Even a few quarter-inch scale details showing special features of construction are very useful to the contractor in figuring. Details of cabinets, cupboards, inside and outside trim should always be included, and this method may be depended upon to procure for the owner a closer figure than when details are omitted and contractors have to "guess at" what the architect wants. When they do "guess," you may depend upon it, contractors "guess" high enough to escape any possible loss to themselves.

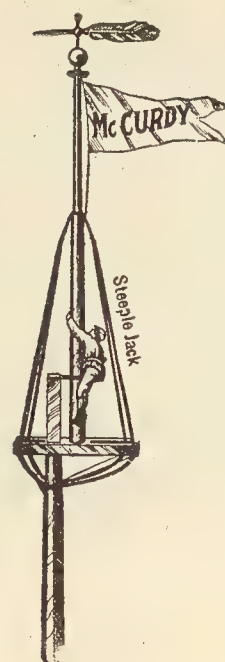
The same criticism made about plans may be made about specifications. Ambiguous statements—vague clauses not clear in meaning or which seem to contradict the plans, usually alarm contractors, who do not know precisely what the architect is driving at. Then the contractor tacks on a few dollars more as a "factor of safety," and the owner pays more for his building than he ought to.

Vague specifications difficult of interpretation are not conducive to good workmanship from the contractors' employees. The workman on the job is too busy to ponder very long over incomplete specifications—nor is he a mind-reader who can understand what was in the architect's mind when the specifications were written.

If architects really wish to help their friends the contractors, they should also correct an abuse that often causes contractors much concern—and that is procrastination in preparing full-size details. Every contractor knows how busy most architects are, and they appreciate how hard it is to get full-size details out promptly; nevertheless, so many jobs are seriously delayed by this cause (and so frequently the delay is blamed entirely to the contractor) it is only fair to say that this delinquency should be corrected by every architect ambitious to be perfectly "square."

Just as soon as the contract for a building is let, architects ought to follow up with a complete set of full-size details. Prompt service in this regard will do much to prevent delay, Sir Architect, and every contractor will vote you a "gentleman."

Another thing that makes the biggest kind of hit with contractors is promptness in issuing certificates as soon as they are due. Nothing pleases any of us more than to receive money immediately it is due, yet it is surprising how dilatory some architects are in giving certificates, frequently causing con-



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tractors to wait for their money day after day.

Some architects make it a special practice to issue certificates immediately they are due, whether contractors ask for them or not. All contractors like to do business with such. Indeed, I have no doubt their work is let at lower prices than the work of other less accommodating architects—and, no doubt, they have less trouble on the job.

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

Even the best piece of machinery gets a hot bearing once in a while.—Ex.



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Took this advice on catching flies
Much as a man takes all advice
That isn't labeled with a price;
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The moral of this simple rhyme
Might have been told in half the time;
But if you wish to see it, go
To where the dust and cobwebs grow.
The Man Who Did Not Advertise
You'll find still gazing at the flies.

ARE YOUR BRAKES GREASED?

Welcome as a drink of refreshing water to a thirsty traveler is the monthly visit of his trade magazine to the progressive cement man. This, however, was not always the case. There was a time when the so-called "trade-paper" was little more than a joke—to be received, glanced at, and thrown aside; and many of the publications of this class deserved it. But a change has taken place. Of late years, trade literature has wonderfully improved, not only in the line of periodicals but also in the catalogue line; and now the up-to-date trade magazine, with its high-grade reading quality, its valuable information and advice, its clear summaries of current progress, and its attractive illustrations and make-up, is recognized not only as among the foremost of the worthy products of the press, but also as by all odds the most efficient medium for promotion of the mutual business interests of all concerned in the particular branch of industry covered—manufacturers as well as dealers, architects and designers as well as owners and builders, producers as well as consumers, managers and superintendents as well as individual workmen.

The live cement man of to-day is realizing more and more the value of his trade magazine, and learning how to use it; and this is a good sign. For when we fail to enjoy reading of or talking about the business that means our bread and butter, it is pretty conclusive evidence that we have countermarched in the ranks of progress, that we are on a falling grade and more than half way down the hill, and that our brakes are greased.—
"Cement World."

First, your advertisements must be seen. If it is not looked at, it is lost. Make it **CONSPICUOUS**.

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MAKE A DUST IN THE WORLD.

Remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, dig ditches or edit a paper, ring an auction bell or write funny things, you must work. If you look around you will see the men who are most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork. It is beyond your power to do that on the sunny side of 30. They die sometimes; but it is because they quit work at 6 P. M. and don't get home till 2 A. M. It is the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumbers; it gives you

a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names even; it simply speaks of them as "old So-and-So's boys." Nobody likes them; the great busy world does not know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less harm you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied the world will be with you.—Bob Burdette.

THE MAN WHO DID NOT ADVERTISE.

The Man Who Did Not Advertise
Sat idly gazing at the flies
That flew and fluttered, one by one,
Into the webs by spiders spun—
The webs that draped the window-shade
And half concealed his stock in trade.

He twiddled thumbs and stretched himself
While dust collected on each shelf;
"Ah, me!" he sighed, "what is a store?
They ain't no business any more!
I got a lot o' stuff t' sell,
But folks ain't buyin' very well!"

A spider heard his dull lament,
Lowered himself in swift descent
Till at the level of his ear
He whispered: "Say, my friend! See here!
I make a show to catch my flies;
Why don't you go and advertise?"

THE PROPER HOUSING OF WAGE EARNERS

In order to bring a discussion on the best types of wage-earners' houses within practical limits, it is necessary to eliminate at the beginning some of the things which have a powerful influence in determining types, but which themselves are so big and complicated that they require special treatment. Among these are cost of building, public regulations, the width and arrangement of streets, accessibility, land values and lot units, each of which must be treated at some length, if at all. So in this paper they will be simply mentioned in passing.

Further, in order that there may be no confusion of mind, it is well to state at the beginning that this paper deals only with new houses, not at all with the remodeling of old houses, with houses designed for more or less permanent occupancy by families; not for transients or individuals, that it is written with the unskilled laborer as with the skilled artisan in mind, that it seeks to set practical stands, not to picture a modern Utopia.

Divisions of the Subject.

With these limitations I would divide the subject in two ways—first, as to location—whether in an already closely built section of a city, or on its more sparsely settled outskirts, or in a village; second, as to character—whether tenement (three or more families), two or one family houses. The second and third of these classes are subdivided into rows, semi-detached and detached.

The third sub-division, the detached, single family house, is, of course, the ideal that is to be kept constantly in mind. The others are compromises which for one reason or another it is necessary to make. In all these types of houses there are certain fundamental requirements in regard to which there should be no compromise. These requirements are:

Direct air and light from out-of-doors for every room; adequate and convenient water supply; adequate, convenient and sanitary toilet facilities; protection from the weather; freedom from dampness; enough rooms and such an arrangement of rooms as will make some degree of privacy possible. Added to these, in tenement houses, especially, there must be safeguards against fire.

The Fundamentals.

Having, then, the ideal toward which we are to look, and the fundamentals which we must keep, the question is how nearly can we approach the ideal in the three locations mentioned. Briefly stated, it would work out as follows:

Downtown: Tenement houses, two-family houses in rows, single family houses in rows.

Outskirts: Two-family houses—terrace or group, semi-detached, detached; one family

houses—terrace or group, semi-detached, detached.

Village: One family houses, detached.

Beginning with the downtown or already closely built section of the city, the question is which style of house should be erected; or, rather, which style of house should not be erected. In such districts it is out of the question to consider detached or even semi-detached houses for any except the wealthy. They must be one or other of the three classes built in solid rows.

When Tenements Are Necessary.

The first point, then, is whether tenement houses should be erected. An answer in the affirmative would be based upon one of two facts. First, that the section is already in large degree a tenement house district. For, if it is, land values have undoubtedly already risen to a point where only the income to be derived from multiple dwellings will yield a fair return on the investment. And any successful scheme for housing betterment must be based upon its yielding a fair return, 5 or 6 per cent. net.

Justification for Tenements.

Second, that the lot is located on a business street or upon a traffic artery, which is fast becoming a business street. In cities up to 150,000 population, even near the centre of town, there usually is not enough demand for offices to call for all the stories above the stores which occupy the ground floor. This is true in greater degree along the traffic highways which reach out toward the suburbs, and at those intersections of important streets in the outlying districts where there are little groups of businesses, a bank, three or four groceries and meat markets, a drug store, etc. The upper stories of these buildings which are primarily designed for the accommodation of small retail concerns, must be rented for dwellings or they will stand vacant.

Nor is it practicable to say that such businesses should be housed in one-story buildings until there is a business demand for more floors. In nearly all of our cities now, such buildings are from three to four stories high, and the upper floors are used as dwellings. They are tenement houses; they will continue to be tenement houses, and so must be recognized.

If for either of the reasons given above—usage already established or the needs of business—it is practically necessary to build tenement houses, then these houses should be built in such a way as to safeguard the health and the lives of their inhabitants. They must be strictly limited as to the proportion of the lot they may occupy, and they must have yards and courts large enough to permit of properly lighting and ventilating

every room. Moreover, they must be so constructed as to lessen the fire hazard. When three or more stories high they should be of fireproof construction.

If it would not pay to erect tenement houses with these restrictions, then there is no justification for erecting tenement houses at all. For the tenement house is in itself unwholesome. It is not and cannot be a home suited to the life of a family; its multiplication brings physical and social problems that are a tremendous burden to the community. A few tenement (or apartment) houses fill special needs, such as providing refuges for broken families. And while they are few in number, their evil effects are minimized. The way to keep their number adequate only for such special needs is to insist that each one be as wholesome and as safe as it is possible to make it.

There are, of course, arguments in favor of the tenement house. The one most often used—its apparent lowering of rents in that it shelters many families in one lot and under one roof, still remains to be proved. It is not proved by comparing a tenement house with a single family house on an adjoining lot, for either the tenement house is taking advantage of single family house land values, or the single family house is struggling to pay its way on tenement house land values.

The Final Choice.

If, then, tenement houses are not justified on the ground given, the choice in closely built sections lies between the two-family house and the single-family house built in solid rows. There are economies in these houses even as compared with the tenement, for the walls need not be as heavy, the safeguards against fire need not be as strict, the chief requirement being that walls between houses should be fireproof. These houses, too, share the advantage of the tenement as regards warmth, and the two-family house has the convenience of having all its rooms on one floor. Both have the great advantage over the tenement house in that a bit of private yard is available for each family, so that the younger children may have a safe place to play and the mother a chance to get an occasional breath of fresh air without making a special expedition for the purpose. In a home-owning community the two-family house has an advantage in that the owner may from the rent received from the living-rooms, much more than carrying charges of the house. The two-family house has, however, some disadvantages as compared with the single house. The family, after all, enjoys only a semi-privacy, and the house is likely to be noisy. The importance of such factors is shown by the eagerness with which a family will move to a single house when opportunity offers, for though the extra stair climbing is a burden, the sense of family unity which a single house, the greater privacy when bedrooms are on a different floor from the living-rooms, much more than balances the account. Moreover, the neces-

(Continued on page 305.)

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Editorial Comment

A member of Congress, representing the State of Wisconsin, characterizes the Post Office Department Building at Washington as "a cross between a cathedral and a cotton factory," and the Pension Building as "a lovely red shed that disfigures judiciary square." We do not know just what qualifications this congressional person may possess for passing judgment upon the artistic or other shortcomings of the buildings criticized, but we do know this—that for a member of that Congress, which had the utter lack of good taste, not to say common sense, to repeal the Tarsney Act, to attempt to sit in judgment upon a question of the kind savors of sheer impudence. In the discussions leading up to the clumsy political device employed to repeal the Tarsney measure Congress exhibited a stupidity as amazing as it was unfeigned, dealing with the general subject not only of architecture, but of architectural practice. After such an exhibition for a member of Congress to attempt to pose as one qualified to pass an intelligent opinion upon any architectural subject borders upon the ludicrous.

Let the defects of the buildings named be what they may, they must in any event prove vastly superior to the type of building the Government may expect to get under existing conditions. By the way, isn't it about time for the new Secretary of the Treasury to set about reorganizing the office of Supervising Architect?

* * *

Spelling reformers are advocating the spelling of architect minus the "h"—thus: "arcitect." Frankly, we don't like it, but then we never did like this simplified spelling stunt anyway. The chief objection to architect without the "h" is that in the new form it is neither tadpole nor frog.

* * *

Our able contemporary, "The Ohio Architect," has an article in the March number on "Builders' Exchange Benefits," trumpeting to some extent the progressive calibre of the Toledo Exchange. "First catch your coon," runs an old recipe for cooking this Southern delicacy. Adapting this slightly we echo, "First catch your exchange." While there exists no valid reason why a builders' exchange should not be of the most vital assistance to the members of the calling, it is organized to serve, we should hate like thunder to be asked to name three exchanges in the country worth their keep. The trouble in the majority of instances may be traced to old foggyism. Old foggy directors beget old foggy methods and old foggy management, and a splendid idea lapses into cobwebs and inertia. The first essential to a builders' exchange worth the name is "a live wire" in charge. But two exchanges in the United

States—of which, by the way, Toledo is one—can boast of the right type of control.

* * *

The old, old plaint against putting into a building for ornamental purposes devices originally installed to perform a useful function is echoed anew in a paper on "How to Build Well," in an English magazine. Starting out with the pessimistic view that architectural form has "nothing to do with construction," the writer goes on to say:

"The fact remains that, although in the golden age of building the architect was chief workman, at present his function is to decorate a structure the framework of which has been put together for him by a quantity surveyor, or possibly an expert in steel frame construction. Decoration now consists in the selection and combination of pretty bits from the works of architects long since deceased. These bits were originally construction decorated; but in taking them from their surroundings they are no longer constructive elements in any sense of the word.

"To take the simplest case, in the Parthenon and such buildings columns and entablatures were structural necessities—there would be no building without them; but now such columns and entablatures are copied and stuck up against walls because they look pretty, and as they have no structural function whatever to perform, they are useless and expensive excrescences which the building would be better without. Columns and entablatures were something to the ancient Greeks; but now that they have ceased to be constructive elements, they should be eschewed, and some attempt made to create an architecture which shall be really an art, and not a fashion. It is positively grotesque to see men in this twentieth century turning over the remains of Vitruvius, Palladio, and others with a view to the selection and combination of such portions of their works as they may consider aesthetic. These supreme efforts at manufacturing shams are successful for a time—the public is so woefully ignorant of all that pertains to architecture; but after a momentary success these swindles are consigned to everlasting contempt. To build well, it is therefore necessary that the architect should honestly acknowledge the structural requirements of the elements with which he has to deal, and endeavor to satisfy them, carefully eschewing columns, cornices, pediments, and all such second-hand properties gathered from the exuviae of buildings in other latitudes and of other times."

* * *

Even at the risk of violating a confidence, the "Guide" cannot refrain from advising its readers of the treat that is in store for them in the new and forthcoming year book of the T-Square Club and Philadelphia Chap-

ter. Pictorially, typographically and commercially the new year book is expected to eclipse all previous records.

* * *

The brick men are breaking out into verse. Here and there in the trade press we meet jingles rehearsing the advantages of brick. Usually these jingles have about as much grace as a three-legged mule piloting down hill. It is not commonly given to men to master fully more than one useful accomplishment. The man who is able to make bricks is as a rule a rather poor hand at making rhyme. Most of this brick advertising verse is not more than half-baked.

The Proper Housing of Wage Earners.

(Continued from page 303.)

sity for putting more than three rooms on one floor of a two-family house and giving such one adequate light and air presents a difficult problem. Even in some of the "model" two-family houses of Washington and Montreal this needs is not always fully met.

Arranging Houses in Groups.

In the outskirts of the city where more open building is possible, there is another series of choices. There the houses may be arranged in terraces or groups which often give a better architectural effect than a multiplication of little single houses, or they may be built in pairs or singly. In every case, however, there should be a greater proportion of open space than is possible downtown. Where there is space between houses it should be at least fifteen feet to let in sun and light for the side windows, to reduce the danger of fire leaping from one house to its neighbor, and again, to secure privacy. If it is not possible to leave at least fifteen feet between houses, it is better that they be built in groups.

Village houses, should, of course, be one-family and detached, for there is no valid excuse in a location where there is ample room to spread and where land values are low, to pile people up in tenements or even in two-family houses. Low land values should be taken advantage of to give each house its lawn or garden, for these have almost as much to do with making the house a home as have interior arrangements.

If the village is being developed by one man or company or if a plan for the placing of houses has been prepared before hand, it is possible by skillful grouping to get the advantages secured by a fifteen-foot minimum between buildings and at the same time effect very considerable economics. Moreover, such grouping or placing of houses should add very considerably to the attractiveness of the street or of the whole community. In that case it is well worth the extra trouble on other than financial grounds; for a home is more than a sanitary shelter, and whatever adds to its appeal is of physical, economic and social value.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**It is reported that the Indiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects adopted at a recent meeting a resolution authorizing a committee to conduct a campaign with the object of eliminating competitions among architects in the designing of large buildings. It is stated that the resolution does not take any objections to contests in which the plans are judged by an impartial jury, but it is insisted that a decision given by one man as to the merits of the plans submitted is unfair, and to that method decided objections are taken. It was announced at this meeting that a bill providing that all architects in the State of Indiana be licensed will be presented to the State Legislature at an early date.

**W. H. Eccles, of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, was one of the guests marooned in the Algonquin Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, during the recent unprecedented floods in that State. It will please his friends to know that he escaped with little suffering, and everyone connected with the cement industry will be glad to know that a cement man was able to participate in the work of caring for women and children made homeless by the flood, and administering to their wants.

**Owing to the increased business of the Beckman-Dawson Company, they have removed their general offices to more commodious quarters in the Association Building, 17 South La Salle street, Chicago, where they will be better prepared to care for the prepared roofing and asphalt shingle business which they are enjoying. Dealers are recognizing the merits of their goods, and pleasant relationship now exists between dealers and the Beckman-Dawson Company.

**The Universal Portland Cement Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has started work on the construction of Plant No. 7, at Duluth, Minn. This plant will cost about \$1,700,000 and will have an output of 1,400,000 barrels of Universal Portland Cement per annum. The plant will be about 5,000 horse power. Mr. Edward M. Hagar, president, states that work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the plant will be in operation in 1914. With its present plants at Chicago and Pittsburgh this will give the company a total output of 45,000 barrels a day, or 13,500,000 barrels a year.

**Granite is two and two-thirds times as heavy as water; its specific gravity is 2.663. A cubic yard of granite weighs exactly three-quarters of a ton. The strength of granite is tremendous, although the different granites

vary greatly. Poor granites will withstand a pressure of 18,000 pounds to the square inch. Good, close-grained granite will withstand 30,000 pounds; but certain Wisconsin granites have withstood a crushing pressure of 43,973 pounds to the square inch—22 tons weight resting on a tiny cube of stone not much larger than a lump of sugar.

**The total assessed valuation of taxable property in 184 cities having a population of more than 30,000 each was \$26,059,387,438 in 1910. Of this total, \$17,491,117,653, or 67.2 per cent., was in eighteen cities which have a population of more than 300,000. The assessed valuations in some of the largest cities are shown as follows (a report from a United States Census Bureau): New York, \$8,322,958,952; Chicago, \$848,994,536; Philadelphia, \$1,458,851,880; Boston, \$1,409,479,723; Jersey City, \$241,561,118. Real property: New York, \$7,044,192,674; Chicago, \$603,022,875; Philadelphia, \$1,457,108,534; Boston, \$1,118,992,100; Jersey City, \$184,481,409. Personal property: New York, \$312,644,825; Chicago, \$208,607,727; Philadelphia, \$1,743,346; Boston, \$278,471,478; Jersey City, \$16,347,760. Other property reported: Chicago, \$37,363,934. Basis of assessment: New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Jersey City, 100 per cent.; Chicago, 33 per cent. In order to make a comparative calculation, therefore, it is necessary to multiply the above totals for Chicago by three.

**"The prettiest concrete floor is not the best wearing," remarked Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, in a recent interview. Mr. Wason stated that a nice appearance is given to a concrete floor by the small particles of sand and pebbles, but these break down. For long service the best floor is the one made with the coarse material near the top. After a while this floor wears down to the coarse material and then looks like a terrace floor. "It is quality rather than the high polish that counts in concrete floors," stated Mr. Wason, "and it is a pity more manufacturers do not realize this." Mr. Wason also remarked that it is very hard to get a good-wearing finish and a good-looking finish at the same time.

**T. C. Dupont, of Delaware, who is the head of the company that bought the site of the old Equitable Building, in New York, bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar streets, took title to the same one day last week. The transaction was closed in the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at 165 Broadway, when Mr. Dupont

Wire for Electricity

Some people think that wiring a house or place of business for Electric Light means damage to decorations and fixtures—the ripping out of walls and ceilings.

The fact is, nowadays, electric wiring is accomplished well and quickly without noise or dirt, at a minimum of expense and inconvenience. We will obtain wiring estimates for you without charge or obligation to use our service.



paid over \$8,000,000 in cash and securities. A mortgage for \$20,500,000 accompanies the transfer. It is the largest mortgage ever recorded in connection with a single plot in New York City. A thirty-story office building will be built on the Equitable site. The mortgage bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year. When the building is completed the total property will represent an investment of \$30,000,000. The title stands in the name of the Esuitable Building Company. The Thompson-Starrett Company has the contract to erect the building. The Esuitable Building Company was incorporated at Albany during the week, with a stated capital of \$400,000.

****Hon. George W. Aldridge**, Republican leader of Rochester, N. Y., has become the active head of the largest building supply business in New York State outside of the metropolis. He is now president of the American Clay and Cement Corporation, a \$100,000 corporation which has taken over the business of Joseph J. Mandery, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Aldridge will devote all of his time to the new enterprise. In view of the uniform success which has rewarded his executive abilities in public affairs, his friends predict for him an even greater degree of satisfactory results in expansion of the new business. Mr. Aldridge's present venture into the building trade line is not a new branch of work for him, as he was formerly a building contractor. In this connection it will be recalled that while he was State Superintendent of Public Works he completed the erection of the Capitol at Albany. His experience in construction work will, it is expected, prove valuable to the new concern, and because of this fact it is planned to greatly extend the scope of operations to a wider circle than that here-

tofore attempted by any building supply company outside of New York City.

****Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.** have recently undertaken the following contracts: For the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Communipaw, N. J., the design and construction of one 90-foot 32-stall concrete roundhouse and one 100-foot 34-stall roundhouse and appurtenant structures; one 200x80-foot machine shop and one 100x60-foot storehouse, both made of brick, concrete and steel; one 1,300-kw. power house, 134x92 feet, with steel water tanks and cooling towers.

****The architectural plans** submitted in competition for the new court house in New York City are on exhibition at the Fine Arts Building in that city—every one of them, including the winner—so that the public can see what the problem was which the three members of the jury had to decide. Take the Lowell plan away, and it might have been a very difficult matter to choose between the American skyscrapers and the Greek temples which predominate among the other designs. With only one round building among them all, and with a site which a round building will fit as no other ever would, it is not at all surprising that the judges chose Lowell's. It was the chance in a million for a round building, a chance which American architects had long been waiting for, in order to design an American coliseum. When the opportunity came they forgot. "If I had only thought," said they all. Lowell was the one who did not forget. Beautiful buildings are included among the designs—tower buildings like Butler & Morris', Murchison & Greeneley's, and Sire & Kaufman's, massive Roman buildings, like York & Sawyer's, buildings with a university feeling like Griffith & Wynkoop's, and those after the order of the Municipal Building, Walker & Gillette's, Trowbridge & Livingston's, Cass Gilbert's, Lafarge & Morris', George B. Post & Son's, Arnold W. Brunner's, Magonigle's and the rest—all are chaste conceptions creditable to New York.

****James R. Kimball** has been appointed sales manager for the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, of Jamestown, N. Y. Previous to his connection with the Dahlstrom organization, Mr. Kimball was associated with the Art Metal Construction Company, also at Jamestown, for more than thirteen years, during which time he respectively filled the positions of district sales manager and special bank salesman. Within the last few years Mr. Kimball designed and personally supervised the sales of practically all the large bank installations made by the Dahlstrom Company. His headquarters will be at Jamestown.

****The new Woolworth Building**, the highest in the world, was officially opened on Thursday night of last week, with a dinner in honor of the architect, Cass Gilbert. The President of the United States turned a switch at Washington which lighted the thousands of electric lights throughout the building. F. Hopkinson Smith, after inviting the audience to stand on the sidewalk some day and "look up until you got the roof of your

mouth sunburned while gazing at the Gothic tower piercing the blue," referred to Mr. Woolworth's rise from the farm to a position among the country's great business men. Mr. Woolworth declined to take much of the credit for the big building to himself, giving the major part to others, including the architect, Cass Gilbert, who declared that the \$13,500,000 monument to the genius of his "sympathetic client" was a structure unique in New York in that "it stands without mortgage and without a dollar of indebtedness." Other speakers were Louis J. Horowitz, William Winter and Patrick Francis Murphy.

****The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company** has moved its general offices from 9 Murray street to 9 East Fortieth street, New York. This new location was selected by the company after long and thorough investigation, as the one best suited to meet the conveniences of its customers. It is in the center of the up-town section of the city, midway between the two great railroad terminals, in the heart of the hotel district, and easily accessible from all parts of the city. The site comprises a plot 50x100 feet, occupied by a twelve-story building, erected and owned by Yale & Towne and designed to meet their requirements. The entire ground floor is devoted to a series of exhibit rooms, which when completed (about July 1st), will comprise the largest and most effective display of locks and builders' hardware which has ever been made, and which are designed to serve the convenience of architects and their clients, and of the firm's customers generally. In the basement, well lighted, is located the city salesroom, for the convenience of the local trade customers, and a large stock room. The company invites its customers to inspect its new building.

SEVENTY DOLLARS FOR FIVE.

A little experiment with an old electric light pole in Skowhegan, Maine, which was so old and so rotten at the base that continued service would ordinarily have meant a new pole at a cost of about \$75, made a saving of \$70. This was done by the use of a little cement. The old pole was made as good as new, and will last indefinitely.

This was a big pole, about eighteen inches in diameter. The upper part was in good condition, as are other poles that have stood for a great many years. To have cut the pole off and set it down, would have made it too short to carry the wires. The company, owning the pole, accordingly, dug a large hole around the base of the pole, and made a wooden form, leaving the pole standing. Concrete was then poured into that mold from the bottom of the pole up to about two feet above the ground. This strengthened the pole, saved the removing wires to put in a new pole, the cost of raising, etc., and was all done for about \$5.00. This method is now being used by the telephone and electric light companies throughout Skowhegan, and other towns are adopting it.—John E. Taylor.

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* * *

Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them, and power flows to the man who knows how.

* * *

SOUNDS FAMILIAR.

The tourist lady announced to a surprised audience in a London boarding house that her husband had written to say that he was going to buy an automobile. "I don't know whether he'll go in for a towering car or a running around," said the voluble lady. "But one thing is certain, we'll have our own garage."

* * *

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Barber.—"Poor Jim has been sent to a lunatic asylum."

Victim (in chair).—"Who's Jim?"

"Jim is my twin brother, sir. Jim has long been broodin' over the hard times, an' I suppose he finally got crazy."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, he and me has worked side by side for years, and we were so alike we couldn't tell each other apart. We both brooded a great deal, too. No money in this business now."

"What's the reason?"

"Prices too low. Unless a customer takes a shampoo it doesn't pay to shave or hair-cut. Poor Jim, I caught him trying to cut a customer's throat because he refused a shampoo, so I had to have the poor fellow locked up. Makes me sad. Sometimes I feel sorry I didn't let him slash all he wanted to. It might have saved his reason. Shampoo, sir?"

"Yes."—"Milwaukee Journal."

* * *

John H. Kimble, secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, said the other day at Port Deposit:

"This season offers the farmer the prospect of unusually fine crops. Such crops as we may hope to have this year bring to mind an Abe Lincoln story.

"A farmer once told Lincoln a whopping big fib about his hay crop. Lincoln, smiling his melancholy smile, drawled:

"I've been cutting hay, too."

"Good crop?" the farmer asked.

"Fine, very fine," said Lincoln.

"How many tons?"

"Well, I don't know just how many tons," said Lincoln carelessly, "but my men stacked all they could outdoors and then stored the rest in the barn." "

Are you aware, Mr. Advertiser, that this paper circulates in 5,000 offices, reaches every architect of any prominence in the East and the Secretary of every architectural club and chapter in the country?

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE,
Perry Building, Philadelphia.

DEFECTS IN CONCRETE SAND.

Renewed interest in the subject of sand requirements has been aroused by an article recently appearing in "Engineering News," from the pen of John R. Freeman, consulting engineer, of Providence, R. I.

It is a fact beyond all doubt or question that here and there are banks of sand and gravel which, upon ordinary inspection, appear ideally perfect for making mortar and concrete, but which are nevertheless dangerous in the extreme, and all because of some ultra-microscopic content probably similar to tannic acid (in a colloidal film around the sand grain), which works in some mysterious way to prevent the union between the cement and the sand grains.

The author cites an occasion where he found, at the site of a proposed dam, what promised to be a most economical resource in the shape of excellent sand and gravel; but, upon being tested, some of the samples of 1:3 mix—six days in water—hardly maintained their integrity while being placed in the clamps and before any load was applied. The cement was of a brand that had given excellent results with other aggregates. The tests were made by Sanford E. Thompson. The subject was called to the attention of several experts, who advanced various theories in explanation of the defect, among them E. E. Free, an investigator in the borderland between chemistry and physics, for some years past connected with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and now engaged upon physical and chemical investigations for the Bureau of Soils, with particular reference to the means by which the plant is able to take into solution the mineral ingredients, silica, etc., required to strengthen its constitution. Mr. Free had run across analogous phenomena in studying the relative fertility of different soils. He said that in popular terms the situation could perhaps best be explained by considering that an extremely thin film of a complex form of tannic acid surrounded each grain of the troublesome sand, and prevented its attachment to the cement; that these complex organic acids had a strong tendency thus to spread themselves thinly and strongly adherent over the outside of the siliceous material; and that the reason why one particular brand of cement was able to break through this filmy barrier so as to get a firm grip upon the sand grain, was because of its containing a small quantity of some form of alkali that united with this acid film or somehow changed its colloidal state.

Discussing the matter editorially, the "News" reviews briefly the history of investigation along this line, and treats the subject in part as follows:

A tendency to stiffen the sand test was shown in the following clause from the Report of the Joint Committee on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete:

"Mortars composed of one part of Portland cement and three parts fine aggregate by weight, when made into briquettes, should

show a tensile strength of at least 70 per cent. of the strength of 1:3 mortar of the same consistency which is made with the same cement and standard Ottawa sand."

This clause, if inserted in concrete specifications, would exclude many defective sands, even though it does not help in the question of what makes them defective. Unfortunately, it is rarely called into play. There are a number of reasons for this, principal among which is the reluctance of engineers to force the contractor to make what he considers an unusual and unnecessary test. There are also the difficulties of sampling and storage to overcome; but in the main the trouble lies in the inertia of established custom. Attempts are being made by several societies to bring this matter of definite sand specifications to a head, and we may expect a marked advance in the near future.

We are quite aware that these defective sands are the exception rather than the rule, and that there will be a number of engineers and contractors who will think the whole investigation a highly interesting laboratory amusement of no value whatsoever to practical construction. The fact remains that there are sands whose availability for concrete aggregate cannot be predicted under any of the ordinary methods now in vogue, and that every so often one of these sands gets into a structure to its detriment. The reasonable thing to do, then, is to provide some practicable test for such sands; and to devise such a test intelligently requires a knowledge of the reasons for the defects in the sand.

For every "one" man you can mention who has succeeded without advertising we'll agree to name ten whose greater success has been due to advertising "direct." Moral Advertise!

An advertisement should stick out like a sore thumb without being so sensitive.—"Novelty News."

We know lots of men who have made money without the aid of advertising, but—they haven't made it since 1876.

Philadelphia is one of the busiest building centers in the United States and "The Guide" is the only medium that touches this golden field.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending May 3rd, 1913:

Number of transfers.....	6444
Amount of transfers.....	\$1,612,747.02
Cash consideration	481,172.02
Mortgage consideration	1,131,575.00
Ground rent consideration.....	8,117.84
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	134,964.01

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila

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Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
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Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

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Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

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Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

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Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

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Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies,

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
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Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila

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Davis & Nahikian, 1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

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J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

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Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

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Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
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Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
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Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardware and Tools.

Sees & Faber Co., 2008 N. Front st., Phila.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

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Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

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W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

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Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
221 N. 16th st., Phila.
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Builders Steel Products Co.
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Mortar Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
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Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
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4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Pyramid Paint Co., 131 N. 22nd st., Phila.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st., Phila.
Rinald Bros., 1142 N. Hancock st., Phila.

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Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Refrigerators.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

Roofing Slate.

C. F. Shellenberger,
Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Roofing Tile.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange
O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Real Estate and Mortgages.

Hazlett & Moss, 518 Walnut st., Phila.

Rugs.

Davis & Nahikian, 1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Sanitary Flooring.

Embossed Wall Covering Co.,
880 N. 48th st., Phila.
Woodoleum Flooring Co., Betz Building

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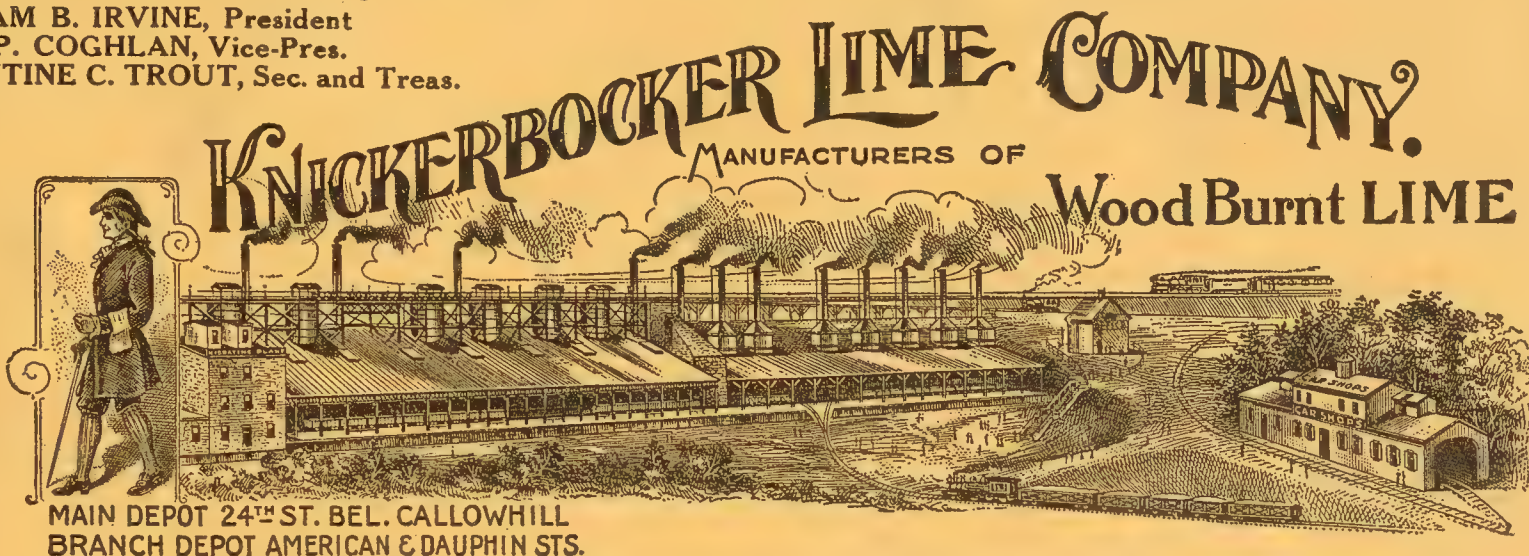
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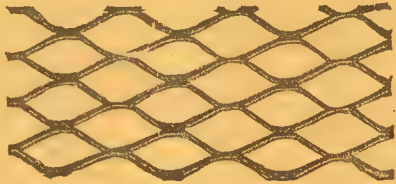
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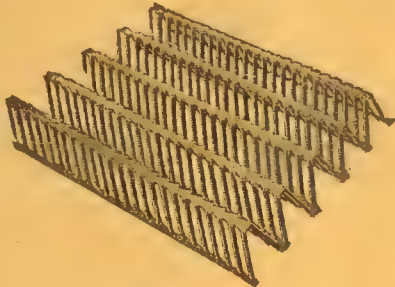
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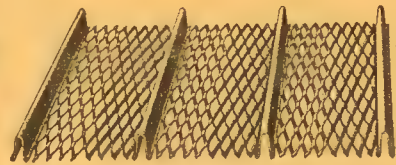


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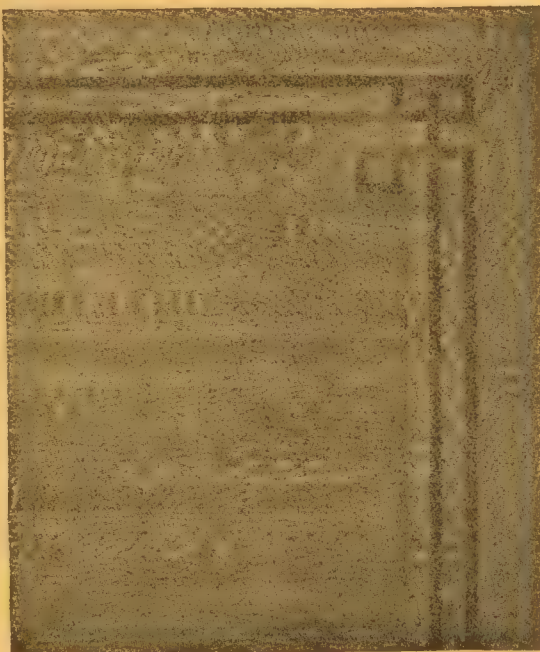
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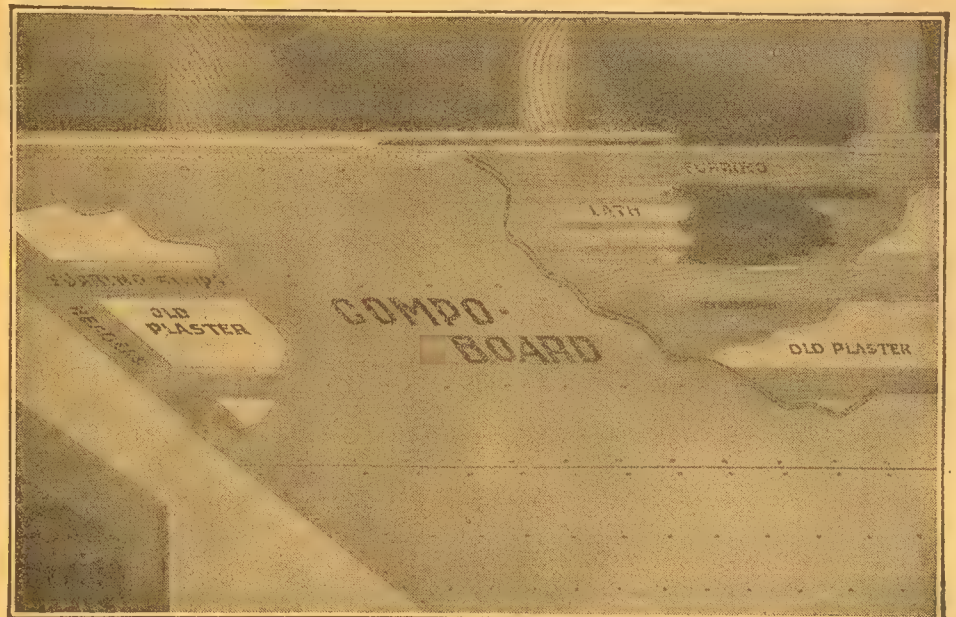
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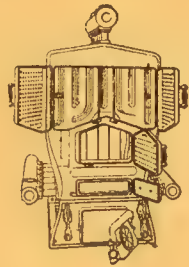
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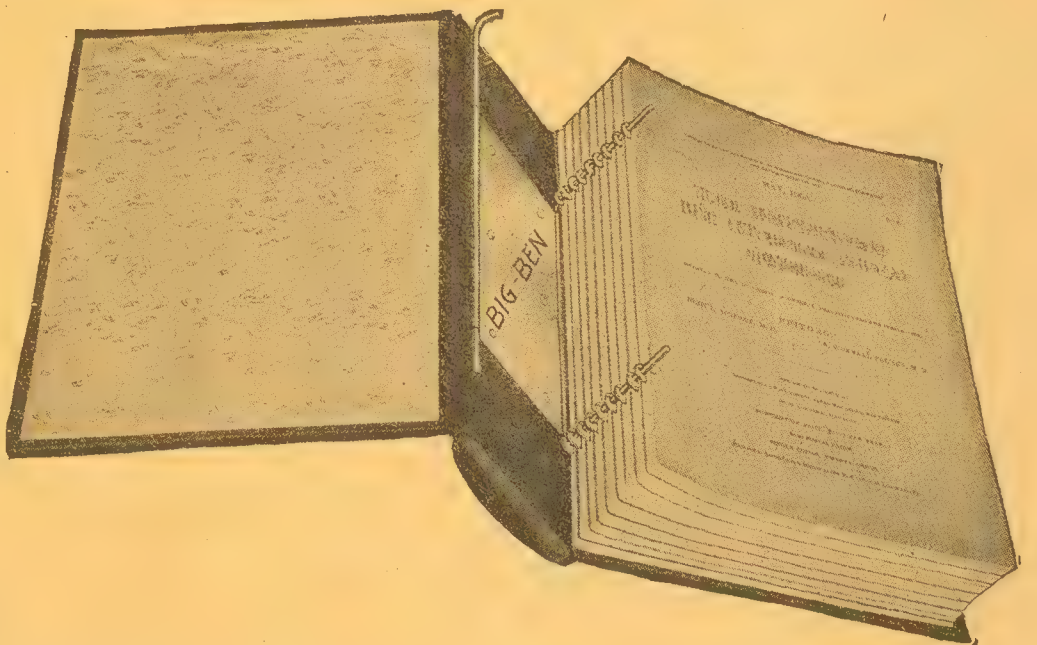
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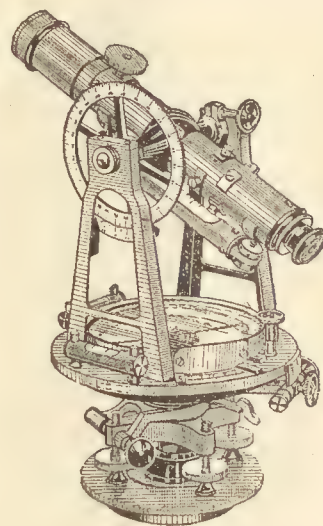
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1913.

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Residence, Crefelt street and Willow Grove avenue, \$10,000. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Parsonage, Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Haddonfield M. E. Church. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Church, Trenton, N. J., \$30,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Cadwalader Heights M. E. Church, Trenton, N. J. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Factory (add.), Thirty-seventh and Filbert streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Alloway-Martin Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about ten days.

Chapel, Twenty-second and Reed streets, \$25,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, St. Simon, the Cyrenian, P. E. Church, Rev. John R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone, one story. Plans in progress.

Residences (38), Sixty-fifth and Ogontz avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Model Building Company, 625 South Fifty-seventh street. Brick, two stories, 24x36 feet, green and red slate roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids.

Flat Houses (16), Logan, Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 20x69 feet each, slate roofs, hardwood floors, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 178 Queen lane,

Germantown. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Herbert L. Grantham, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Store Building (new front), 1829 Chestnut street. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Washington L. Robins, Morris Building. Consists of a new front of terra cotta. Architect taking bids, due May 14th. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, and J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street, are figuring.

Sunday School Building, Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets, \$60,000. Architect, J. Edgar Willing, 298 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owners, Tabernacle Lutheran Church, Rev. W. J. Miller. Stone, 50x80 feet, steam heat, electric lighting, slate roof. Owners taking bids, due May 14th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Son, 18 South Seventh street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Chapel, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, First Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. John D. Hicks, 2349 North Seventeenth street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 57x89 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 16th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. G. Mylertz, 1001 Chestnut street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; Stewart Brothers, 2526 North Orkney street; Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Loft Building, Race and Fairhill streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, William C. Root, 524 Race street. Brick and concrete floors, four stories, 18x65 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due May 14.

The following are figuring: Kessler Const. Co., Drexel Building; Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; H. C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street; H. C. Rea Co., 1027 Wood street.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 10-12-14-16 South Broad street. Architects, Furness, Evans Co., Provident Building. Owners, Arcade Real Estate Company, Arcade Building. Brick, granite, terra cotta, thirteen stories, 86x130 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved), marble interior, waterproofing, expanded metal, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due May 16th. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Boiler House and Pump House, Yardley, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Com-

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pany, Reading Terminal. Brick and concrete,
one story, 32x63 feet, electric lighting, slag
and asbestos shingle roof, waterproofing. Own-
ers have received bids.

Freight House and Office, Doylestown, Pa.
Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal.
Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, steel and
concrete, one story, 38x260 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners tak-
ing bids, due May 16th. The following are
figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom
streets; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue;
F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street;
Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street;
J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; W. W.
Lindsay, Harrison Building; Charles Gilpin,
Harrison Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18
South Seventh street; A. L. Carhart, Hale
Building.

Residence, Walnut lane and Morris street.
Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey
Building. Owner, Harry T. Saunders, 31
South Eighteenth street. Stone, two and one-
half stories, 36x60 feet, slate roof, electric
lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors.
Owners taking bids, due May 16th. The fol-
lowing are figuring: Smith-Hardican Com-
pany, 1606 Cherry street; J. B. Flounders, 1329
Arch street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race
street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn
Square; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; J. Paul
Emery, North Wynnefield, Pa.; A. L. Fretz &
Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Stores and Offices (3), Sixtieth and Chest-
nut streets. Architect, F. A. Hayes, 1524
Chestnut street. Owner, P. T. Hallahan, care
architect. Brick and terra cotta, two stories,
50x85 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Architect taking bids, due May 16th.
P. J. Bahn, 34 South Sixtieth street; W. R.
Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Thomas Lit-
tle, 1615 Sansom street; T. C. Trafford, 1613
Sansom street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon
Building; F. G. Mylertz, 1001 Chestnut street,
Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, are figur-
ing.

Dormitory Building, Overbrook, Philadel-
phia. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel
Building. Owner, Seminary of St. Charles
Borromeo, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Stone,
fireproof, three stories, 40x200 feet, slate roof,
steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in
progress. Architect will take bids in about
one month.

Bungalow, Hudson River, N. Y. Architect,
Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, K. M.
Turner, 45 South Thirtieth street, New York
City. Field stone, one and one-half stories,
70x35 feet, tile roof, heating not decided.
Plans in progress.

Residence and Stable, Fox Chase, Philadel-
phia, \$7,000. Architect, C. H. Fries, 8129 Pine

road, Fox Chase, Philadelphia. Owner, Harry
Keachline, 4146 North Broad street. Hollow
tile and plaster, two and one-half stories,
30x35 feet, stable, one and one-half stories,
20x20 feet, asbestos shingle roof, hot water
heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.
Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, 80 West Johnson street. Archi-
tect, Robert B. Cridland, Bulletin Building.
Owner, Dr. T. L. Wilcox, 8436 Germantown
avenue. Stone and plaster, two and one-half
stories, 27x48 feet, slate roof, hot water heat-
ing. Architect taking bids, due May 15th.
The following are figuring: John E. Walt,
204 East Willow Grove avenue; Stokes Bros.,
6723 Musgrave street; Samuel Harting, 20
East Johnson street; Kohl & Megargee, 124
East Gorgas lane, Germantown.

Moving Picture Theatre, Sixth and Pike
streets. Architect, F. C. Koenig, 4912 Park-
side avenue. Owner, Adolph Bonnem, 1914
Diamond street. Brick, one story, slag roof,
steam heating, electric lighting. Owner tak-
ing bids. The following are figuring: H. P.
Schneider, 3715 Old York road; F. A. Havens
& Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Philadel-
phia Decorative Contractors, 4912 Parkside
avenue.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Mellor
& Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owner, I.
Herbert Webster, Ambler, Pa. Hollow tile
and plaster, two and one-half stories, 53x40
feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric
lighting, hardwood floors. Architects ready
for bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 1424 Chestnut street.
Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and
Walnut streets. Owners, Jacob Reed & Sons,
on premises. Brick, consists of interior altera-
tions and additions, electric lighting. Plans
in progress.

Factory and Store (alt. and add.), 413 South
Fifth street. Owners, Robert Tarlo & Sons,
on premises. Architect, P. P. Elkinton, 122
South Thirteenth street. Brick, three stories,
38x97 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam
heating. Architect taking sub-bids.

Club House, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, O.
P. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners,
Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa.

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Stone, frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 60x140 feet, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 16th. The following are figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; J. J. Murphy & Co., 1139 South Wilton street; Joseph Taylor, Langhorne, Pa.; Cyrus Smith, Hulmeville, Pa.; John B. Speak, Bristol, Pa.; F. E. Heston, Churchville, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Angelo Di Renzo, Bristol, Pa.; Charles S. Wollard, Bristol, Pa.

Warehouse, Unionville, N. Y. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, William Richman, Unionville, N. Y. Brick and concrete, two stories, 39x47 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 19th. The following are figuring: Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Barclay White & Co., Perry Building; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Isaac Shoemaker, 6910 Mower street, Germantown; George A. Post, Port Jarvis, N. Y.; W. W. Hendrickson, Port Jarvis, N. Y.; Turner Const. Co., 11 Broadway, New York City; Merrick Fireproofing Company, 1 Broadway, New York City.

Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Tulpenocken street. Architect, William H. Hoffman, Empire Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, stone, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking bids, due May 15th. The following are figuring: George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street. Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Bader & Simpson, Wilmington, Del.; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; John McKenna & Sons, 213 North Tenth street.

Chapel, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, First Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. John D. Hicks, 2349 North Seventeenth street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 50x89 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 16th. In addition to those previously reported, A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Fire House, Southampton, Pa. Architect, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owners, Southampton Fire Company, No. 1, Southampton, Pa. Plaster, hollow tile, two stories, 34x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Store (9), Broad and Thompson streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Kahn & Greenberg, Morris Building. Brick, one story, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will soon take bids.

Store and Apartment House (alts.), northwest corner Eleventh and Filbert streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Harry C. Kahn, 32 North Eleventh street. Brick, six stories, consists of general

interior alterations and new store front. Plans in progress.

Stable (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, H. H. Collins, Jr., Bryn Mawr, Pa. Plaster, two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residences (3), Latham Park, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 47x45 feet, 50x25 feet and 51x25 feet, slate roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and plaster, three stories, 20x45 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due May 14th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Fay & Son, 2 South Mole street.

Church, Twelfth and Oak lane avenue. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Tenth and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak lane, Pa. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Oak Lane, care Rev. William S. Catlett, 6712 North Seventh street. Granite, limestone, two stories, 55x82 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Owners taking bids. John Morrow, Oak Lane, is figuring.

Residence, Roxborough, Philadelphia. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, John Beeher, Jr., 3041 North Fifteenth street. Brick, two and one-half stories, 30x36 feet, slate roof, hot air heating. Plans completed. Owner ready for bids.

Passenger Station, Philmont, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, one story, 36x60 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Boiler House and Pump House, Yardley, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick and concrete, one story, 32x63 feet, electric lighting, slag roof, asbestos shingles, waterproofing. Owners have received bids.

Warehouse, Unionville, N. Y. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, William Richman, Unionville, N. Y. Brick and concrete, two stories, 39x47 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking bids, due May 19th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Residence (alts.) Strafford, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Charles W. Bailey, 36 South Fifteenth street. Consists of general interior alterations. Archi-

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itects taking bids, due May 15th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.;

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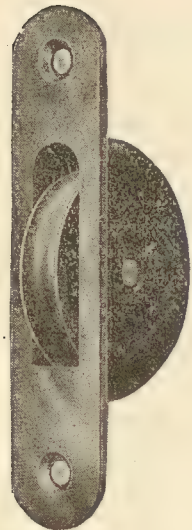
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Store and Apartment House, Erie and Pulaski avenues. Architect's private plans. Owner, N. D. Streeter, on premises. Brick, four stories, 54x86 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner has received bids.

Factory Building, Chester, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, J. M. Harper, Chester, Pa. Brick, one story, 50x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due May 15. F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, is figuring.

College, Frederick, Md. Architect, J. B. Hamme, York, Pa. Owner, Women's College, Frederick, Md. Brick and terra cotta, three stories and basement, 100x228 feet, slate roof (heat reserved), electric light, granite, marble interior, hollow tile, expanded metal, concrete fireproofing, waterproofing. Architect taking bids due May 23. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Gwynedd, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, C. O. Beaumont, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, consists of new sleeping porch and interior alteration. Architects have received bids.

Church (alt. and add.), Baltimore, Md. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut st. Owner, Church of the Adept, Rev. A. C. Powell, Baltimore, Md. Brick and limestone, one story, 52x125 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Architects taking bids due May 14. The following are figuring: J. Hiltz & Sons, Morrow Bros., J. T. Kunkel, Ed. Brady & Sons, George Bunick & Sons, all of Baltimore, Md.

Residences (alt. for Stores), 1914-1916 South Seventh street. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Morris Weiss, 1914 South Seventh street. Brick, three stories. Consists of general alterations for stores. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Office Building, Third and Allegheny avenue. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, William B. Allen, Bulletin Building. Brick, one story, 14x30 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about 10 days.

Theatre, northwest corner Ninth and Arch streets. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Consists of alterations to main lobby, vestibule, fire escapes, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in about a week.

Picture Theatre, Twenty-ninth and Fletcher streets, \$100,000. Architect, J. D. Allen, 908 Chestnut street. Owners, Jefferson Theatre, care of architect. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 89x182 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due May 21st. The following are figuring: George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Ed. F. Fonder, Land Title Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street.

Residences (9), Logan, Pa., \$36,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Wilson & Weller, York road and Wagner street. Brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, slag roof, electric light-

ing, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids.

Apartment House, southeast corner Nineteenth and Rittenhouse streets, \$1,000,000. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owner, S. P. Wetherill, Morris Building. Brick, terra cotta, limestone, concrete and steel, fireproofing, slag and tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, marble interior. Architect and Cramp & Co., Denekla Building, are taking sub-bids, due May 17th.

Y. M. C. A. Building (remodeling), Meridale, N. Y. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Meridale, N. Y. Consists of alterations to church for Y. M. C. A. building. Owners asking bids, due May 20th.

Residence (alts. and add.), Meredith, N. Y. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, F. W. Ayer, Mariner & Merchants' Building. Consists of general alterations and additions, fireplaces, etc. Architect taking bids, due May 20th.

School (remodeling), Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owners, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Architects taking revised bids, due May 19th. S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, are figuring.

School (remodeling), Fort Washington, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owners, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, two stories. Architects taking revised bids, due May 19th. S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa., and J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, are figuring.

School (remodeling), East Oreland, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owners, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care of Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone one story, Architects taking revised bids, due May 19th. S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa., and J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, are figuring.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Association Building, Harrisburg, Pa. Cost, \$100,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Young Women's Christian Association, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 50x80 feet. Contract awarded to William S. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Merion, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, Penn Square Building.

Coal Pocket, Baltic and New York avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Atlantic City and Seashore Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Concrete, steel, wood, one story, 68x163 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Company, 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Harry T. Moore, 30 West Allen Lane. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 24x46 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to William H. Foulk, 7821 Germantown avenue.

Stable and Garage, Media, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner Rose Tree Farm, Media, Pa. Stone and frame, one and two stories, 17x34 feet and 74x124 feet. Contract awarded to George W. Grover, Morton, Pa.

Hospital, Abington, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Abington General Hospital, Abington, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 48x107 feet, slate roof, fireproof, concrete (heating and lighting reserved), damp-proofing. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

School (alt. and add.), Marysville, Pa. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, School Board of Marysville, Pa. Brick, two stories, slag roof. Contract awarded to C. W. Strayer, Lemoyne, Pa.

Gymnasium, South Bethlehem, Pa. Cost, \$90,000. Architects, Leh & Hornbostel, South Bethlehem, Pa. Owner, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. Brick, terra cotta, granite and limestone trimmings, two stories, 58x221 feet, asbestos, shingle and slag roof, electric lighting, damp-proofing (heating reserved). Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia.

Factory, Camden, N. J. Cost, \$56,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Westcott Chocolate Company, Seventh and Spring Garden streets. Brick, terra cotta, fireproof, two stories, 128x240 feet (heating and lighting reserved), slag roof, Sayre & Fisher and enameled bricks, waterproofing. Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street.

Factory (add.), Marcus Hook, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, United Roofing and Mfg. Company, Morris Building. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating, Congo roof. Contract awarded to W. W. Lindsay & Co., Harrison Building.

Picture Theatre, Ridge avenue and Natrona street. Architect, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Park Amusement Company. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 76x79 feet, slag roof, electric light-

ing, steam heat, fireproofing. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residences (3), Merion, Pa. Cost, \$9,000 each. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Winthrop C. Neilson, Harrison Building. Brick, stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 41x47 feet, 39x46 feet, 39x46 feet, shingle roof, electric light, oak floors, hot water heating. Contract awarded to John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Store and Apartments, Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$8,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, J. V. Ramsden, 1939 North Sixty-third street. Brick, two and one-half stories, 30x65 feet, steam heat, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Charles O. Pace, 1716 Sansom st.

Dining Room and Kitchen, Byberry Farms, Pa. Cost, \$234,000. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Department of Health and Charities, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 50x200 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building.

Store Building (add.), 321-23 Market street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Markovitz Bros., on premises. Brick, terra cotta, six stories, 30x200 feet, asbestos roof, electric lighting, steam heating, granite, marble interior, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, damp-proofing. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Loft Building, 1106 Arch street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, J. J. McLaughlin, Twelfth and Race streets. Brick, three stories, 20x140 feet, slag roof, slow burning construction. Contract awarded to Brown-King Construction Company, Harrison Building.

Residence and Garage, St. Davids, Pa. Cost, \$20,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, Mrs. H. P. Borie, Southeast corner Twelfth and Sansom streets. Stone, three stories, slate or tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floor. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Residence, Wissahickon avenue, north of Carpenter street. Cost, \$15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry S. Bromley, care of Lehigh Mills, Twenty-second and Sedgley avenue. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Thos. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Miss A. L. Hanna, care of architect. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 28x55 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street.

Picture Theatre, Broad and Race streets. Architects, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Goddard & Weaver, care of architect. Brick, one story, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Manufacturing Building (alt. and add.), Broad and Carpenter streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., on premises. Brick, consists of extensive alterations and addition to the interior, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Shaughnessy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

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Lock-up (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Borough of Lansdowne, care of John W. Davis, secretary. Brick and concrete, fireproof, one story, 19x13 feet. Contract awarded to George M. Riley, Lansdowne, Pa.

Barn, Penrose Ferry road, Philadelphia. Architect, W. E. Croben, City Hall. Owner, City of Philadelphia. Frame, 32x32 feet, shingle roof. J. H. Jordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets, submitted the lowest bid, \$2,349.

Factory, Twenty-fourth and Callowhill sts. Cost, \$27,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, A. Edward Newton, Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 176x300 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 5919 Greene st., Germantown. Cost, \$10,000. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, Geo. G. Allison, on premises. Brick and plaster, three stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors (heating reserved). Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler Company, 219 East High street.

Store and Loft Building (remodeling), 412

Cherry street. Cost, \$13,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, N. C. Lane, 612 Walnut street. Brick, four stories. Consists of general remodeling. Contract awarded to Shaughnesy & Miller, 122 South Thirteenth street.

High School Building, Philadelphia. Cost, \$600,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Girard College, Philadelphia. Marble, granite and brick, three stories, 129x187 feet, electric lighting, hot water heating, slag roof, steel lockers, terracotta, enamel brick, white Italian marble interior, Knoxville pink and white marble exterior, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Office, Barn and Shop, Fifty-eighth and Vine streets. Architect, H. B. Nichols, Eighth and Dauphin streets. Owners, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Eighth and Dauphin streets. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 350x600 feet, electric light, slag roof. Contract awarded to Unit Const. Co., 5824 Vine street.

Office Building, 1913 Francis street. Architect, C. S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, W. A. Dunlap, Nineteenth and Fairmount avenue. Brick, four stories, 20x144 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

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City of Philadelphia (O), Philadelphia. Wells Construction Company (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$80,000. Hospital, brick, two stories, 53x236 feet. Cost, \$60,000. Hospital Byberry, Pa.

Alterations and Additions

Moore Bread Company (O), 1115 Spring Garden street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$500. Bakery, 1115 Spring Garden street.

C. K. Bullock (O), 1361 Ridge avenue. Thomas M. Seeds (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$600. Boiler house, 1361 Ridge avenue.

Dr. Geobel (O), Sixteenth and Columbia avenue. Diamond Building Company (C), 1811 Columbia avenue. Cost, \$900. Dwelling, Sixteenth and Columbia avenue.

A. M. Mahgrulim (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, 35 South Sixtieth street.

Ford & Kendig, Jr. (O), 27 North Seventh street. Thomas Little & Sons (C), 1615 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,000. Store, 27 North Seventh street.

W. Werner (O), 4032 Market street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, Franklin and Master streets.

Crane Company (O), American and Master streets. Cost, \$2,000. Office and show rooms, American and Master streets.

J. Lucatzky (O), 513 North Second street. Louis Cohen (C), 417 Chestnut street. Cost, \$6,500. Store and dwelling, 519-21 North Second street.

A. H. Stewart (O), 252 North Twelfth st. Alex. Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, 661 North Tenth street.

F. J. Dowling (O), 914 East Cheltenham avenue. J. J. Brown (C), 325 East Haines street. Cost, \$2,500. Garage, 914 East Cheltenham avenue.

Girard Trust Company (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$7,000. Warehouse, Delaware avenue and Fairmount avenue.

F. A. Suliff (O), 1901 Cayuga street. N. M. Bean (C), 4411 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 1901 Cayuga street.

Heaton & Wood (O), 1706 Chestnut street. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$4,700. Store, 1802 Chestnut street.

H. H. Furness (O), 2034 DeLancey street. H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street.

I. Schemm (O), 407 South Fifth street. B. Bornstein (C), 407 South Fifth street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling, 407 South Fifth street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Broad Street Station. Cost, \$800. Station, Broad Street Station.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

H. C. and F. Salusion (O), Lafayette Building. M. Kirschner (C), 421 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$6,300. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 40x45 feet. Cost, \$16,200. Two stores and dwellings, 3400-02 Kensington avenue.

Rimer & Byers (O), 4842 Hawthorne street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 15x31 feet, 1222-26 Harrison street.

Peetro & Nascoti (O), 915 Ellsworth street. N. Velecco (C), 1229 South Iseminger street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x32 feet, 913 Ellsworth street.

City Improvement and Realty Company (O), 5600 Walnut street. Cost, \$9,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet, 6100-02 Chestnut street. Cost, \$7,200. Cost, \$19,200. Twenty-two dwellings.

William M. France (O), 4437 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x33 feet, Foulkrod and Oakland streets.

Joseph Seka (O), 14 Highland avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Three stores and dwellings, brick, one story, 16x63 feet, 8438-42 Germantown avenue.

H. T. Yackley (O), 4638 Westminster avenue. W. Fulton (C), 4651 Westminster avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Stable, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, 4638 Westminster avenue.

Forte & Smith (O), Drexel Building. J. R. Jackson (C), Perry Building. Cost, \$11,500. Theatre, brick, one story, 45x101 feet, Fifty-fourth and Baltimore avenue.

H. B. Nichols (O), 814 South Fifty-first street. Cost, \$30,000. Apartment house, brick, four stories, 50x60 feet, Forty-fifth and Osage avenue.

A. M. Zane (O), Land Title Building. Cost,

\$35,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, Thirteenth and Wyoming avenue.

M. Dambroski (O), 4537 Mercer street. M. Pacan (C), 4517 Thomas street. Cost, \$2,325. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Bridesburg, Pa.

Louis Meister (O), Silverwood and Hermitage streets. G. M. Robinson (C), 549 Du Pont street. Cost, \$3,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x47 feet, Hermitage and Launton streets.

Weder Mfg. Company (O), Twentieth and Market streets. Paul E. Bertrand & Co. (C), 717 Walnut street. Cost, \$8,000. Manufacturing, brick, three stories, 43x42 feet, Germantown and Stenton avenues.

F. L. Michaelson & Sons (O), Fifty-ninth and Chestnut streets. Cost, \$52,800. Twenty-two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet, Fifty-ninth and Sansom streets.

J. D. Grover & Sons (O), Somerset and Tulip streets. J. F. Welsh (C), 2742 North Twenty-second street. Cost, \$4,500. Brick, one story, 27x216 feet. Storage house, Somerset and Tulip streets.

Seitter & Duff (O), Nicetown Lane. T. Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, 3239 Aramingo avenue.

R. Kiyllough (O), Wayne avenue and Duval street. Cost, \$21,000. Six dwellings, brick, three stories, 24x36 feet, Mount Airy avenue and Bryan avenue.

F. G. Nixon-Nirdlinger (O), Broad street. Fleishman Bros. Company (C), 507 Fifth avenue, New York City. Cost, \$150,000. Theatre, brick, three stories, 50x50 feet, 5526-32 Germantown avenue.

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COMPARISON OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

(Paper read before the Canton (O.) Builders' Exchange by Edmond Hermann, architect, Canton, O.)

Holocausts, on the one hand, like the Chicago fire, the Collinwood disaster and the New York conflagration, where 140 girls lost their lives, and, on the other hand, collapsing of buildings still under construction, which we can observe in regular turn, are arousing the public conscience, and the time will arrive when a thorough housecleaning among some of our most cherished and moss-covered institutions and traditions will and must be started.

In reading of all these accidents the thinking man will look for a comparison, and nothing will be nearer than to compare our state of affairs with those in foreign countries, and, in doing so, we find that all the odds are on our side. Our statistics tell us a gruesome story, laying bare how we sacrifice yearly enormous fortunes through astonishing ignorance or punishable frivolity, and, on the other hand, show us that in enforcing laws to prevent accidents and providing well stringent measures for the safety of their citizens the respective governments of the European nations must be looked at as the wise heads of their families.

To find out what methods are used to obtain the desired results I will try to show you the practice and advantages of these methods. Voluminous building laws and ordinances regulate every phase of building construction, whether intended for new buildings or remodeling and alterations. They must be carried out to the letter, and to do this every government is keeping a staff of well trained men whose lives are devoted to the services of their respective departments, and these men also have the power to bring those violating the laws before the court, where they are prosecuted to the full extent of the law, regardless of their social standing. Before we will be able to obtain the same results in this country we will have to change the policies entirely which we are following at present.

As it is our daily experience that in enforcing our very few building laws we hear too much opposition to this, which very often is called "paternalism," and we also learn about "individual rights," etc., but if the authorities had always listened to those howls we would not have gone forward one step in our civilization.

To cite just one instance: You would not have, without legislation, one sidewalk on a straight level in your city, but you would have to walk over planks, bricks, tiles, cinders, etc., up and down steps, with greatest dangers to your body. Applying to these cases, where the whole community, the entire population, is interested, the old phrase, "liberty and rights," referring to some individuals, is only nonsense.

Fortunately, this idea is rapidly altering and we can see a new era, where the government will protect the people against dangers of all kinds, hidden in poorly constructed buildings, by enforcing laws rigidly.

The two main periods through which buildings have to go to a successful end are, first: Their "planning and designing," and, second, their "construction and erection." These two distinct divisions are the same all over the world, but the carrying out of their meaning and purpose is so different from each other in this country and Europe that it pays well to compare them.

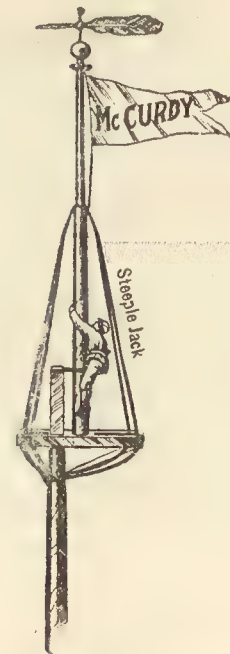
Our first operation, the "planning and designing," is done by the owner with the assistance of a professional adviser. The owner describes in general to his adviser a more or less rough image of the future structure and leaves it to him to work out plans and specifications, according to which the "construction and erection" cannot be done well without having the "Planning and designing" brought to a successful end, it is of the utmost importance that the owner select a skillful adviser. This adviser, which we might call "architect" or "builder," is supposed to understand not only the construction of buildings, but ought to be conversant with the laws of States, have knowledge of all the material used in every building to the minutest detail, have a true understanding of the different arts and crafts, and last, but not least, he must be trained to harmonize beauty with utility.

All this knowledge is absolutely necessary to the adviser to give the owner the proper service. Why is it then, that when the adviser is equipped with all the aforementioned knowledge that we do not get the correct results?

The architects of other nations have to go through a severe training to call themselves architects. If anyone else would undertake to call himself an architect without having the required knowledge he would be liable to prosecution. In our country an architect is in many cases simply an amateur that has nerve enough to stand up before the people and take advantage of their ignorance and give them services for just a nominal fee that leads the owner into all kinds of trouble, with the final result that the construction of a building is only a makeshift of what it really ought to be.

The two great institutes of American architects, recognizing these facts, are endeavoring to secure laws which will require every architect to have a license, just the same as licenses are required for doctors, druggists, etc. This only will do away with dilettantism.

Under "Planning and Building" we furthermore have to consider the laws which are made to have the buildings constructed ac-



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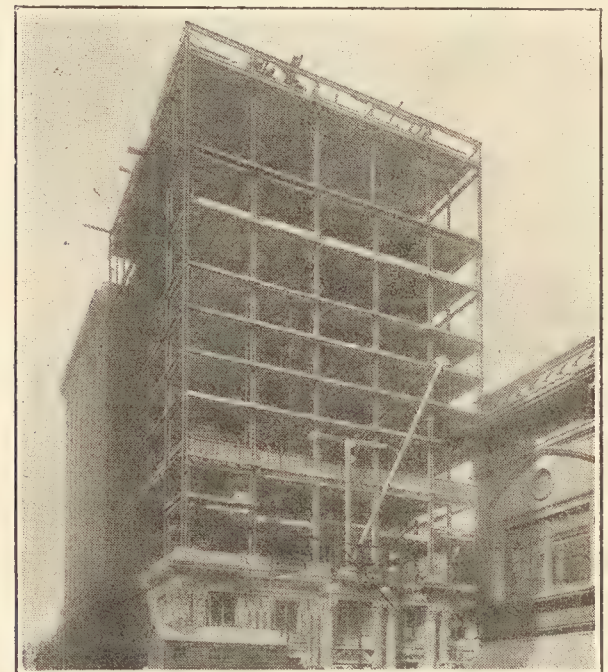
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Our second operation, "the construction and erection," is just the same as transferring theory into practice. The plans are turned over to the building contractor with the intention to have him carry out the ideas as laid down on paper. In very few cities of our country plans must be submitted to some



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building department for approval. In Ohio the State requires all plans which comprise the construction of theatres, assembly halls, churches, school buildings, club and lodge buildings, to be approved by the State Department, and some of the larger cities, as Columbus, Toledo, etc., require the submittance to the city building department.

In smaller cities there are no authorities to look after this matter, and the submittance for approval, as we, for instance, have in our city, is nothing more than a joke. In Germany every plan, whether it is a new building or a small addition to any dwelling house, or even a stable, must be submitted for approval to the authorities. The nation is divided into inspection districts of about the same size as our counties. In every county

a learned architect is standing at the head of a department. This architect is called district inspector. To him every owner has to submit plans in duplicate. These plans must show the details of construction and must be accompanied by a plain but extensive description of the construction, showing for what purpose every room and every space will be used, what loads are intended to be placed, what safety factors are used for computing the different members supporting those loads, and the fee paid to the County Treasurer is figured according to the class of construction and also according to the cubic contents.

The district inspector will only approve those plans which comply with the requirements of the laws. But it is not sufficient to have plans approved by the State Department; it is just as essential to have trustworthy persons look after the erection and to find out whether the owner is constructing the building according to his approved plans. This again is done by members of the same inspection department, and there are two ways to do this. There are many ordinances in every city which govern the safety of the men employed by the contractors and protecting the people from injury they might receive by entering buildings under construction or passing by them on the streets. To have these "ordinances properly enforced the police in general will look after and inspect every building under construction at short intervals. To get acquainted with these ordinances the police lieutenants gather their men every morning to read new ordinances and explain the meaning of old ones, so that the men might get acquainted in a short time with the requirements which the laws provide for those purposes.

The second supervision is done by a special commission of which the district architect is the head and which furthermore consists of three more practical builders appointed by the State authorities. This commission visits every building twice during its construction, the first time after the building is made watertight; that is, after it is covered with a roof, but not plastered, so that the members of the building commission can see the rough construction and check every detail of the carrying members. After this visit the building dare not be touched for six consecutive weeks, except for work which must be done by plumbers and steamfitters. This period of six weeks is very essential to a healthy and dry building, when you consider that all the buildings used for occupancy of people must be of slow burning or fireproof construction, and when you consider the time it takes to dry out a brick building, as it has no wall less than thirteen inches and the joists of which are never less than 6x8 inches, with the open spaces between filled with incombustible material, you will see the reason for giving the building such a long time to dry out.

The final inspection is made when the owner applies for "receipt of acceptance," that is, when it is ready for occupancy. The same commission which visited the building the first time concludes its inspection with this last visit and certifies the owner the acceptance, which means that he can rent the building. No part of any building can be occupied before this commission has made its final inspection. The fee, which is paid by taking out the building permit, is used for paying the expenses of this aforementioned building commission. You, perhaps, think that this way of constructing buildings is connected with a lot of red tape, but when you compare the results which must be obtained by complying with rigid building laws and ordinances and see in what a despicable way too many of our buildings are thrown together, regardless of any appearance and safety, you will admit that the slow and safe way of Germany is far more superior to that of ours.

The material used in the construction of buildings in Germany is the same as the material which we use here. The main difference is that the work is done in a more substantial way, and that it is the endeavor of every owner and builder to build houses that last and will pay better interest in the long run, instead of trying to break records every time a new structure is to be erected.

In large cities the height of buildings is limited in proportion to the width of the street, and so it is that long streets show you all the buildings of the same height, which we call sky-line. This sky-line would be monotonous to look at, but the roofs are constructed under all kinds of angles and are ornamented with dormers, towers, etc., and so relieve the monotony of this sky-line. The main cornice of every house, when it is constructed of wood, must be protected with metal about five feet away from the adjoin-

ing building on either side to prevent the spreading of fire over to the neighbor's cornice. Every roof must be provided with plank gangs for inspection of the chimneys, which are regularly cleaned by licensed chimney sweepers, as all the ovens, stoves, kitchen ranges, etc., are heated by coal or wood, which necessitates a cleaning out of the chimney flues to avoid clogging up.

The number and size of windows is regulated in proportion to the depth of each room. Wings adjoining front buildings must be closed by fire walls extending two feet above the roof and having iron doors to con-

nect the different stories. All the openings along the neighbor's lot must be closed with solid glass, brick or wire glass, and no window of any kind is permitted.

This gives in general some idea of the difference between European building construction and supervision and the construction and supervision in our country, and it is hoped that it will not be long before municipal and government laws in our States will control the erection of our buildings, whether public or private, along the same line.

"PATENT-MEDICINE" HOUSE PLANNING

Do you remember the booklets that used to be left on the front steps, or in the front yard, describing the various alarming symptoms that demanded immediate and copious draughts of sarsaparilla at a dollar a bottle?

If there was nothing the matter with the reader to begin with, the reading would develop the need of medicine, if he had any imagination.

And the beauty of the whole scheme was that no matter what the ailment, it could be readily cured with from one to ten bottles of the medicine, and the cost need not exceed five or ten dollars, whereas to consult a licensed physician might cost two dollars and a prescription—if needed—for less than a dollar.

I received, the other day, a folder in which there were printed some fifty cottage plans, and the information that a set of the plans ready for the builder could be had for ten dollars. Or if changes were required, at an additional charge—and I had an idea—that the time has come for some one to put forth this advertising:

"Have you ever had the feeling that the house you live in, is not your own?

"Have you ever felt that you ought to have one of your own?

"Does the house have a 'Full-feeling' after the children come home from school?

"Does the house need painting, or other repairs?

"Does the plumbing leak, the fireplace smoke, the furnace fill the house with a bad odor—especially after firing up?

"Does the grass grow in the flower beds and gravel walks, while it sunburns and dies in the lawn space?

"Does the water refuse to flow through the pipes after a severely cold night?

"If you have any of these symptoms, or all of them, or others that we could mention, you are undoubtedly more or less advanced in the malady of BUILDITIS, or BUNGALOWITIS.

"Either of these diseases can be readily cured if taken in time, but the more advanced cases require much more persistent treatment than the incipient attacks. Write the doctor a personal letter describing just how you feel,

and he will give you a special course of treatment exactly fitted to your individual needs.

"What you need is a set of bungle-oh plans out of our book, which will be sent forward on receipt of ten dollars.

"The doctor will select the size and details, to fit your special needs, and the treatment is guaranteed to cure you."

Well; I dreamed that I saw just that sort of an ad and I answered it, and I am going to recall the rest of the experience, and tell you of my cure.

The "Doctor" wrote me a personal letter on a Linotype machine and printed his name at the end, so that I knew whom it was from, and described my symptoms exactly, telling me how I was situated and what the case demanded.

Moreover, he sent the medicine, all nicely blue-printed and bound together with metal eyelets and a manila paper cover, together with a set of printed directions for taking the treatment—he called them the "specifications," though I thought at first that they were some more advertising.

There was one copy each of the blue-prints and specifications, but I didn't know but what that was enough; that is, I didn't know it at first.

The little wife and I spent the evening after the treatment arrived studying it out. It didn't quite fit, but we worked out the changes that we thought were needed; really amounted to nothing at all, we thought, and I wrote the building company (I am going to call it by that name instead of "Doctor") for information on that score, and to inquire about the changes that we thought ought to be made in the treatment.

The information was that the changes were perfectly reasonable, but that it would require a little labor on the part of the draftsman who had worked up the drawings, for which I would doubtless be willing to pay—it wouldn't be much. If I would remit five dollars, it would undoubtedly entirely cover the expense, and any balance would be returned to me by check. I fell for it.

By return mail, came the new prints, but nothing had been done with the specifications,

and nothing was said about the balance. Still, it looked pretty good to us, and I gave no particular thought to the second remittance—at the time.

I knew a carpenter and builder over on the other side of town, and so Sunday afternoon, the wife and I went over to see him and may be get a real start on our BUNGALOW—Oh, by the way, I forgot to say that we had saved over a thousand dollars, besides having a lot and a half, and thought to build a twelve or fifteen hundred dollar home, you know.

We began with that carpenter in a casual kind of way, inquiring about his children, and the chickens; the building business in general, and the Unions in particular; the advantages of concrete for bridges, and for railroad construction; but finally got around to the real object of the visit. The first thing the man asked us when we showed him our plans and specifications was: "How many sets of these have you?"

We told him, one.

"Are you going to get figures from one or more than one contractor?"

We hadn't thought of that.

"You ought to have at least three different men figure it for you, and then select the best man. Sometimes there is a difference in cost, or conditions governing the work so that an owner gets the advantage, and the contractors expect to figure in competition. It will pay you.

"You will need several sets to save time, anyway."

We saw the point, and then asked more questions, about cost of building; contractors in general and contracts in particular; building permits, city ordinances, and things like that; and learned that after the bids were received and a contract made, a building permit had to be secured from the city building inspector; a plumbing permit; electrical wiring permit; and a set of plans and specifications left at the city building department for reference; and copy to be filed with the contract with the recorder of the county; the contractor furnished with probably two sets of plans and specifications; some one to superintend the work, etc.

Altogether we learned that there would have to be provided not less than five, and probably seven sets of the plans, and at least four sets of the specifications, to properly carry on the building operations.

When I got back home that evening, I wrote the building company asking about additional copies of my plans and specifications, and requesting them to be forwarded immediately. I received an answer in a day or two, that I had been furnished plans and specifications as ordered and payment therefore was acknowledged. Additional copies were considered to be additional "Plans and Specifications" and would be forwarded on receipt of the regular price for such.

I began to see light (after the redness of the atmosphere had disappeared somewhat) and also to realize that I was being rapidly cured.

(Continued on page 323.)

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Editorial Comment

An article by Mr. Aymar Embury, dealing with "Present Tendencies in Country House Designing," is one of the notable features of the May number of "The House Beautiful." Mr. Embury, who designs country houses himself and occupies a place of distinction among the masters of this difficult metier, discusses his theme with a grasp, understanding and sympathy to be expected of one knowing his subject by intimate contact rather than outside inquiry, study and observation. After referring to the fact that some years ago country house work was much less unified in sentiment, than it is now, Mr. Embury goes on to say:

"The leaders, or, as one might say, the pioneers, in the revival of good taste were by no means agreed as to what was good design, although I think that most of the architects, even those whose work was very different, admired that of the othermen, however much they might feel that it was energy wasted. The country was sharply divided up into different architectural schools: in Chicago, for example, Frank Lloyd Wright headed a group of men whose houses were brilliant and clever. This school was a stimulant if taken in small doses, but an intoxicant when used without dilution. In Philadelphia, Wilson Eyre and Charles Barton Keen were showing the way to the men of that city, and their work, although it was free and unconventional, was never marked by that freedom from historic forms which was the essence of the Chicago school. In New York, Mr. Frank E. Wallis rediscovered Colonial architecture, and it is to him, through his work and his writings about the Colonial houses, more than to any other man, that we owe the current appreciation of of the possibilities of that lovely style. Mr. Joy Wheeler Dow, also of New York, did much to revive the interest in Colonial and to show us how the English style could be adjusted to suit our conditions without losing its picturesque charm. In Boston the best of the men are getting over their attack of Richardsonesque and beginning to work in the rather formal, quiet, reserved manner which many of them still employ. To-day there is no such wide gap perceptible between the leading men of the several cities: the work of all of them, with the possible exception of that of Mr. Wright, has drawn closer together, and they have begun to find a common meeting ground. The men who have grown up since, have had the benefit of these older examples, and have in addition the advantage of mutual inspiration through the widespread and deep revival of interest in, and appreciation of artistic matters, including architecture, which is making the present age a second Renaissance. It is a very truly Renaissance or rebirth, and not a new birth, since while such crazes as the "Art Nouveau" has quickly arisen, tri-

umphed, and passed away within a few short years, the principal source from which all architecture is derived has steadily and constantly continued to be the old classic forms which have served the purpose of the reek architects, the Roman, the Renaissance and the American architects of the Colonial period and early Republic. While I can see that modern architecture is in a sense frankly eclectic, drawing its inspiration wherever it will, some use of the column and entablature is to be observed in much of the greatest part of the recent work, and while we find many buildings which, in a degree, resemble well-known historic styles, we also find that these have been treated in such a manner as to bring them into co-ordination with each other, and to such an extent that they form after all but a single school of design.

* * *

"There is a constant tendency toward bringing these different and apparently irreconcilable types together, but as to whether they can be so unified that all traces of their origin are lost is rather a doubtful question. The Greeks isolated from the balance of the world in their little peninsula and its surrounding islands, did develop in the course of five hundred years a style in which traces of its origin had been so thoroughly disguised that it is difficult for the archeologist to discover them, although Greek architecture is by no means autochthonous. Likewise the Indians in Central America developed a style of architecture complete, distinct and individual in the thousand years of their known building activities; but since those days there has been no style (not even Gothic) from which traces of the old styles have been completely eliminated, and now travel has been made so very easy and comparatively so cheap that we do not have the opportunity to sit down and work out our architectural destinies guided by the thoughts of our race alone; there is a continual infusion of new ideas from other races and of elements drawn from historic styles. I look therefore in the future, as in the past few years, to see always a considerable quantity of work whose prototypes are readily to be recognized in spite of the fact that it will probably constantly become more homogeneous.

"At the present time our architecture is for the most part drawn from English work, including in this description the Colonial style, and this has been the dominant note in recent American design."

* * *

Emphasizing one of the more common of the tendencies at work for the unification of country house design, Mr. Embury writes:

"Considering the recent trend of domestic architecture from the point of view of design, one finds its principal characteristic is

a noble simplicity of detail. We have come to depend more and more upon the treatment of our wall surfaces and correct proportion of the mass of the building for its success, and less upon diverting the eye through a profusion of ornament which is extremely liable to be misplaced or meaningless. Ornament as now used is not the first thing noticed; it is so subordinated that its inclusion in the scheme is only realized upon inspection. The sizes of the window openings and their relations to each other are being better studied, and while we still have many formal houses we no longer have grandiloquent ones.

"This reduction in the quantity of ornamentation employed is by no means confined to any particular style; it is quite as true of English or Italian work as it is of French or Colonial, and in the ornamentation which has been dispensed with must be included not only applied ornamental forms, but also many semi-structural features, such as bay windows, overhangs, etc."

* * *

"Most people now like their rooms square and simple on the inside, instead of what the architectural press used to term 'a pleasing variety' of shapes, and the good old-fashioned cozy corner with its Turkish draperies is, Allah be praised, a thing of the past. The elimination of such infelicitous shapes from the rooms have naturally resulted in a much simpler exterior, which has enabled the architect to spend his time on a thorough study of the proportion of the mass of the building, instead of endeavoring to find ways to put roofs on towers which would not leak, and the most casual comparison of the old and new houses in any country place will demonstrate better than could a volume of description the way in which this has affected country house design. Not all, of course, of the new houses are of superlative excellence; the fact is that the proportion of really good houses is very small, but what we do know is that most of the new houses have no aggressively bad points, while most of those of thirty years ago were of staring ugliness.

* * *

"In Colonial times the masses of the houses were uniformly good, and that high quality of design we have not yet reached; we are still merely at the point of having discarded the furbelows which concealed the house—a very necessary preliminary to discovering that the mass itself is the important thing, and must be studied before any stylistic treatment is even considered. Ornament is naturally a secondary thought, although of importance."

* * *

All of which comes pretty close to an admirable summing up of the dominant qualities in present day design. Simplicity, utility, and that quiet charm which is compounded of good lines and a masterful handling of color, texture and ornament—these are the keynotes to success in the field of which Mr. Embury writes. One is reminded of the mimetic art of Mrs. Fiske, whose

strong suit is repression, or of the brilliant caricatures of the late Phil May achieved by a process of elimination. So it is with the country house of to-day whose art consists not so much in what is sketched into it as in what has been omitted. The grace of the thing is the grace of a fine and stimulating artistic candor—its art, an art that loses nothing by the impression it carries of the most unstudied artlessness.

* * *

Here's a little jest from the pages of the New Orleans "Times-Democrat" that we fancy will win an appreciative smile from the average busy architect:

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**At the May meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange, the new president, Benjamin Stoker, will announce the committee appointments for the coming year. The make-up of the various committees will be as follows: Membership: Herbert P. Robinson, Charles L. Betts, Fisher Dalrymple, Charles M. Chestnut and Richard C. Essenwein. Railroad and Transportation: Horace A. Reeves, Jr., Frederick S. Underhill, Paul R. Weitzel, 2nd, Charles H. Wisler and J. Elmer Troth. Credit Bureau: Amos Y. Leshner, Joseph J. Arbele, James A. Richardson, Charles M. Strickler and J. Zell Tucker. Finance: J. Randall Williams, E. B. Newcomer and R. B. Rayner. Office and Entertainment: George A. Howes, Paul P. Pearson, J. Edward Smith, W. H. Wyatt. By-Laws and Rules: William C. MacBride, Joseph W. Janney and John J. Little. Arbitration Committee (elected by directors): James A. Richardson, Samuel Roberts and S. H. Shearer.

**The firm of C. O. Mailloux & C. E. Knox, consulting engineers, 90 West street, has been dissolved, and the engineering work formerly done by the firm will be carried on by Mr. C. E. Knox, at the Architects' Building, Fortieth street and Park avenue, New York. Mr. Mailloux will devote his time to the development of electric railway propositions, and will remain at 90 West street. Mr. Mailloux is candidate for president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

**National Association of Manufacturers will hold its annual convention this year at the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, instead of in New York, where it has been held for many years. Four thousand of the country's largest manufacturing firms will be represented in the Western city on May 19, 20 and 21.

**Announcement has just been made of the

"How are the plans for your new house coming along?"

"Splendidly. My wife has finally laid out all the cupboards she wants, and now all the architect's got to do is to build the house around them."

What architect does not know only too well the type of client here portrayed? And that other pestilential nuisance, the man with a hobby for collecting who insists on squeezing in all sorts of jarring and inharmonious ornaments picked up abroad, and the amateur landscapist with a penchant for weird garden furniture! The list could be extended almost ad lib.

list of competing architects for the rebuilding of the City Hall for the city of Waterbury, Conn., the operation involving an expenditure of more than half a million dollars. The advisory architect, Prof. Warren Powers Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has selected the following architects for a limited competition: Cass Gilbert, E. D. Litchfield, Delano & Aldrich, Dennison & Hirons, Joseph T. Smith & H. Van Buren Magonigle (Assoc.), Howells & Stokes, all of New York City, and one Boston architect, Thomas & Rice.

**The Tileine Company, formerly of 1 Madison avenue, New York, is now located in the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, Room 633. Phone, Murray Hill 4871-2.

**The annual meeting of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Exchange, R. D. McLean, president, will be held at Buffalo on May 31.

**The annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, May 21, at which time an interesting program has been arranged for. There will be business before this session of great importance, or more importance in fact than at any of the preceding meetings. A large attendance is anticipated. Further information can be secured by addressing Secretary George E. Watson, New Orleans.

**S. H. Pomeroy Company (Inc.), which manufactures hollow metal fire-retardant windows, has moved its sales office to the Forty-second street building at 30 East Forty-second street.

**Rapp Construction Company, which manufactures fireproof floor arches, has moved its main office from 600 West One Hundred and Tenth street, New York, to the Forty-second street building, 30 East Forty-second street.

**The annual meeting of the Spruce Manu-

Before Renting

Before renting or buying a house be sure it is WIRED and ready for the use of Electric Light and the many Electrical household devices which have become so essential to economical house-keeping.

Electrically equipped homes solve the servant problem—and wherever house-keepers must do their own work electricity infinitely lessens the burden.



facturers' Association, composed of a majority of the West Virginia Spruce Manufacturers, and of which George F. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., is secretary, will be held in Philadelphia on May 27.

**The following card has just been sent out by the American Blower Company, of Detroit:

"The Honorable William C. Redfield having been appointed a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, has deemed it advisable to terminate his business connections, we have reluctantly accepted his resignation as a vice-president and director and are compelled to announce his retirement from active participation in the management of this company.—American Blower Company."

Mr. Redfield became an officer and director of the American Blower Company in January, 1909, upon the consolidation of the American Blower Company and Sirocco Engineering Company, of which latter concern Mr. Redfield was president. In February, 1909, Mr. Redfield was elected Congressman from the Fifth District, New York, and as soon as the elections were over started on a trip around the world in the interests of export business, to the development of which practically all of his activities with the American Blower Company have been devoted.

**Three more newspapers have decided to have their future home in skyscrapers. A twenty-five story steel and reinforced concrete structure is to be built for the San Francisco "Call" in that city and will be known as the Call Building. The new edifice will be the tallest in San Francisco, and in addition to being one of the finest office buildings in the country, it will contain one of the most complete newspaper plants in the world. The new building, together with the ground, will represent an investment of ap-

proximately \$2,600,000. The structure will front 100 feet in Market street and 200 feet in Fulton street, with a frontage also in Stevenson street. The first six stories will cover the entire lot area, and on the Market street side there will be a tower, rising to the full height of twenty-five stories. Word comes from Seattle that ground will be broken for the foundation of the new building to be erected for the Seattle "Times," and an office building is being planned for the Wilmington (Del.) "News." Office buildings are substantial investments, and this the newspapers have found out. Housed in an impressive skyscraper, bearing its name, gives a newspaper solidity and prestige that is real and worth while.

**Glenn Brown, in the March number of the "American Institute of Architects," said in part:

"A city, with streets convenient for traffic and parks for recreation, with refined and dignified buildings, graceful and inspiring statuary, attractive and well-planted parks, combined in one harmonious composition, becomes a city useful, a city practical, a city attractive and a city healthful. This combination is an asset which accrues in the culture and refinement of the public and in the enjoyment of the people. At the same time it is a great financial resource. The ruins of Egypt have for four thousand years brought visitors and money to the valley of the Nile. The temples of Greece for two thousand years have drawn a continuous stream of worshipers to her shrines, and they contributed largely to the support of the inhabitants. The great amphitheaters and baths for public amusement and the triumphal structures of Rome still draw their thousands, and for hundreds of years have been both a refining and financial asset to Italy. London, in a design made by Sir Christopher Wren, after the fire of 1666, was tendered a great plan for rebuilding the city, which the people failed to have executed, and thereby lost a great asset. Now the people of London are spending hundreds of millions to carry out some of the suggestions of Wren, knowing that it will be a paying investment for the city."

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

"Through the Home of Tapestry Brick" is the title of Brochure No. 28, of exceptional merit, that is being issued by Fiske & Co., of the Arena Building. The book depicts in fine color photography the attractive rooms in the top floor of the Arena Building, New York, where Fiske & Co. have their offices. Each room shows a different application of wire cut brick and the description of it by Arthur G. Byne is exceptionally interesting.

Another booklet, No. 29, just published, shows the application of tapestry brick in the top room of the Hotel Belvidere, and also in the entrance lobby of the Otis Elevator Company, as well as the ramps in the Grand Central Station. It also gives several suggestions all in colors of the applications of decorative

brick in floors, walls and ceilings. Copies will be sent upon request.

* * *

Bagley-Springfield sash is a product long familiar to the architects of the country, and these manufacturers are now producing a new and improved solid-rolled steel window sash which promises to not only improve light and ventilation of buildings, but decrease the cost from the viewpoint of economy of operation. In this steel framework the glass resists pressure from without and within, and is permanently held in an unstrained position. The William Bagley Company, Springfield, Ohio, take pleasure in sending on request their booklet describing this product.

* * *

An attractive little book that has just been called to our attention is one on the proper treatment for floors, woodwork and furniture by S. C. Johnson, of Racine, Wis.

Not only does it contain a specification for the finishing of same, but for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the various kinds of woods, the different shades of stain, etc., small cuts are illustrated showing the shade produced after the finish has been applied, and better still, photographs of interiors tend to make this a very interesting little book, especially to those who contemplate building this spring or any refinishing, either on floor, woodwork or furniture. A copy of this and samples of the woodwork will be sent on request.

* * *

The booklet of the Ashley Sewage Disposal System, describing and illustrating their device for disposing of sewage waste from residences and public buildings where there are no sewers, is extremely interesting reading for all suburban and country dwellers. The Ashley system not only disposes of sewage, but purifies it, so as to protect wells, streams, etc., as the septic tank does not. It is easy to install, and not expensive. It is out of sight, and so has the advantage over other systems. It needs but little attention, an hour or two a year being sufficient for residential plants. Among the illustrations of homes where the Ashley system has been installed we note the beautiful summer home of John Washburn at Minnetonka, who is unqualified in his endorsement. We advise sending for this literature, published by the Ashley House Sewage Disposal Company, Morgan Park, Chicago.

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.
A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

"PATENT-MEDICINE" HOUSE PLAN- NING.

(Continued from page 319.)

I'd paid fifteen dollars already, and would have to pay sixty dollars additional, if I got all the sets it seemed probable that would be needed. Besides that I would have to "take the figures;" let the contract (or hire a lawyer to do it at five dollars for drawing the papers); superintend the work without knowing anything at all about it; take a chance on a number of other things as the work progressed.

Well, we did not build that year, but all the summer and the fall we were taking a lively interest in what other people were building, though never once had we thought of any but the building company as a source of plans, until one of my wife's friends spoke of her architect.

Here was light from a new angle.

"What about an architect? What does he do besides draw pictures of carefully crumbled 'Beaux Arts,' temples and world's fair colonnades? They don't make house plans do they?"

"Of course they do. They will make the plans just as you want them, only of course so the building can be built, and take the figures from the contractors; make the contracts; and furnish as many sets of prints and specifications as are needed for the work; and make the details; and superintend the work, and get the contractor to do it the way we want it, and—oh, there are ever so many things he thinks of that we never would have dreamed of. Don't cost any more either to have your house built the way you want it."

"Yes, but isn't it awfully expensive? Don't the architect charge like everything for doing that?"

"We have paid our architect seven and a half per cent. on the cost of the house, and he has looked after everything down to the minutest detail. My husband says he wouldn't do it for twice the fee."

So the conversation was reported to me when I came home that evening, and the light penetrated; slowly at first, but gradually.

We built a three thousand dollar house last spring, and the architect's fee was six per cent.

Personally, I think he earned every cent of it, too.

After all, I believe that the only people who take patent medicines and who follow quack doctors are the uninformed. The regular physicians seem to be doing their share of the healing.—D. O. Wallingford, in "Architect and Engineer."

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

ABOUT SLATE AND TILE ROOFS

A few years ago, slate, when used, it was either of the densest and most evenly selected black, as smooth in surface and texture and as thin as was possible to be obtained, or—this in the period of the Mansard roof house—it was sometimes cut to hexagonal, diamond or other forms of geometrical shape, and laid in alternate layers of strata of contrasting colors generally such as black or red. To-day—largely through missionary propaganda and advertising efforts, all this has been changed. The endeavor now is to obtain a slate roof of irregular texture, and of varied color and thickness. It has been shown how, in English and other foreign roofing of older times, that the slate was selected and laid so that the heavier larger pieces were around the eaves and then were nicely graduated in size and thickness as the roof neared the ridge course, where the smallest and thinnest slates were used. Thus beauty was obtained from irregularly cut slate, in the resulting charm of texture and softening of shadows upon the roof. A method of mixing slate so as to use the varying colors of different qualities upon the same roof, is by employing mottled purple and green with the solid purple and green slate, for instance, to blend the two colors together, or gray and green upon the same roof, along with other combinations available within the scope of the material. Of course, either of these methods adds expense of assorting and handling, and this expense is increased when an attempt is made to grade and select the slates for varying rows for their thickness and size.

Tile should never be employed on a house with walls clap-boarded, or shingled in wood, as it invariably appears over heavy for the construction beneath. On a plaster house it seems more possible. On a brick, cement or stone house this material is always appropriate, provided that a proper scale is kept in mind from the beginning, and insisted upon by the designer. As a rule, the rough Spanish or Italian shapes are crude and large for any house except one of unusual size; and the ridges and lines they form along the roof are much more "nervous" than the simple horizontal emphasis to be obtained by the use of shingle tile, or some of the larger plain flat shapes.

Abroad, tiling is laid up in all sorts of various ways, with lines sloping diagonally up and down the roof around curving valleys and cheeks of dormers, and over rolling roof ridges. This sort of work is particularly to be found in Germany, Northern Italy, and some of the old Austrian work; and modern German craftsmen are beginning to revive these picturesque, irregular methods of tile-laying.

The selection of tile for a roof should be undertaken only after the most careful consideration and thought, because it is much

more difficult to secure it in the sizes and shapes best suited to buildings of various types or sizes. Whereas slates come commercially of a size that is immediately available for the ordinary dwelling, this is not true of tile, which is generally made overlarge and so crude in scale as to prohibit being used on the small structure. A tile generally known as "shingle tile" has the smallest texture of unit when used upon the roof of the small house, and yet these tiles happen to be generally among the most expensive to lay and buy, and also—on account of their construction—among the most difficult to take out and replace when such an act becomes necessary or advisable. The beauty of the old tile roofs in Spain, Italy and France comes from the wide variety of color; often the tiles are as yellow as the strongest ochre pigments.—Frank Choteau Brown, in "House and Garden."

CAN CONCRETE BE MADE IN ITSELF IMPERVIOUS?

The question of whether concrete can be made in itself waterproof was recently asked Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston. In reply Mr. Wason was very emphatic in stating that not only can concrete be made impervious under ordinary pressures but even under extraordinary pressures. By ordinary pressures is meant pressures due to heads 10 feet or below, while extraordinary pressures refers to stand-pipe pressures. Mr. Wason states that his experience has shown that it is simply a question of well-graded materials, proper proportions and thorough workmanship to get the maximum density. With good work the Aberthaw Construction Company have found that for maximum density a mix of 1:2:3½ is about correct, the aggregate varying from 3½:4. Mr. Wason remarked that the time the materials should mix is very important, and that on the best work they have done the materials were kept in the mixer for five minutes. The amount of water is also very important. The point of placidity can be judged by the eyesight and the concrete should just barely quake. The materials after being mixed must be handled very carefully so that there will be no separation of the same. To make impervious concrete structures great care must be taken in getting the joints clean before going on with the next day's work. In Mr. Wason's opinion 99 per cent. of all leaky concrete building work is due to poor workmanship.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

SKYLINE AND CITY ARCHITECTURE

Few things receive so little attention from the modern architect as the effect of his building on the sky-line of the town. In his country house and cottage work he is careful enough, and groups his gables or hipped roofs and chimneys with great thoughtfulness, well aware that from a short distance they are probably all that will appear above the enclosing garden and tree-planting. But in a town facade he thinks he is quit of his responsibility to the world with a clear cornice line, or at most unimpeachable attic. Beyond that he would appear to leave his building to take care of itself, or, rather, to the draughtsman who is working out the keeper's quarters and the chimney flues. Of course, this is but one of the numerous results of the prevalent lack of communistic feeling among latterday town builders—the same spirit which has been accountable for the absence of town planning in the modern city and the medley of our groups of public buildings. For as regards his individual building the architect is probably right; the cornice or attic is as high a level as the eye of the passerby can reach, and it is only when seen at a distance and in conjunction with other buildings that its skyline comes into play, more particularly if the site of the town is undulating, giving occasional vantage points from which a view can be obtained. Then does the banefulness of the purely individualistic treatment become apparent, and the neglected roof and irregular levels of each building produce the typical uninteresting and formless town picture with which we are so thoroughly acquainted.

It is instructive to observe the care that is being taken in connection with the large area which is now undergoing reconstruction at Brussels. This is situated just below the

plateau on which the Palace and famous Parc are placed, and from which charming glimpses may be had over the picturesque lower town. In the rebuilding, the small old houses are being replaced by large commercial buildings, which rise with their many stories to the level of the plateau itself. But the municipality and that admirable watch-dog body the *Comite de vieux Bruxelles* are not idle; the best views, such as those which include the tower of the *Hotel de Ville*, are to be preserved by limiting the height and outline of buildings; and at one place near the *Place Royale*, whence over a balustrade a distant view was obtained, it is proposed to erect a screen wall in order that the serene repose of the eighteenth-century quarters may not be disturbed by the mushroom growths which are springing up from the hot-bed of the lower city.

If anyone is in search of object lessons of the result of the want of study of sky-line, reference need only be made to the recent water front of Liverpool, the new sides to the *Champs de Mars* at Paris, and *Kingsway* in London.

It is a singular and melancholy fact that Paris, which has stood before the world as the example and precept of street line and skyline, which successfully prevented the destruction of one of her finest city pictures—the view of the *Ile de la Cite* from the *Pont des Arts*—should have handed over her historic *Champs de Mars* to the unbridled dominion of the speculative architect and speculative builder. The skyline round this great space is ruined forever. The Parisians have learned their lesson and bitterly regret their mistake.—“*London Architectural Review*.”

THE DURABILITY OF MARBLE.

Numerous references have recently been made to “*The Commercial Marbles of Western Vermont*,” Bulletin No. 521, United States Geological Survey. One reference in this Bulletin cites a marble slab taken from an old building in Southern Vermont, inscribed A. D. 1831, with the edges of letters still fairly sharp, having stood seventy-nine years without perceptible weathering.

Not long ago the writer was in the old village cemetery, Fair Haven, Vt., and noted two marble slabs, one erected in 1797, and the other in 1799, both intact and well preserved, with every letter of the inscription as easily read as on the day they were set in place.

In the cemetery at Castleton, Vt., were observed a dozen or more headstones erected between 1780 and 1799, most of them distinguished by antiquated epitaphs formed in quaint finely cut letters. Yet, although they are well advanced on their second century, there are no signs of obliteration, and each letter can be readily traced. These two are typical cases, and all through New England one can find similar examples, as well as in all parts of this country, and in the Old World.

There is no limit to the stability of marble of good quality.

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Summary for week ending May 10th, 1913:	
Number of transfers.....	673
Amount of transfers.....	\$2,057,636.25
Cash consideration	456,046.56
Mortgage consideration	1,601,589.69
Ground rend consideration.....	3,772.75
Which on a six per cent. basis amounts to	62,779.18

17 CENTS A DAY BUYS AN OLIVER

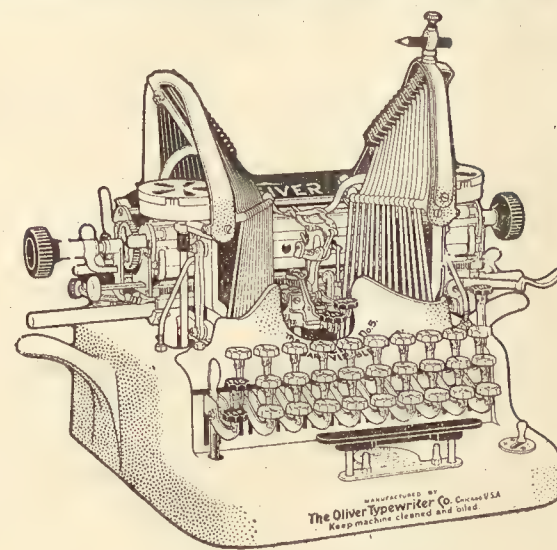
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Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen,
1433 Brown st., Phila.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.,
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co.,
266 N. 24th St., Phila.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies,

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Coverings.

Davis & Nahikian, 1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardware and Tools.

Sees & Faber Co., 2008 N. Front st., Phila.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Lighting Fixtures.

Logue-Stronge Mfg. Co.,
221 N. 16th st., Phila.
Staman & Dickey Co., 30 S. 16th st., Phila.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom St., Phila.

Metal Lath.

Builders Steel Products Co.,
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belfi Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st.

Mill Work.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga sts., Phila.

Mortar Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Overhead Carrying Systems

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co.
50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Painting and Decorating.

C. Albert Kuehnle, 28 S. 16th st., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.

Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Pyramid Paint Co., 131 N. 22nd st., Phila.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st., Phila.
Rinald Bros., 1142 N. Hancock st., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Perfectile

The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

Plaster.

J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Plaster Board.

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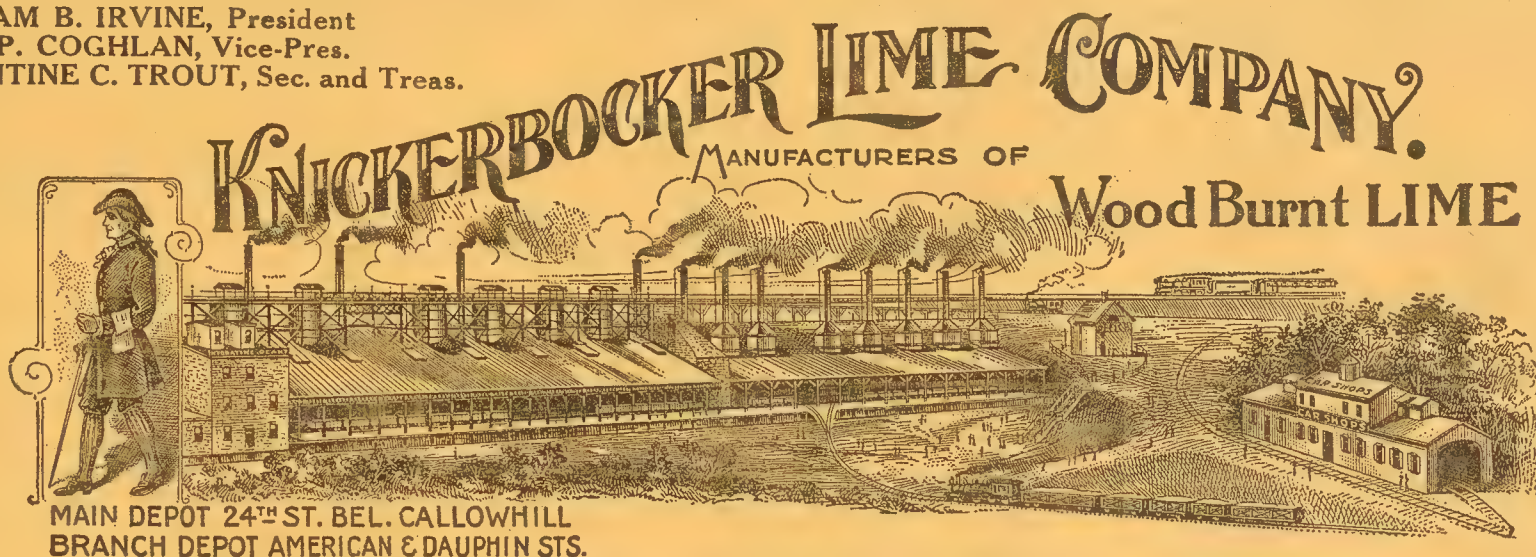
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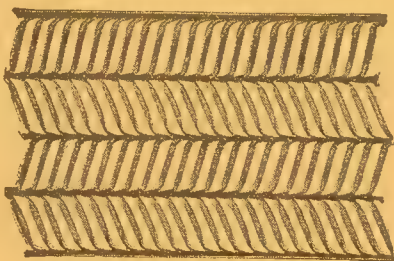
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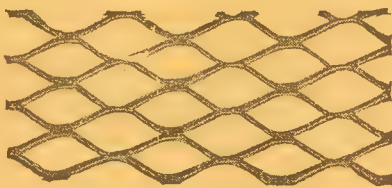
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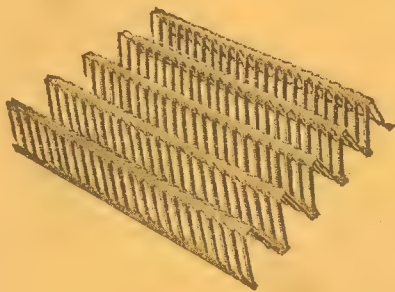
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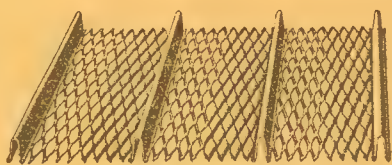


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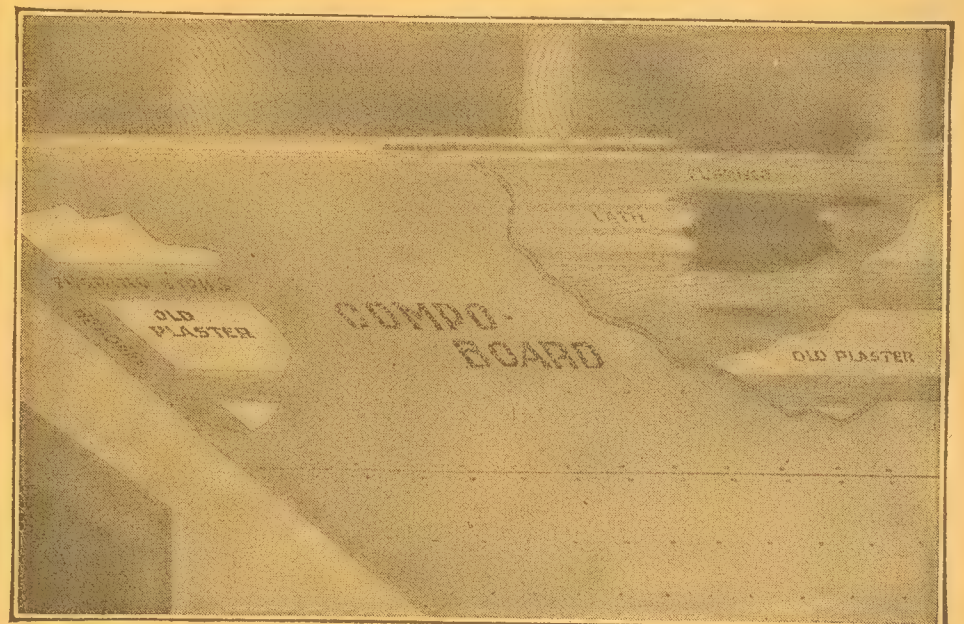
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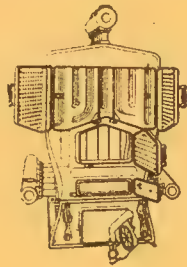
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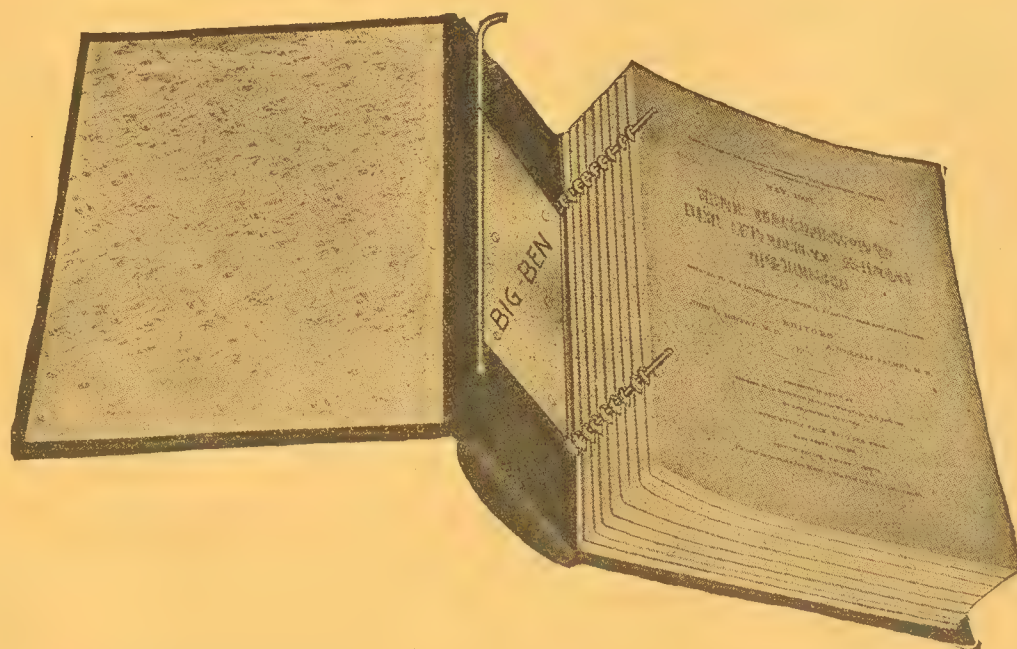
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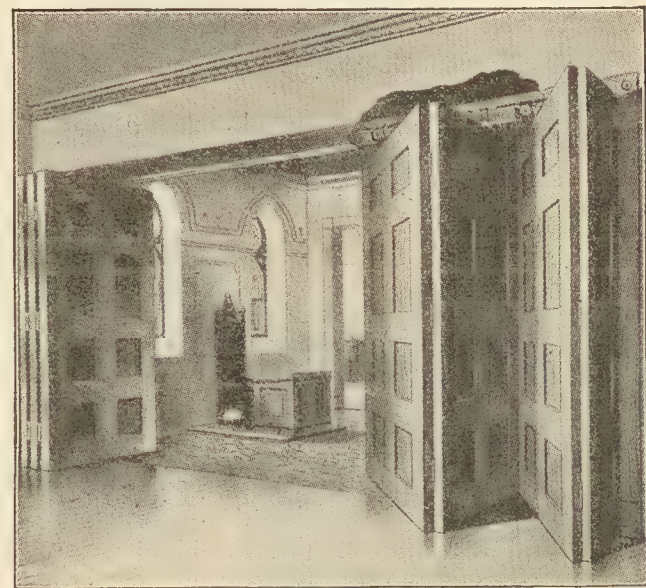


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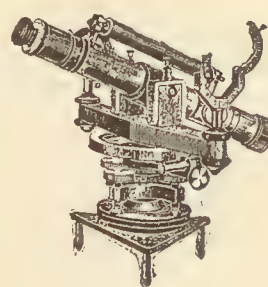
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

School. Yardley, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owners, School Board, Yardley, Pa. Stone, 30x70 feet, will contain four rooms, slate roof, heating not decided. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.), 2407 Sedgley avenue. Architect, Henry B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owner, estate of Henry Ruhland. Brick, 26x26 feet, slag roof, two stories (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received bids.

Hall and Office Building, Fifth street and Tabor road. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, William C. Runge, 6354 Germantown avenue. Brick, two stories, 45x74 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (steam heating reserved). Architect taking bids, due May 26. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1535 Thompson street; LeRoy K. Smith, 5324 North Twelfth street; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; J. T. Sanders, 5111 Walton avenue; George Boyd, 1822 Erie avenue.

Warehouse, Huntingdon, Pa. Architect, Charles Hillman & Co., Provident Life Building. Owner, J. C. Blair Co., Huntingdon, Pa. Brick, four stories, 68x78 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owner taking bids. T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, is figuring.

Factory (alt. and add.), Ritner and Hicks streets. Architect, C. H. Caspar, 48 North Fifteenth street. Owner, Robert McCarter, on premises. Brick, three stories, 32x58 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received bids.

Residences (2), Merion, Pa. McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, W. C. Neilson, Harrison Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x52 feet and 40x50 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Owner has received bids.

Signal Tower, North Philadelphia Junction, \$10,000. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station.

Hollow tile or brick, two stories, 20x36 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due May 23. H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; G. L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Linker-Losse, Heed Building; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1129 Brown street; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Eighteenth street; Rodyhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; James A. McGraw, Arcade Building, are figuring.

Mill Building, Port Reading, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Reading Terminal. Steel and wood, one story, 55x60 feet, galvanized iron roof, electric lighting. Owner has received bids.

Garage (alt. and add.), North and Bouvier streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Lit Bros., Eighth and Market streets. Brick, one story, 95x115 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Printing House, 210 South Seventh street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, Biddle Press, 1010 Cherry street. Brick and limestone, two stories, 40x114 feet, slag roof (electric lighting and heating reserved), waterproofing, Sayre & Fisher brick, marble interior. Architects have received bids.

Warehouse, 712-14 South Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut st. Owner, S. Sklaroff, 712 South Second street. Brick and concrete, terra cotta fireproof, five stories, 50x136 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting, machinery and power plant reserved), waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due May 21. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. Myers & Son, Witherspoon Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth

and Sansom streets; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building.

Opera House (alt. and add.), Broad and Montgomery avenue. Architect, T. W. Lamb, 501 West Fifth avenue and Sixteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South Broad street. Brick, three stories. Consists of interior alterations and additions, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect has received bids.

Exposition Buildings (5), Broad and Oregon avenue. Architect, C. Henry Wilson, 1130 Lombard street. Owners, Emancipation Proclamation Semi-Centennial, H. W. Bass, 1352 Lombard street. Plaster on metal lath, one and two stories, 75x150 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due May 23. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; E. F. Fonder, Land Title Building; W. J. Robinson, 1508 Lombard street.

Residence, Narberth, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, A. Sparks, Merion, Pa. Stone and plaster, two stories, 42x45 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Factory (add.), Tacony road and Devereaux street. Architect, Harry Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owners, Gillinder & Sons, on premises. Brick, two stories, 62x80 feet and 43x75 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Builder J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street, is taking sub-bids.

Chapel, Twenty-second and Reed streets, \$25,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, St. Simon the Cyrenian P. E. Church, Rev. J. R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone, one story, slate and tin roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

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tect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner,
William L. Brown, 3d, 4524 Chestnut street.
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bids, due May 23. The following are fig-
uring: William J. Gruhler, 219 East High
street; John Morrow, York road and Wilson
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24 Phil-Ellena street; J. Paul Emrey, North
Wynnefeld, Philadelphia; Henry Specht, Wil-
low Grove, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wyncote,
Pa.; Samuel T. Poole, Ashbourne, Pa.

Malt Storage House, Easton, Pa. Architects,
Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street.
Owners, Willabald Kuebler's Sons, Easton,
Pa. Brick, concrete and steel, fireproof, four
stories, 31x79 feet, slag roof, electric light-
ing. Plans in progress. Architects taking
bids on structural steel.

Residences (2), Tulip and Van Kirk streets.
Architect, Samuel Milner, 1117 Foulkrod st.
Owner, Miss Josephine Castor, 1128 Foulk-
rod street. Brick, two stories, 16x40 feet,
slag roof, hot air heating. Builder J. F. Da-
vies, 1208 Chestnut street, is taking sub-
bids.

Residence, Easton, Pa. Architects, Borz-
ner Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Ar-
jay Davies, Easton, Pa. Hollow tile and
plaster, two and one-half stories, 34x52 feet,
slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heat-
ing, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Apartment House (add.), Wayne and Ger-
mantown avenues. Architect, George S. Idell,
158 West Durham street. Owner, Morris
Lang, Bourse Building. Brick and limestone,
two stories, 40x80 feet, slag roof, electric
lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors.
Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Residences (40), Ogontz and Cheltenham
avenues. Architect, private plans. Owners, Rob-
ert Killough, Wayne avenue and Duval street.
Brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water and
steam heating. Plans in progress. Owner
will take sub-bids.

Lumber Shed and Stable, Sixth and Moore
streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211
Arch street. Owners, Ebert Furniture Co.,
on premises. Brick, two stories, 50x117 feet,
slag roof. Architect taking bids, due May
26. The following are figuring: B. Ketch-
am's Son, 1029 Brown street; H. H. Burrell,
1204 Chancellor street; H. E. Baton, Tenth
and Sansom streets; William P. Dougherty,
1608 Sansom street; Haibach Contracting Co.,
Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; William
J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street;
William R. Brown, 2145 East Fifth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wallingford,
Pa. Architect, Robert G. Holland, Media,
Pa. Owner, Dr. William H. Furness, Wal-
lingford, Pa. Frame, two stories, slate and
slag roof (heating and lighting reserved).
Owner taking bids, due May 20. J. B.
Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Residence, Walnut lane and Morris street,
\$14,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeig-
ler, Bailey Building. Owner, Henry T. Saun-
ders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Stone, three
stories, 31x71 feet, shingle roof, electric light-
ing, oak floors, hot water heating. Owner
has received bids.

Residence and Stable, Fifty-second and
Overbrook avenue. Architect, private plans.
Owner, Theodore Kraan, 885 North Twenty-
fourth street. Stone, two and one-half sto-
ries, 32x40 feet, asbestos shingle roof, elec-
tric lighting (heating reserved). Owner has
received bids.

Warehouse, 824-26 Cherry street. Archi-
tects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut
street. Owner, Sladkin, 827 Arch street.
Brick and concrete, four stories, 33x144 feet,
slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting.
Plans in progress. Architects will take bids
in two weeks.

Apartment House, N. E. corner Thirty-fifth
and Powelton avenue. Architect, F. Webber,
Morris Building. Owner, F. Webber, Morris
Building. Marble, four stories, 75x170 feet,
slag or tile roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, hardwood floors, waterproofing. Plans in
progress.

School (add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects,
Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners,
Misses Shipley, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick, three
stories, 65x42 feet and 42x60 feet. Consists
of addition to school and kitchen and dor-
mitory. Revised plans in progress.

Store and Loft Building, Twelfth street,
below Vine street. Architect, C. E. Oelschla-
ger, Harrison Building. Owner, name with-
held. Brick, four stories, 32x125 feet, slag
roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Archi-
tect has received bids.

Garage (alt. and add.), rear 1600 Walnut
street. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Common-
wealth Building. Owner, W. W. Fitler, on

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premises. Stone, two stories, 21x25 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

College, Frederick, Md. Architect, J. B. Hamme, York, Pa. Owner, Women's College, Frederick, Md. Brick and terra cotta, three stories and basement, 100x220 feet, slate roof (heating reserved), electric lighting, granite, marble interior, hollow tile, expanded metal, concrete, fireproofing, water-proofing. Architect taking bids, due May 23. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Church, Ninth and Luzerne streets, \$30,000. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, First German Baptist Church, care Rev. Herman Kaaz, 533 West Montgomery avenue. Stone, one story, 100x94 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one month.

Residences (4), Narberth, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, A. C. Shand and A. J. Loos, Narberth, Pa. Stone, frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 23x37 feet each, shingle roofs, electric lighting, hot water heating. Builders Loos & Dothard, 1438 South Penn Square, are taking sub-bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, Ocean City, N. J. Architect, E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owner, Daniel Faunce, Ocean City, N. J. Galvanized iron, one story, 36x159 feet, Carey's roofing, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 178 Queen lane, Germantown. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Herbert L. Grantham, 178 Queen lane, Germantown. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hardwood floors (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received bids.

Coal Pockets and Ash Pit, Port Reading, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., Reading Terminal. Concrete, steel and wood, 40x72 feet, slag roof. Owners have received bids.

Residences (70), Chester, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Acme Construction Company, 610 Heed Building, Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 16x32 feet, 17x32 feet, 15x32 feet, slag and shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air or steam heat. Owners taking sub-bids.

Residence, Sixty-sixth and Woodbine avenue. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, limestone trimmings, three stories, 63x64 feet, slag and slate roof, electric light, steam heat, central plant, marble interior, hardwood-floors. Architect taking bids, due May 24th. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street;

F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Church (add.), Broad and McFarren streets. Architect, E. T. Lever, 36 North Frazer street. Owners, Second Baptist Church, Broad and McFarren streets. Brick, limestone trimmings, one story, 50x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due May 21st. H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue, are figuring.

School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City. Architects, Stout & Reiback, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, four stories and basement, 130x153 feet, slag roof, electric light, vapor vacuum heating, granite, Sayre & Fisher brick, Somers brick, Vermont marble interior, enamel brick, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due May 26th. (Revised.)

Laundry (add.), Thirty-second and Baring streets. Architect, William Lowenthal, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania Laundry Company, 319 North Thirty-second street. Brick, three stories, 24x121 feet. Consists of third-story addition, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Store and Apartment House, southwest corner Seventeenth and Vine streets. Architect, William Lowenthal, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Edward Lutz, 240 North Seventeenth street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Overbrook, Pa., \$8,500. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Undertakers' Establishment (alt. and add.), 1700 Christian street, \$3,500. Architect, C. H. Wilson, 1130 Lombard street. Owner, William A. Allmond, on premises. Brick, three stories, consists of rear addition and interior alterations. Owner is taking sub-bids.

Opera House and Stores (alt. and add.), Woodstown, N. J. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, E. W. Humphreys, Woodstown, N. J. Brick, two stories, consists of interior alterations and addition, metal lath and concrete fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due May 23rd. The following are figuring: Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

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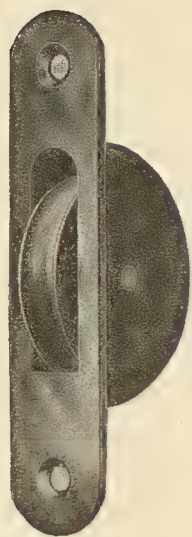
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and plaster, two and one-half stories, 53x40 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids. James Bartleson, Ambler, Pa., is figuring (only bidder).

School, Sea Isle City, N. J. Architect, E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Sea Isle City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 58x78 feet, concrete and hollow tile, electric light, slag roof, mechanical furnace and ventilating system. Owners taking bids, due May 26th. Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street, are figuring.

Church, Parkesburg, Pa. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Baptist Church of Parkesburg, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Easton, Pa. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, St. Mark's Reformed Church, Easton, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in one week.

Church and Parish House, Twenty-eighth and Snyder avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Holy Virgin Greek Orthodox Church. Stone, one story, 45x75 feet, and two stories, 18x48 feet, slate and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due May 24th. The following are figuring: Eagle Const. Co., northeast corner Fifty-second and Market streets; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Chas. B. Prettyman, 764 South Broad street; P. J. Gaffney & Co., 130 North Twelfth street.

School, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, Gloucester, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 31x88 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat reserved). Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Shelter Sheds, North Philadelphia Junction. Architect, W. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, steel and gal-

vanized iron, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, George S. Wamsley, Merchantville, N. J. Brick, two and one-half stories, 28x35 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due May 26th. The following are figuring: J. S. Rogers Company, Walter Richman & Stewart L. Maines, all of Moorestown, N. J.

Church, Sixtieth and Larchwood avenue. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Sayers Memorial M. E. Church. Stone, one and two stories, 72x117 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, water proofing. Architects taking bids, due May 23rd. The following are figuring: Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.

Parsonage, Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Haddonfield M. E. Church. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due May 29th. The following are figuring: Harris Peacock, W. H. Haley, L. J. Stone, William H. Johnson, Levi Pettitt, William S. Capern, all of Haddonfield, N. J., and J. W. Draper, 1445 Mt. Ephraim avenue, Camden, N. J.

College Buildings (3), Collegeville, Pa. Architect, Charles W. Bolton, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Ursinus College, on premises. Stone and terra cotta, two and three stories, tin roof (heat and light reserved). Consists of interior alterations and additions, waterproofing. Architect taking bids, due May 28th. The following are figuring: F. G. Mylertz, 1001 Chestnut street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; Robert Rathburn, Allentown; Frank Heavner, Norristown, Pa.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), Gwynedd, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, C. O. Beaumont, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories. Consists of alterations and addition and new sleeping porch. Contract awarded to Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.

Stores and Apartments (alts.), Broad and Morris streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Close & Chubb, 1701 South Broad street. Brick, three stories. Consists of general remodeling. Contract awarded to J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street.

Bungalow, Bradford Hills, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Mother's Memorial, The Children's Country Week Association, 1602 Arch street. Frame, one story, 100x38 feet, wing 30x20

feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to W. H. Jones, West Chester, Pa.

Machine Shop and Boiler Room, West Morrisville, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, New York Division, Jersey City, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 62x105 feet, slag roof,

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electric lighting. Contract awarded to Royd-house-Arey Co., Fidelity Building.

Library, Sixty-fifth and Girard avenue, \$40,000. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, Free Library of Philadelphia, care of Librarian John Thompson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 108x84 feet (heating and lighting reserved by Engineer Richard Gilpin, 505 Chestnut street. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Residence (alts.), Paoli, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, Edward Roberts, Rosemont, Pa. Consists of alterations to interior, new stairs, etc. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Melrose Park, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. W. Masland, 6503 Lawnton avenue. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, hardwood floors (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to W. J. Cowell, 943 East Cheltenham avenue.

Residence (repair fire damages), 734 Market street, \$10,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel Jamison, 1337 Arch street. Lessee, Hanscom Bros., 1232 Market street. Brick, four stories. Consists of interior repairs and additions. Contract awarded to A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Power House, Nicetown, Philadelphia. Architect and engineer, Stewart A. Jellett, Franklin Bank Building. Owner, George W. Blabon Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 79x85 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street.

Dining Room and Kitchen, Laundry and Sewers, \$178,000. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, care of Department of Health and Charities, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 50x200 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Sax & Abbott, Hale Building.

Low Grade Freight Line, Nicetown Junction to Newtown Junction. Architect and

engineer, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., Reading Terminal. Brick and steel and concrete. Contract awarded to C. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.

Store (alt. and add.), Sixth and South streets, \$10,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, M. Silevman & Sons, Sixth and South streets. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, steam heating. Consists of new bulk windows and interior alterations and addition. Contract awarded to Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

Club House (alt. and add.), Second and Cambria streets. Architects, Koelle-Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owner, Kensington Labor Lyceum Association, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 23x69 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to Philip Hainbach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence (remodeling), Upsal, Philadelphia, \$25,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, T. I. Crane, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrave street.

Academy (add.), Beatty, Pa., \$175,000. Architects, E. Brielmaier & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis. Owners, St. Vincent Arch Abbey, on premises. Brick and granite, four stories, 56x170 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, white marble interior, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, \$160,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, United States Government, H. R. Stanford, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Brick and granite, four stories, 99x206 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating from central plant, concrete, electric lighting, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Taylor Memorial M. E. Church (O), 4164 North Seventh street. Cost, \$2,400. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 16x30 feet, Seventh and Hunting Park avenue.

H. S. Bromley (O), Wissahickon and Cheltenham avenues. Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$16,000. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 85x78 feet. Cost, \$1,500. Garage, Wissahickon avenue and Carpenter street.

P. Cohen (O), 8416 Eastwick avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eighty-fifth and Brewster avenue.

H. J. Klos (O), 3434 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x25 feet. Cost, \$1,000. One dwelling, Schiller and Frankford avenue.

W. B. Kennedy (O), 6714 North Sixth street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, stone, two stories, 17x23 feet, 6714 North Sixth street.

J. J. McLaughlin (O), Twelfth and Race streets. Brown-King Construction Co. (C), Harrison Building. Cost, \$13,500. Manufacturing building, brick, three stories, 20x157 feet, 1106 Arch street.

C. A. Schuler (O), 1342 Wagner avenue. Cost, \$3,200. Store and dwelling, brick, two

stories, 17x42 feet, Ninth and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$34,500. Fifteen dwellings.

Wilson & Weller (O), 5115 York road. Cost, \$20,700. Nine dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x42 feet, Warnock and Ruscomb streets.

G. A. Maher (O), 2736 Girard avenue. Cost, \$13,800. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Twenty-ninth and Columbia avenue. Cost, \$19,800. Nine dwellings. Cost, \$2,300. One dwelling. Cost, \$22,000. Ten dwellings. Cost, \$2,300. One dwelling. Cost, \$4,200. Two dwellings. Cost, \$3,600. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$2,300. One dwelling. Cost, \$27,200. Seventeen dwellings. Cost, \$2,300. One dwelling. Cost, \$2,700. One dwelling.

C. E. Johnson Co. (O), Tenth and Lombard streets. T. F. Miller (C), Twelfth and Oak Lane avenue. Cost, \$7,500. Dwelling, brick, four stories, 19x100 feet, 925 Rodman street.

Y. M. C. A. (O), 1421 Arch street. Charles McCaul Co. (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$50,000. Y. M. C. A., brick, four stories, 71x130 feet, 1720 Christian street.

F. Gerstlauer (O), 500 Butler street. Cost,

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Louis Laib (O), 6638 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$2,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x46 feet, Marsden and Unruh streets.

F. B. J. Branagan (O), 537 Erie avenue. Cost, \$70,200. Twenty-seven dwellings, brick,

two stories, 15x32 feet. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, Eighth and Hunting Park avenue.

Fred Boenish (O), 4350 Mitchell street, Roxborough. James Stewart (C), 215 Monastery avenue. Cost, \$2,750. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet.

Alterations and Additions

Provident Life and Trust Co. (O), 409 Chestnut street. A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, \$4,000. Fraternity house, 900 Spruce street.

Mrs. J. Lovering (O), School lane and Wisahickon avenue. James Spear & Co. (C), 1014 Market street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling.

C. L. Dexter (O), 5831 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 5831 Drexel road.

W. B. Saunders (O), Overbrook avenue and City Line. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$1,400. Garage, Overbrook.

D. H. Rea (O), 3403 Benner street. J. Niblock (C), 1536 McKean street. Cost, \$500. Office, Torresdale and Higbee streets.

Bornestein Kueminerle (O), Lawrence and Girard avenue. John Baizley Iron Works (C), 514 South Delaware avenue. Cost, \$1,300. Factory, Lawrence and Girard avenue.

Supplee's Dairies (O), Marvine and Jefferson streets. Drehman Paving Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Parrish streets. Cost, \$1,140. Dairies, Marvine and Jefferson sts.

F. W. Maurer Sons & Co. (O), Wayne and Bristol street. Cost, \$1,000. Manufactory, Wayne and Bristol street. R. Beatty & Bro. (C), 2321 East Fletcher street.

W. C. Hunsicker, M. D. (O), 1625 Race street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 1625 Race street.

F. Beers (O), 110 West Hortter street. A. L. Aiman (C), 505 Mount Pleasant avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Wagon shed, 110 West Hortter street.

W. H. Elfret (O), 421 Pine street. I. A. Dunkelberger (C), 71 Herman street. Cost, \$1,175. Dwelling, 421 Pine street.

P. F. Ellis (O), 2142 South Sixtieth street. E. G. Burwell (C), 2056 South Seventy-first street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 6121 Woodland avenue.

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), 325 Chestnut street. E. C. Keifer & Sons (C), 1321 Rodman street. Cost, \$1,300. Store and dwelling, 2732 Frankford avenue.

Boger & Crawford (O), Ontario and Janney streets. Cost, \$2,500. Storage, Ontario and Janney streets.

M. Silberman & Sons (O), Sixth and South streets. Shaughnesy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$9,000. Store, Sixth and South streets.

Ninth National Bank (O), Front and Norris streets. Edward Fay & Sons (C), 2 South Mole street. Cost, \$1,000. Bank, Front and Norris streets.

Close & Chubb (O), 1701 South Broad st. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, \$6,000. Office and dwelling, 1701 South Broad streets.

Samuel Jamison (O), 1335 Arch street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$100,000. Store, 734 Market street.

Philadelphia Trust Co. (O), 413 Chestnut street. W. L. Burton (C), 1909 Etting street. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, 5133 Morris street, Germantown.

F. C. Michaelsen (O), Land Title Building. Federal Sign Co. (C), 1518 Sansom street. Cost, \$500. Picture parlor, 2977 Kensington avenue.

THE "FATHER" OF STEEL PULLEYS.

When we enter a power plant or factory and see on all sides of us steel pulleys, we are prone to forget that a comparatively short while ago, there was no such thing as a pulley of steel. For though it seems inconceivable, it is nevertheless true that men used belt pulleys for more than a century without once employing, in their manufacture, steel—a substance, which on account of its lightness, strength and durability is the logical pulley material.

It remained for Thomas Coriscaden to make pulleys exclusively of steel. About 1895 he exhibited a model of what was shortly to become famous as the "American" steel split pulley. His invention, in common with many other great discoveries, was for a time only cautiously received, it being several years later before a company was formed in Philadelphia for the manufacture of steel split pulleys. Pulley users throughout the country, however, were not so hard to convince as to the merits of this first steel pulley. They, as practical pulley experts, saw what the capitalists had so long failed to perceive. Here was a pulley made of a material that would stand strains and stresses and even blows, unsafe for old style pulleys.

The "American" pulley was built on lines of correct construction, of sound mechanical principles, scientifically and yet simply applied. Just as he had seen in steel the logical material, Coriscaden's design appealed alike to the practical mechanic and the trained engineer. Pulley users soon saw that "American" steel split pulleys possessed all the essentials of pulley efficiency. Through

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their use belt slippage was greatly reduced. The smooth surface of the face, provided with a grooved air escape, produced a superior belt grip. The lightness of these pulleys saved power, their tight grip on the shaft obviated the cuttings of keyways or the use of set screws. The "American," which was a split pulley, was so easy to apply that it was welcomed by all who tried it. There was no need to spend hours in shaft stripping while possibly the whole plant was lying idle.

Pulley users knew a good pulley when they saw it. The "American" steel split pulley, in thousands of plants, replaced old-fashioned makes. The result is that more than two million "American" steel split pulleys are in use, a figure which speaks for itself.

To-day the American Pulley Company operates the largest pulley plant in the world—a lasting monument to the genius of Thomas Coriscaden, the "father of steel pulleys" and the man who established a standard of pulley efficiency, calling the product of his inventive skill "The American."

SOME MORE ADVERTISING "DONT'S."

Don't try to do a million dollar business on a two thousand dollar basis.

Don't try to advertise a quarter page proposition in a three-inch space.

Don't belittle a big business reputation by running a piking little "ad" among piker competitors.

Don't overlook the fact that as a man is judged by his stationery, so a firm is judged by its advertising.

Learn to advertise. If you feel unequal to the task of preparing the kind of copy you ought to have, let us prepare it for you. Advertising is our business. We are always glad to help men who are honest enough to concede that they do not know it all. And the service won't cost you a penny if you contemplate joining the army of "Guide" advertisers.

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Can be used over old or new floors and stairs, wood,
concrete or any good foundation.

THE INCREASING BEAUTY OF MODERN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE AS SHOWN BY PICTURESQUE DETAILS

The advancement made in American architecture and home-building, one achieved in comparatively a short time, is perhaps in no way more notable than in the general attention paid to exterior details, the beauty and picturesqueness of which quicken greatly the interest of the onlooker. Country houses especially no longer appear on the outside mere boxlike structures, as was frequently true some thirty or forty years ago, a purposeless cupola being regarded as the last cry in ornamentation.

The custom then also held to plan the interior of the house and to wrap the outside about it somewhat after the manner of a cloak, the number of sleeping rooms required by the home-builder being the keynote on which all else depended. To a certain extent this is made without forgetfulness of the fact that the outside of the house must also have an attractive exterior, supplemented by details of convenience and beauty, these making it rather an adornment to the face of Mother Earth than a blot on her surface.

In exterior details there is much for Americans to learn from the houses of southern sections of Europe. The Moors, wonderful in their architectural conceptions, had ever an archway, an outside stairway or a window partly concealed to enhance the value of their exteriors, to make them radiate a message, it might be of mystery or one of service. The same observation is true concerning the Arabs who concentrated much thought in their doorways; also the Italians who gave romance to their exteriors with window balconies and loggias; and the Spaniards who placed their choicest golden mosaics in columns or other exterior decorations.

But in America, where country life and intimacy with nature are more and more engendering ideals of simplicity and peace, those satisfying even the most exacting, there is no need to revert to golden mosaics or other extravagances, that the architectural details of homes should have a certain lure for the eye. It is advisable, however, to give distinctive features to exteriors, features that bespeak somewhat the life and beauty of the home.

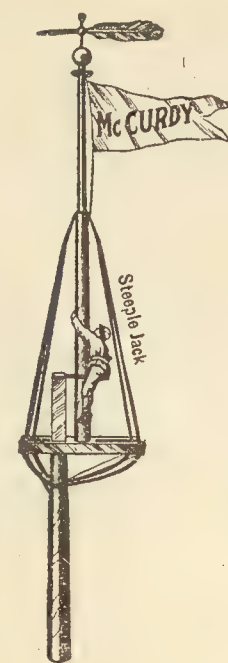
The veranda which for years in America has been the inevitable feature of the exterior is to-day giving way to loggias, to covered terraces and to upper balconies less exposed and infinitely more picturesque. For the recognized summer veranda has been greatly overdone, losing in many instances all semblance of attractive form or possible artistic value and becoming merely a place to overfurnish and to screen in from mosquitos. The utilitarian purpose of out-door sleeping rooms may have added an impulse

toward enclosed upper porches and balconies, since for more reasons than one it has been found preferable to enter such places from the second rather than from the ground floor.

The gateway to the kitchen yard of Mrs. John B. Thayer's house at Haverford, Pennsylvania, denotes much charm and distinctiveness of line. It is a gateway on which considerable thought has been expended. Located so that it is plainly visible from the entrance drive, it had of necessity to represent something more than just a plain kitchen gate. It had to become a detail rich in attraction. The brickwork of which it is constructed is in itself pleasing, and the way it is seemingly buttressed, in like manner as the house, has the effect of rooting it to the ground. This gateway as an entrance to the kitchen represents a detail laudable in the advancement of architecture and gives to this necessary quarter of the house an approach of considerable dignity. Far better it is than the lattice-enclosed yards and other contrivances used to shut off kitchens from view and from which the beating of eggs and the jargon of pots and kettles resounds sometimes as if with malicious intent.

The view along the terrace of Mr. Baugh's house at Merion, Pennsylvania, is another illustration of the attraction of details about American country homes. Pre-eminently this one is attractive because it gives the vista effect, also because of its simplicity and restful dignity. There is about it a substantial look produced in part by the solidity of the field stone used in construction. It is without severity owing to the three latticework windows. Charming details!

The residence of David Fairchild at North Chevy Chase, Maryland, is particularly interesting in its details. It accentuates the terrace idea, bringing it to considerable perfection. The entrance terrace plays its part in snuggling the house closely down to the ground not only by means of its construction, but by the plants encouraged to grow about it in a way free from formality. About this house, moreover, there is a feeling of the earth as well as of cement. Grass springs up from between the paving stones forming the floor of this terrace, while here and there a fern or a little rock plant finds sufficient soil in which to thrive. Again this friendly treatment of plants is carried out in the garden terrace, the corner here showing a flight of steps Oriental in suggestion. One might readily fancy a burnoused figure going up these steps. The jar, the potted plants along the spaces at the side, besides the climbing vines seem to lift the earth upward to meet the house, to keep it from getting too far away. In no other material than ce-



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ment perhaps would these steps have appeared so well. As this house grows old it



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will take atmospheric tones of color, making it all the more beautiful.

These steps are at the corner of a covered terrace, decidedly one of the unique details of the house also seemingly Oriental in feeling, the round arch similarly used to that in many Moorish houses. Here it must be agreeable to sit during the twilight of summer evenings, the roof of the terrace giving ample protection while its openness at the sides affords a compromise between the indoor and the outdoor world.

A house more closely fitted in with the landscape could scarcely be imagined. The old oak tree stands as a last member of a forest that probably one time covered the spot; and while it has an abundance of space, air, sunlight and moisture, the things which in the forest it must wage a constant warfare to secure, it is forced to grow old without the companionship of other dominant trees. The sunlight casts shadows of its crown upon its stem as if to make it unconscious of its loss.

At the east side of this house, entrance is gained directly to the dining room by means of a door not unlike a French window. Again there is complete absence of formality. The window-box housing vines above the door; the sensible latticework supporting them on the outside surfaces of the house are responsible for the impression of well-thought-out details, most of which in this particular instance succeed in holding the house closely in touch with its situation. Even the leaders, objects usually of necessity rather than of beauty, have here an individual appearance, producing a quaint decoration.

To understand the value of these details one has but to recall some other house of

cement, and they are plentiful, bare and hard in exterior, sitting perchance on a hillside where it looks so unattached that the first strong gale might carry it up into the sky, the surrounding country gaining in restfulness by its absence.

Indeed the detail work of exteriors is of great and lasting importance in beautifying a house and in making it seemingly a part of the earth on which it stands. This fact, understood long ago by architects of the Old World, historic in their fame, has now become one of abiding importance in the younger country.—“Art and Decoration.”

Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the “mix” isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up,—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

Trying to run a business without advertising is like trying to run an automobile without gasoline. You may make it go, but it's tall pushing for a snail's progress.

The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—“Novelty News.”

The short cut to success is good advertising.

FOSTER SYSTEM A DECIDED SUCCESS.

What has become known to architects, engineers and owners of large buildings as the Foster System has been doing much to change the method of deciding upon roofing. The basic principle of the system, as explained by Mr. Foster, of the Benjamin Foster Company, Twenty-second street and Sedgley avenue, Philadelphia, is to approach every roofing problem with an open mind. The plans are carefully examined, an effort is always made to fully understand the “intent” of the architect in designing the building.

Careful consideration is given to the uses to which the building is to be put, what sort of natural influences it will be subjected to from within as well as from without; in fact, every possible condition under which the roof can be expected to endure, is carefully considered.

With all these facts in hand, combined with a long experience in roofing and exhaustive statistics as to the wearing qualities of various materials, etc., original specifications are drawn up which insure that the roof when finished will be so constructed that every contingency will be provided for.

That the value of the Foster system has been fully recognized by those in charge of the roofing of large and important buildings is proved by the fact that the system has been used on the Philadelphia City Hall, the Wanamaker, Bulletin and Morris Buildings; the Hess-Bright Mfg. Company, Clyde Steamship Company's Pier, Vine Street Pier, all in Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Round-house, Northumberland, Pa.; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Round-house, St. Clair, Pa.; Camden County Court House, Camden, N. J.; Luzerne County Court House, Wilkesbarre, Pa., besides many others.

Another important branch of this company's work is waterproofing and dampproofing. In this field they have successfully performed some of the most difficult work, often after others had failed to cope with the situation.

Benjamin Foster Company has recently issued a booklet entitled “Foster Roofs,” which gives full details as to their methods, and illustrates and describes several buildings in each of a number of general classes. The book is not in any sense a complete catalog of their work, but aims rather to present the subject briefly and interestingly. This book is gladly furnished to anyone interested in the question.

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

Your salesman would consider himself fortunate to get ONE TEN-MINUTE INTERVIEW with a busy architect IN THREE MONTHS. We REACH and TALK DIRECT to men of this calibre FIFTY-TWO WEEKS IN THE YEAR!

Philadelphia City Hall is roofed by the **FOSTER SYSTEM**



NEW ROOF AT CITY HALL

Lowest Bidder Not Awarded Contract for Work.

Although it did not tender the lowest bid, the Benjamin Foster Company, Twenty-second street and Sedgley avenue, was yesterday awarded the contract for the construction of a new roof on City Hall. The work will cost the city \$28,454.

The present roof, as far as certain sections are concerned, has been in bad shape for some time, but whether an entirely new proof was needed is a question. Explaining for ignoring the firm that submitted the lowest bid, Director Porter stated that he thought the city's interests would be best served by awarding the contract to the Foster Company. The new roof will be of hard tile.

From Philadelphia Inquirer, May 9, 1912

THE above reproduction of a newspaper clipping published a year ago shows from an unbiased angle in what high regard the Foster System of Roofing is held by competent judges.

To carefully consider each roofing problem singly; to acquaint ourselves with the natural influences to which the roof will be subjected; and then draw up the specifications for a roof that will exactly meet every condition, unprejudiced by affiliations with any roofing material manufacturer—that's the Foster System.

See the point? A roof designed especially for your building—not a stock style of roofing trying to meet widely varied conditions.

WATERPROOFING We handle the most difficult jobs of waterproofing with most satisfactory results. You will avoid loss of time and money by putting your waterproofing problems up to us first—not after someone else has failed.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 21, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

Architecture is much written about these days, not only in the trade and professional journals, with a direct interest in its activities, but also to a large and growing extent in the newspapers and magazines of general circulation. As a matter of fact, American architecture has "arrived." It has become a living, breathing entity, a theme for discussion, a legitimate subject for intelligent comment. Twenty years ago the man who would dare to refer in a circle of cultivated Europeans to such a thing as an American architecture would be stared at as a species of harmless madman and laughed out of court. Within the past ten years there has come about a tremendous change in the point of view of well-informed Europeans with regard to this subject. Foreign visitors who have come here and looked over our skyscraping office buildings have been visibly impressed with the beauty, the stateliness and airy grace of these gigantic structures. In country house design we are turning out houses in Dutch Colonial, New England Colonial and what is known as the Pennsylvania farmhouse type that are so good that architects from abroad fairly rave about them. Out in California the Spanish Mission type has been developed into a dream of exotic loveliness. Indeed, foreign critics who are familiar with recent work in these several metiers do not hesitate to say that in the Colonial farmhouse and mission types we have produced an architecture individual, distinctive, and national to a degree approximating the highest order of originality.

* * *

But while it is undeniably true that American architecture is much written about, it is also true that much of this discussion is from the pens of persons who know little or nothing about it. Young women with the merest smattering of artistic training are the most conspicuous babblers in the never-ending symposium going on concerning "home building," "home designing" and "home decorating." These young people with the fatal fluency due to a certain glibness of speech discuss domestic architecture as if they had done nothing else throughout the ages but design country houses. They have, of course, done nothing of the sort. In fact, it is debatable whether one in ten of these garrulous females would know how to design a bird box along conventional lines.

All of which brings us to the point at which we have been aiming throughout, which is—why so few of the architects who specialize in this field ever take the time to write about it.

* * *

Aside from Mr. Aymar Embury II, who writes a great deal, and writes uncommonly well; Mr. C. Matlack Price, who brings to

his readable and well-considered articles on suburban house design a trained artistic intelligence; Mr. Irving K. Pond, whose "Art and Individuality" was a classic of its kind, but who very seldom appears in print; Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who is by long odds the best equipped all-round architectural writer we have, and our own Mr. Frank Miles Day and Mr. Knickerbacker Boyd, neither of whom write as much nor as often as they should, we have nobody rightly fitted to undertake such a task writing about the tendencies of modern domestic or commercial architecture. It is not so abroad.

* * *

In England, in France and in Germany there are dozens of clever architects who write quite as fluently as they design, and who do both with uncommon grace and facility. Here, for some reason, our best men seem to think they have discharged every obligation resting upon them as members of their profession when they have turned out good work in designs.

The result is a perfect deluge of twaddle dealing with various phases of architecture from persons who write easily but know next to nothing practically of the subjects they essay to discuss.

All of which seems a pity.

* * *

There are so many magazines ready to devote space to intelligent and authoritative articles on themes of architectural interest and to pay and pay well for the right kind of articles, that there ought to be some way to interest men with the writing faculty in the work of catering to this demand.

There are plenty of young practitioners who have the time, if they can but acquire the fluency, to turn this demand to considerable pecuniary account. In any event, it would be wise to have American architecture written about, if it must be written about, by men whose knowledge of it is sufficient to enable them to discuss it intelligently rather than to have it babbled about by imaginative young women who disseminate false and foolish theories and hinder and retard rather than help the causes they see fit to espouse.

We can conceive few things more ridiculous than the average article on country house design to be met with in the seed-catalogue-picture-book—"architectural" press written by young women with a fad for the artistic and a hardihood outrunning both prudence and common sense.

* * *

Anyone may recall without effort the type of article here referred to. "How I Built My Home on \$300 and an Eagle's Nest," "A Bungalow That Was Reared on a Summer Romance," "Choosing the Site for a Villa,"

"How We Converted a Tumble-down Barn Into a French Chateau," etc., etc., spun of moon-silvered impressionism and the most otulandish ideas on designing and furnishing. They do these things better abroad. There it is not considered unethical nor is it regarded as undignified for the architect to appear as a writer on themes related to his profession. Why it should be any differently regarded here we are at loss to imagine.

Certainly if architecture is to be discussed at all, it should be by men who are in touch with it and can discuss it intelligently. The precocious female, with her half-baked ideas about planning, decorating and landscaping, needs to be suppressed in the interest of saving the public—already only too ignorant of correct principles of design—from teaching as deficient in good sense as it is in good taste.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene will be held in Buffalo, August 25-30, 1913. In addition to the papers and discussions there will be a number of scientific exhibits. The secretary-general of the congress is Prof. Thomas A. Storey, professor of hygiene, College of the City of New York, New York.

**The proceedings and papers of the Second National Conference on Housing, held in Philadelphia, December 4, 5 and 6, 1912, have been gathered together in a well-indexed book, entitled "Housing Problem in America." The importance of this volume from the standpoint of philanthropy is, of course, apparent, but the fact may not be so obvious that many of the technical papers are of great practical value to architects and builders, particularly in the matter of suburban houses. The book may be obtained from John Ihlder, field secretary of the National Housing Association, 105 East Twenty-second street.

**Richmond Radiator Company, New York, announces the appointment of T. Howell Johnson as its general sales manager. Mr. Johnson was until recently New York manager for the United States Radiator Corporation. E. O. Haskins has been promoted from manager of the New York branch to manager of manufacturing, succeeding A. S. Hamlin.

**Harrison Radiator Company will occupy the plant at Lockport, N. Y., formerly used by the American District Steam Company.

**United States Radiator Corporation has appointed Frank A. Hadley as a special representative of the company, with headquarters at 5 West Twenty-ninth street, New York. Mr. Hadley was for nine years assistant manager of the United States Radiator Company, and was for three years manager for the Hart & Crouse Company.

**Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Company, Detroit, Mich., has opened a show room in Indianapolis, at 232 North Delaware street, where a full line of models is on exhibition illustrating the manner in which the Cham-

berlin weather strips are applied to different kinds and styles of windows and doors.

**New officers of the New York City Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters were elected March 25, as follows: President, John E. Jeffery; vice-president, Joseph G. Geoghegan; treasurer, William H. Curtin; secretary, H. B. Crombers; board of directors, John E. Jeffery, Joseph G. Geoghegan, William H. Curtin, M. J. Callahan and J. E. Rutzler.

**Richardson & Boynton Company, New York, has been appointed eastern sales agents for the Pressed Metal Radiator Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The territory will include western Massachusetts and all States along the coast south to the Carolinas.

**A bill providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Kern, of Indiana. This bill has been drawn after careful investigation by the American Association for Labor Legislation and is designed to supplant the present law. A feature of the bill is a provision for compensation for occupational diseases such as lead poisoning. The Kern bill also includes all civilian employees of the government, numbering 350,000, instead of one-third under the present law.

**The Richmond Radiator Company, New York, has taken over the outstanding property of the McCrum-Howell Company, and the receivers for the McCrum-Howell Company have been discharged. The company's property was bought in at foreclosure sale by the creditors' committee and was by them turned over to the Richmond Radiator Company, the price paid being \$870,000.

**Dallas, Texas, will have one of the most expensive and what is claimed to be the heaviest steel constructed building south of St. Louis, when the new Busch Building, now under construction, is finished. The building occupies a site 100x125 feet and will be sixteen stories in height, with attic, tower and

basement. The cost is about \$1,000,000. The heating, lighting and power will be furnished from Adolphus Hotel by means of a tunnel through solid rock for a distance of 210 feet. This tunnel is 6x6 feet, located 21 feet below the street level.

**Trade conditions were treated from a broad point of view at the fourth annual meeting of the National Pipe and Supplies Association, held in Chicago, April 14-15. Among the speakers was Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America who discussed the present economic situation. C. V. Kellogg, of the Kellogg-Mackay Company, made the address of welcome to the members. Other speakers were J. J. Ryan, who spoke on "The Business Outlook;" W. E. Clow, Jr., of James B. Clow & Sons, Chicago, and D. J. Mahoney, of the Savannah (Ga.) Supply Company. In the discussion of the trade outlook, an optimistic spirit was voiced by several of the speakers.

**A number of heating engineers from New York and Boston participated in the discussion of factory heating and lighting at a meeting held by the Yale University Student Branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at New Haven, Conn., April 16. Those present from New York included James A. Donnelly, William J. Baldwin, Robert W. Pryor, Jr., C. F. Chase, W. F. Goodnow, Frank K. Chew and George G. Schmidt. The Boston representatives were William G. Snow and R. E. Shaw. Others present were R. D. Reed, of Westfield, Mass., and R. H. Mather, of Hartford, Conn. William G. Snow gave a talk, illustrated with lantern slides, on the subject of air conditioning for factory buildings. R. W. Pryor, Jr., James A. Donnelly, W. F. Goodnow and William J. Baldwin also participated in the discussion.

**The Derby Desk Company has moved its New York salesroom from 165 Broadway to 30 Church street.

**J. Irving Hornbeck, eastern representative of the M. B. Suydam Company, paint makers, of Chicago, Ill., has opened an office in Room 1353, 50 Church street, New York City.

**Mr. Southwell, formerly sales manager for the Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Company, has been made general manager, with office at the factory, 429 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

**Howell, Field & Goddard, Inc., manufacturers of metal covered doors, sash and interior trim, are now occupying their new factory, covering an entire city block, at Review avenue, Young and Gilbert streets, Long Island City.

**R. L. McAll, known favorably as an organist and contributor to musical publications, has recently been placed in charge of the Pipe Organ Department of the Estey Organ Company, at 23 West Forty-second street. Their new reception room has been completely equipped for consultations with architects and organ committees in regard to organ positions, space, etc.

Before Renting

Before renting or buying a house be sure it is WIRED and ready for the use of Electric Light and the many Electrical household devices which have become so essential to economical house-keeping.

Electrically equipped homes solve the servant problem—and wherever house-keepers must do their own work electricity infinitely lessens the burden.



****Lewis F. Pilcher**, recently sworn in by Governor Sulzer as State Architect, is the senior member of the firm of Pilcher & Tachau, with offices at 109 Lexington avenue, New York City. Mr. Pilcher is a graduate of Columbia University and has been a professor in the University of Pennsylvania and Vassar College. He was also lecturer in Columbia University on architecture and travel. Mr. Pilcher is well-known in New York as the architect of the new Eighth Regiment Armory, New York City, the Squadron C Armory in Brooklyn, the Louisville Public Library, the Ben Israel Synagogue at Philadelphia, and numerous other buildings of a monumental character.

****Cass Gilbert** was elected president of the Architectural League at a meeting held at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh street. Other officers chosen were Robert I. Aitken, first vice-president; George W. Breck, second vice-president, and William Adams Belano, S. Louis Mora and H. A. McNeil, executive committee. John W. Alexander was selected to represent the league at the Fine Arts Federation. The members unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the tearing down of St. John's Chapel on Varick street, which is considered one of the finest examples of old Gothic architecture in the city. The widening of Varick street will make this necessary, according to the present plans. A committee will be appointed to confer with Borough President McAneny.

If your proposition is one that should appeal to architects, builders, building owners, decorators, material and supply concerns, "The Builders' Guide" is the right medium for your advertising and cannot fail to bring you profitable returns.

WHAT DEALERS OWE TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Like the mother-in-law, so famous in song and story, and so many thousands of times the subject of jokes and jests, the traveling salesman is seldom appreciated by the man upon whom he calls. Too often he receives scant courtesy and little or no consideration. Often he is regarded by the retail merchants as a necessary evil—necessary because unavoidable—but always as an evil.

As a matter of fact he ought to be regarded as a source of information, in importance second only to the trade journal. He ought to be your friend, and you his. The fact that he is looking for trade ought not to prejudice you against him, nor tempt you to retire into your shell or refuse to become intimate with him.

The order book which he carries in his hip pocket is not a revolver, nor a gatling gun, and if he does draw it occasionally and requests you to sign the dotted line, it won't kill you. Suppose you were to close your door to all traveling salesmen—how much would you learn of the work of the outside world? How many profitable opportunities would you obtain? How many new and effective means of advertising would be brought to your attention?

The average traveling salesman is not half so black as he is painted. He is not a scoundrel, and he is not always planning to part you from your cash regardless of whether he can be of any benefit to you or not. As a matter of fact, he is a man who works hard for an honest living and, when you come to make investigations, you will find that he is remarkably like you yourself.

Traveling Man Runner Up for Job.

In thousands of cases he exhibits almost infinite patience, receiving your coldness and lack of interest or consideration with wonderful good nature, often in spite of the fact that he knows beyond peradventure of a doubt that he is offering you a proposition of great value, and that you are turning a deaf ear, not to him only, but to your own best interests.

In many instances the traveling salesman offers you an investment that means a far greater profit to you than it does to him or to the house he represents. For it cannot be denied that the retail merchant's profits are frequently very much larger than those of the manufacturer on dollars invested.

Of course, an impertinent traveling salesman deserves no consideration at the hands of any merchant, nor does a salesman who is objectionably aggressive, but how many traveling salesmen are impertinent or objectionably aggressive? Are they not, as a matter of fact, for the most part men of courtesy, and in many instances tactful and diplomatic?

When you sell goods, you sell them under the most favorable and pleasant conditions in the world. Your customers come to you; you do not have to seek them. They come prepared to buy and with the intention of buy-

ing or they would not have entered your store. They not only give you their immediate and undivided attention, but when you are engaged they wait your convenience, and they nearly always listen to your recommendations cheerfully and willingly. Contrast your business conditions with those of the traveling salesman. Customers never come to him; he is always seeking them; and when he finds them, their attitude is to resist his offers, whatever they may be, in consequence of which they give him scant courtesy and small consideration.

Moreover, it is not unusual for a merchant to keep a traveling salesman waiting for from 15 minutes to an hour or an hour and a half before granting him an interview. Nevertheless, a traveling salesman must never be disgruntled nor anything short of smiling or urbane in his manner, no matter how much time you may have made him waste, and no matter whether he receives an order from you or not. In any event he must thank you for the courtesy of an interview and leave you with the impression that he feels that you have done him a particular favor in allowing him to talk to you at all.

Salesman Appreciates Courtesy.

In view of the fact that in the matter of purchasing you are always the judge, and that you are never—under any circumstances—obliged to buy unprofitable goods or unsalable goods, would it not be to your advantage to give the traveling salesman the same treatment you would wish to receive if you were a traveling salesman? A traveling salesman, after all, is just as human as you are. He appreciates courtesy and consideration quite as much as you do—probably more than you do—for they are rare in his life and common in yours.

If you are too busy to see a traveling salesman, tell him so, and let him go on his way. Don't keep him waiting when it means merely wasting his time. When you do grant him an interview, let it be under favorable conditions, not where you will be constantly interrupted by your clerks and customers. Give his proposition, whatever it may be, your honest and careful consideration. If his proposition does not appeal to you, you can always dismiss the salesman in a courteous manner, and do not lose sight of the fact that it is distinctly to your advantage to do so, for there is no knowing what attractive offer he may have to make when next he visits your town.—"Iron-Age Hardware."

A THOUGHT FROM THE PAST BUT GOOD TO-DAY.

"Bear in mind that you may labor and toil in the whirl and excitement of business to build new warehouses and add to the city's wealth and to your own, but that while you thus build, ignorant, negligent or corrupt men among your law makers can easily and stealthily pull down."—Grover Cleveland to New York Chamber November 26, 1883.

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All the advance Information to be had Days Ahead of Our Competitors—Full and Complete Particulars. Our "Daily Building News" Service lets you in "Before the Rush." For Sample Sheets, address

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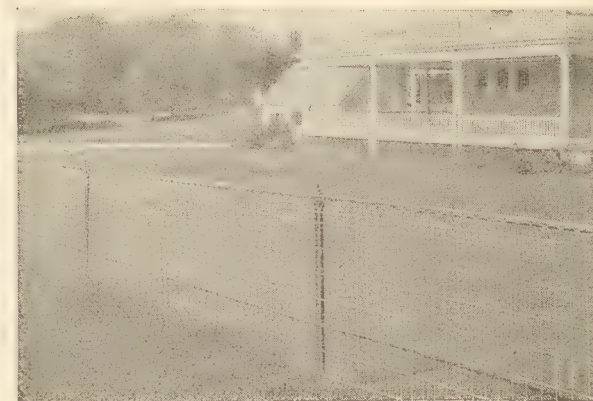
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TESTS OF LARGE BRICK PIERS.

Crushing tests of brick piers many times larger than any tested previously were made recently by the Bureau of Standards on the new 5,000-ton testing machine erected in the Pittsburgh laboratory of the bureau. Heretofore it has been known, from a number of tests on small brick piers (12x12 or 12x16 in.), that the compressive strength of brick work is much less than that of single brick. But how far this conclusion would apply to larger bodies of brickwork was not known, i. e., whether the larger piers would prove to be weaker, or stronger, or just as strong as small piers. The recent tests were made to give information on this question.

When brickwork is subjected to compressive load, the bricks first break in bending instead of in direct compression, and the result is to form long, vertical cracks in the mass, passing through the end joints of one course and the breaks in the brick of the next course. In this condition the brick mass is little more than an aggregation of slender vertical columns 4 inches square. Further loading produces a result which might be expected: the pier bursts or spalls. This result, which previously has been found of small lateral dimensions, is now found also for large piers.

The crushing strength of the large piers treated is substantially the same as that of small piers (in pounds per square inch), and the manner of failure is the same.

The two piers tested were 48x48 inches by 12 feet high. They were laid up directly on the table of the testing machine, and were tested at about one month (the second pier

laid up after the first one was tested). One pier was laid in 1:1 cement mortar, the other in 1:3 lime mortar. The former was tested for modulus of elasticity when sixteen days old (the test being confined to moderate loading so that the strength of the pier would not be affected); fifteen days later, or at age 31 days, it was tested to failure. The lime-mortar pier was tested for modulus of elasticity and also rupture at the age of 25 days.

The cement-mortar pier failed at a load corresponding to 2,917 pounds per square inch; an ordinary small-size pier of the same brick and the same mortar would be expected to show a strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch, in the Bureau's experience. This means that the strength of a large pier and a small pier is the same.

The lime-mortar pier failed at 757 pounds per square inch. The same brick and mortar in a small-sized pier would be expected to fall at 900 pounds per square inch, in the Bureau's experience.

THE ENORMOUS COST OF A VACANT LOT.

The ground on which the new Equitable is to be erected is a costly proposition in its present state. Every time the minute hand on the clock moves, it means that \$1.81 is wasted by keeping the site in the present condition, and every hour that rolls by means an expense of \$109, the New York "Evening Post" has discovered. Going a little further, the loss sustained every twenty-four hours is \$2,612.

About two months ago the last vestige of the Equitable building wreck, which in its day was a show structure and the first large office building erected in New York, was removed, and nothing of it remains but the concrete floor at the basement level.

Since the ruin was brought to that level, little or no work has been done.

General DuPont contracted for the site on August 12, and, allowing thirty days for the usual procedure in real estate matters, the responsibility for the property, it is assumed, has been that of the DuPont Company since September 12, 1912.

Therefore there are at least 200 days to be reckoned with at a daily expense of \$2,612 a day, a total of \$522,400. This calculation is arrived at by charging 5 per cent. interest on the \$14,000,000, the accepted appraisal of the worth of land, which is bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar streets, and the city's tax assessment which is based at \$1.81 per \$100 of valuation.

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

The man who is "going to do some advertising next year—maybe" gets his advertising in the end in the shape of an obituary.

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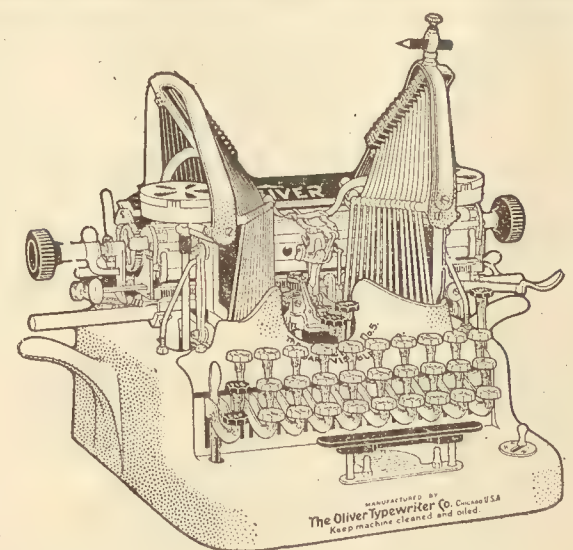
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F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

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N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

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Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

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Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

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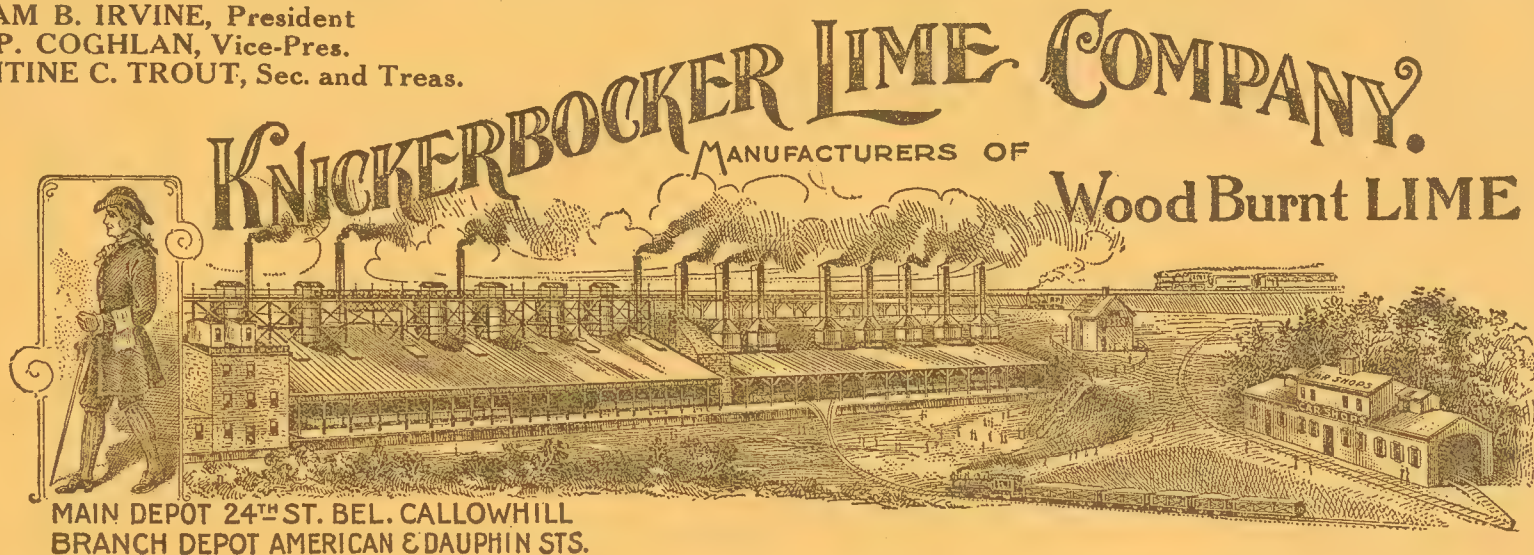
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

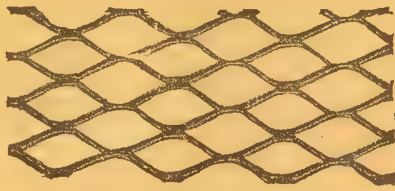
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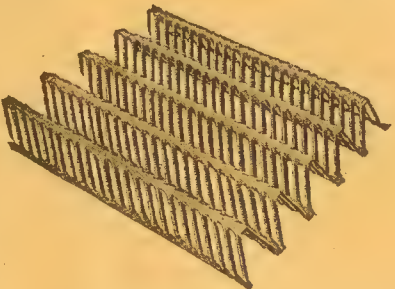
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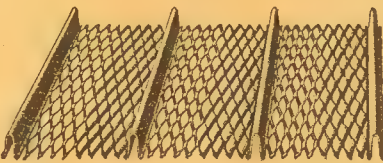


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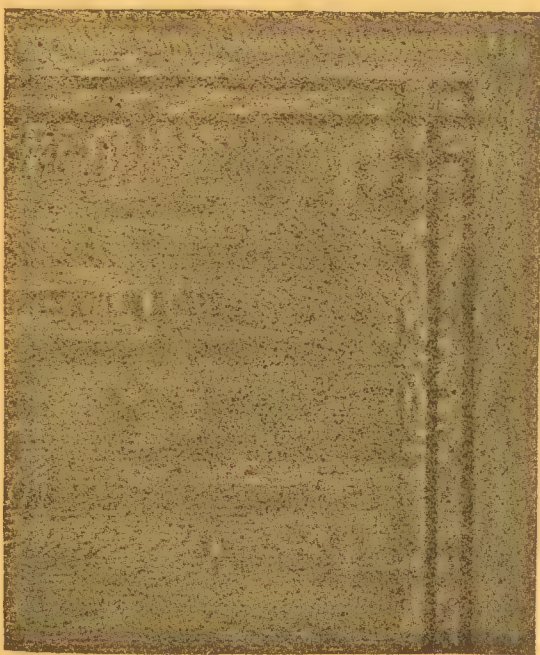
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1526 Sansom Street

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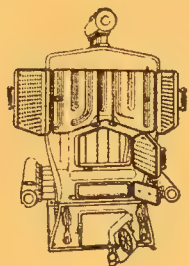
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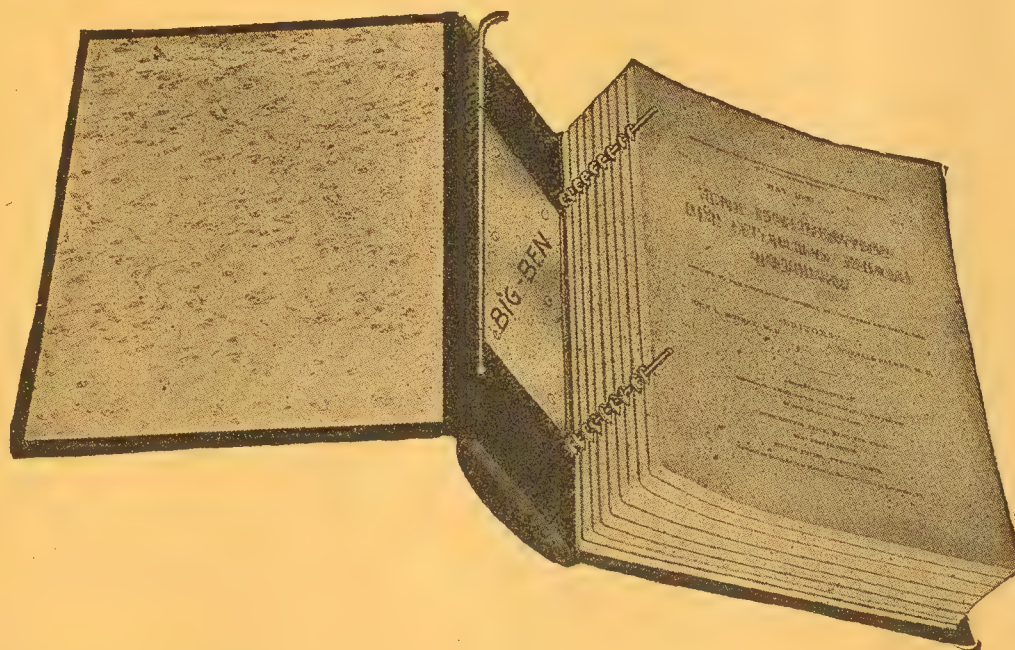
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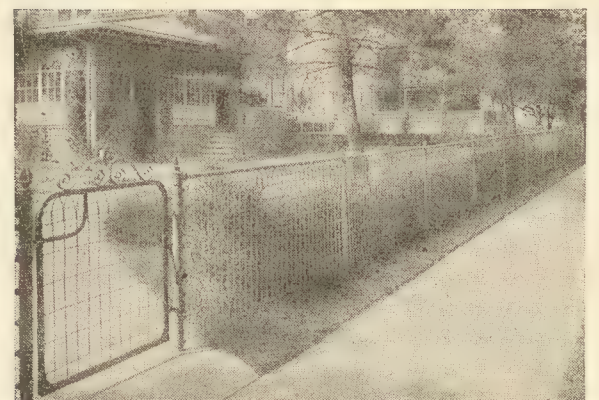
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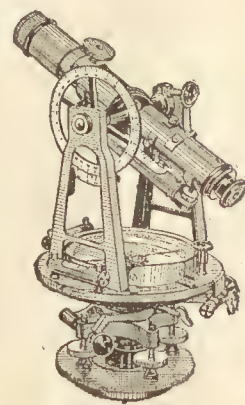
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Power House, Third and Somerset streets. Engineers, Hewitt & Rice, 1011 Chestnut street. Owner, E. F. Houghton & Co., 240 Somerset street. Brick, concrete and steel, one story, 63x66 feet, slag and concrete roof, electric lighting (boilers reserved). Owners have received bids.

Club House, Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Loyal Order of Moose, Pottstown, Pa. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, St. James' Lutheran Church, Pottstown, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Manufacturing Building, Wilmington, Del. Architect, private plans. Owners, Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del. Brick and concrete, five stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due June 2nd. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, Twenty-fifth and Cambria streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, William Sachsenmier, Jr., Thirteenth and Vine streets. Brick, one story, 60x124 feet, steam heat, electric light, slag roof, interior marble. Owner taking sub-bids.

Parish House, Tacony, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Memorial Presbyterian Church, care Dr. McBride, Tacony. Stone, two stories, 50x80 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Cottage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Henry F. Harris, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x89 feet, shingle roof, electric light, Karbolith floors. Architects taking bids, due June 2nd. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; Carr & Hinkle, 5822 Germantown avenue; Charles Gluck, Flourtown, Pa.; Alex. P. Simpson, 435 Winona street.

Store, Office and Lodge Building, Salem,

N. J. \$25,000. Architect, Albert H. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, William H. Andrews & Co., Salem, N. J. Brick, three stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about three weeks.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner's name withheld. Frame and stucco, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Frankford, Philadelphia. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Linford Rowland, 1211 Harrison street, Frankford. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x50 feet, wing, 15x18 feet, shingle roof, hot air heating. Architects taking bids due June 3. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; John F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street; William A. Lechler, 131 Fishers avenue, Olney; C. West & Co., 1034 Herbert street, Frankford.

Moving Picture Theatre, 1121-25 Fairmount avenue. \$15,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Jacob Weinreich, 1622 Diamond street. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 48x78 feet, slag roof (steam heating, electric lighting, reserved). Architects taking bids due May 29. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; J. Rose & Son, 5121 Brown street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; John McKenna & Son, 1032 Race street; E. L. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Grice & Lieberman, 5018 Brown street; Thos. J. Carberry, 51 North Hutchinson street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6400 Drexel road. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, T. E. Murphy, 6400 Drexel road. Consists of bay window, pantry and new bath room. Architect taking bids due May

31. The following are figuring: C. C. Pace, Merion, Pa.; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; Frank Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; Walter D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

School and Club House, Sixty-fifth and Callowhill streets. Architects, McGlynn & McGinty, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, St. Donato R. C. Church, on premises. Stone and brick, limestone trimmings, two stories, 60x127 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Car Shelter, Broad and Lehigh avenue. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, one story, 14x48 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids due May 31. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 18 South Seventh street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Car Shops (alt. and add.), Meadow, N. J. Architect's private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care Division Superintendent, New York Division, Jersey City. Brick, steel and wood, one story, 120x600 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due June 4. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building.

Residence and Garage, Haddonfield, N. J. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert T. Moore, Haddonfield, N. J. Stone and half timber, two and one-half stories, 36x65 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due June 3. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; George Bachman, Camden, N. J.; S. M. Mains, Moorestown, N. J.; G. W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; H. W. Godfrey, Cape May Court House, N. J.

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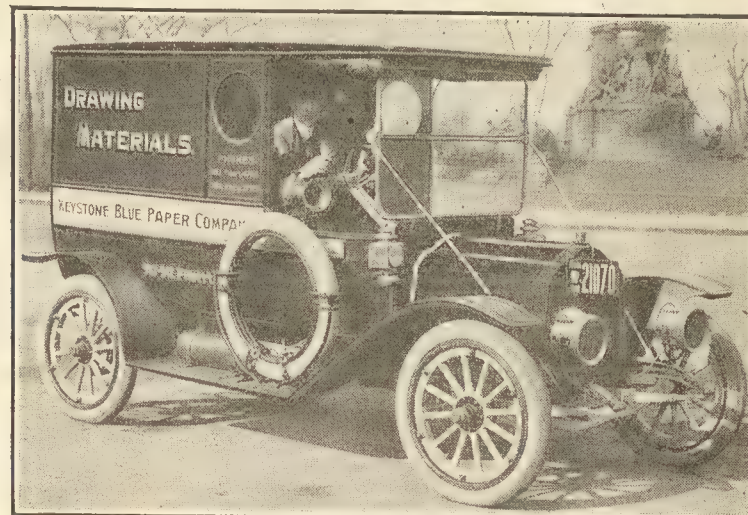
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scriptive Catalogue—it's free!**T. E. STEELE**
Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.Church, Modena, Pa. Architects, Charles
Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners,
Presbyterian Church, Modena, Pa. Stone, one
story, 36x65 feet, slate roof (heating and
lighting reserved). Plans completed. Own-
ers will take bids.Factory (add.), Seventh and Pearl streets,
Camden, N. J. Architects, Peuckert & Wun-
der, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, R. W. Jef-
feries & Co., Camden, N. J. Brick, one
story, 93x137 feet, slag roof, electric light,
steam heat. Architects taking bids, due May
31st. The following are figuring: Metzger &
Wells, Heed Building; Turner Concrete Steel
Company, 1713 Sansom street; P. Haibach,
Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; H. H.
Wehmeyer, 1004 North Lehigh avenue; Dan'l
H. Sharp, 33 North Third street, Camden, N.
J.; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden,
N. J.; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thir-
teenth street.Store Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Archi-
tects, Welsh-Sturdevant & Poggi, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa. Brick, terra cotta, five
stories, 62x344 feet, slag and tile roof, electric
light, waterproofing, marble interior, hollow
tile, expanded metal fireproofing (heat reserv-
ed). Architects have received bids.School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenues,
Atlantic City. Owners, Board of Education,
Atlantic City. Architects, Stout & Reibenack,
Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Brick,
terra cotta, four stories and basement, 120x
153 feet, slag roof, electric light, vapor vacu-
um heating, granite, Sayre & Fisher and Som-
ers brick, Vermont marble interior, enamel
brick, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal
fireproofing. Owners have received revised
bids.School, Fort Washington, Pa. Architects,
Schermmerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street.
Owners, Upper Dublin Township School
Board, Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarret-
town, Pa. Stone, one story, 50x60 feet. New
plans in progress.Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects,
Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner,
H. H. Collins, Jr., Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick,
Colonial, 40x50 feet, with 40-foot wing. Plans
in progress.Cottage, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H.
L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Miss
H. M. Tear, St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadel-
phia. Frame, two stories, 20x50 feet, shingle
roof, steam heat. South Jersey Realty Com-
pany, Real Estate Trust Building, are taking
bids.High School, Conshohocken, Pa., \$50,000.
Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street.
Owners, Conshohocken School Board. Brick,two stories, 70x170 feet, slate roof, contains
14 rooms. Plans in progress.School (add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects,
Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners,
the Misses Shipley, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick,
three stories, 65x42 feet and 42x60 feet. Con-
sists of addition to school, kitchen and dormi-
tory. Architects have received revised bids.Church, Fifty-sixth and Market streets.
Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey
Building. Owners, P. E. Church of the Re-
demption, Rev. A. E. Clay, 19 North Fifty-
sixth street. Stone, one story, 48x141 feet,
slate roof, electric light, (heat reserved).
Architects taking bids, due June 2nd. The
following are figuring: M. H. Niersee, Real
Estate Trust Building; Thomas Little & Sons,
1615 Sansom street; M. W. Young, Overbrook,
Pa.; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1615 Sansom street;
P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; T. C. Traf-
ford, 1613 Sansom street; H. H. Burrell, 1204
Chancellor street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011
Market street; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North
Eleventh street; J. Myers & Sons, Withers-
poon Building; Pennsylvania Const. Co., 1713
Sansom street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow
street.Office Building and 3 Freight Sheds, Potts-
ville, Pa. Architect, W. Cookman, Broad
Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Rail-
road Company, care Division Superintendent
of Schuylkill Division, Pottsville, Pa. Brick
and terra cotta, three stories, 38x80 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating, mabre
interior. Sheds 38x200 feet, steel and gal-
vanized iron, composition roof. Owners tak-
ing bids, due May 28th. The following are
figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North
Twelfth street; F. A. Havens, 845 North
Eighteenth street; Roydhouse-Arey Company,
Fidelity Building.Residence (alt. and add.) and New Porch,
School Lane and Wissahickon avenue. Archi-
tects, Brookie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom
street. Owner, W. G. Warden, on premises.
Stone, two and one-half stories, interior alter-
ations and addition. New porch, wood, cop-
per roof, electric lighting. Architects have
received bids.

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E. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Anthony's R. C. Church, Chester, Pa. Stone, one and two and one-half stories, 60x135 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, marble interior. Architects taking bids, due May 28th. The following are figuring: J. J. Murphy & Co., 1139 South Wilton avenue; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

Y. M. C. A., Perth Amboy, N. J. Architects, Shattuck & Hussey, 19 South Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. Owners, Y. M. C. A. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 88x134 feet, slag and tile roof, electric light, marble interior, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, two return tubular boilers. Owners taking bids, due June 2nd. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Bakery, Allegheny avenue and Lippincott street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, James Bell Company, 953 Hancock street. Brick and concrete, four stories. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. for Offices), 1821 Chestnut street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert Kift, 1725 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories. Consists of general alterations and addition for doctors offices. Architects taking bids, due June 2nd. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Joseph F. Myers & Sons Co., 1237 Ridge avenue; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

School, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Haverford Meeting School, Haverford, Pa. Stone and plaster, two stories, 69x30 feet, slate roof, expanded metal lath (heating and electrical work reserved). Revised plans in progress.

Dormitory (add.), Princeton, N. J. Architects, Day & Klauder, 923 Chestnut street. Owners, University of Princeton, Princeton, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Dormitory, Ithaca, N. Y., \$150,000. Architects, Day & Klauder, 923 Chestnut street. Owners, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Residences (4), Crefelt street, Chestnut Hill. Architect, R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone and brick,

two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due May 31. Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue, only bidder.

Residences (9), Glenolden, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Louis Dalmas, Morris Building. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, shingle and slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking sub-bids.

Bungalow, Collingdale, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, W. K. Zeninger, Collingdale, Pa. Stone and frame, one story, 32x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Owner taking bids. J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, only bidder.

Convent (add.), Twenty-fourth and Gray's Ferry road. Architect, Louis H. Giele, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Owners, St. Anthony's R. C. Church. Stone, three stories, 36x65 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Church, Minersville, Pa. Architect, Louis H. Giele, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Owners, St. Stanislaus', Minersville, Pa. Brick, one story, 65x75 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due June 4th. John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. Wells Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. H. Ludington, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, three stories, 34x30x56 feet, electric lighting, shingle roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors, marble interior. Architect taking bids, due May 29th. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrave street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Chestnut streets. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South Broad street. Brick and terra cotta, new fire tower, interior alterations and addition, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, electric light, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due May 29th. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street; Funston & Gilroy, Real Estate Trust Building.

Loft Building, 1607 Walnut street. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owners, Mershon Brothers, Land Title Building. Brick, concrete and terra cotta, eight stories, 40x104 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

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Factory, Boston and Patuxent streets, Baltimore, Md., \$600,000. Architect, Theo. W. Pietsch, American Building, Baltimore, Md. Owners, American Tobacco Company, New York City. Brick, steel and concrete, four stories, 275x350 feet, slag roof, complete power plant. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3924 Walnut street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, George Miller, on premises. Brick, two stories, tile roof, waterproofing, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due May 31st. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villanova, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, Lawrence D. Beggs, Villanova, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, hardwood floors, slate roof, electric light. Architects taking approximate bids, due June 2nd. The following are figuring: Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; Frank Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; J. Myers & Son, Witherspoon Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Synagogue, Fortieth and Westminster avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Tifereth Israel Congregation, care Aaron Nadich, Forty-fifth and Fairmount avenue. Brick, marble, two stories, 30x120 feet, asbestos shingle roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due May 31st. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; N. Raidman, 4951 Chestnut street; Frederick Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue; M. Lazaroff, 1418 South Sixth street.

Picture Theatre, Fifty-sixth and Baltimore avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Charles Segall, 608 South street. Brick, one story, 40x100 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due May 31st. The following are figuring: N. Raidman, 4951 Chestnut street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; B. Bornstein, 407 South Fifth street.

Church, Harrison and Cottage streets. Architect, S. D. Milner, 1117 Foulkrod street. Owners, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, care Rev. F. Miller, 1722 Harrison street. Stone, one story, 60x65 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids,

due June 2nd. T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence, Dark Harbor, Me., \$30,000. Architect, Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 120x35 feet. Plans in progress.

Residence, Fifty-fourth and City avenue. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, J. Joseph McHugh, 5013 Chester avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x51 feet, tile roof, vapor heating, electric lighting, parquet floors. Owner taking bids. A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Theatre (alts.), Broad and Fairmount avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Empire Theatre, on premises. Includes fireproofing and general alterations. Plans in progress.

Residence, Betzwood, Pa. Architect, E. T. Boggs, 136 South Fourth street. Owner's name withheld. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x100 feet, steam heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Newtown Square, Pa. Architects, Furness, Evans Company, Provident Life Building. Owner, Dr. Alfred Stengel, 1728 Spruce street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 35x60 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (alt. and add.), Broad and Germantown avenue. Architect, Carl P. Berger, Penn Square Building. Owners, North Philadelphia Trust Company, on premises. Brick and stone, fireproof, two stories, 24x38 feet, marble interior, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (6), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architects (associated), E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building, and R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, frame and brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heat, electric light. Architects taking bids, due May 31st. The following are figuring: Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue; Fred Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), Sixth and Poplar streets. Architect, C. P. Berger, Penn Square Building. Owner, Stiefel Amusement Company, care architect. Brick, one story, 45x90 feet, new front and interior alterations. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Office Building, Southeast corner Sixth and Walnut. \$1,000,000. Architect, E. V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building. Owner, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 925 Chestnut street. Limestone, granite, steel and concrete, seven stories, 92x210 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, concrete fireproofing, enamel bricks, dampproofing, American, Knoxville, Italian white and Belgium

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marbles. Contract awarded to Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street.

Residence (remodeling), 1536 Wallace street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Miss Clara Wilson, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, buff brick, tin roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. G. Mylertz, 1001 Chestnut street.

Chapel, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, First Dutch Reformed Church, care Rev. John D. Hicks, 2349 North Seventeenth street. Brick and stone, two stories, 55x89 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road.

School (remodeling), East Oreland, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Contract awarded to S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.

Moving Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Horter street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 510 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Bloch, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and concrete, one story, 40x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to S. Schultz, 920 Moyamensing avenue.

School (remodeling), Three Tuns, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owners, Upper Dublin Township School Board, Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, hot air heating. Contract awarded to James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Stores and Offices (3), Sixtieth and Chestnut streets, \$17,000. Architect, F. A. Hayes, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, P. T. Hallahan, 919 Market street. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 50x85 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Thomas Little, 1615 Sansom street.

School (add. and alt.), Twentieth and Christian streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Charles Borromeo's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick and stone, one story, 18x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract

awarded to Owen Fogarty, 1918 Cherry street.

Stable, Trenton avenue and Tucker streets. Architect, Ralph White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George B. Newton Coal Company, 1527 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories (35 horses), slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Stable, Twenty-second and Glenwood avenue. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George B. Newton Company, 1527 Chestnut street. Brick, two stories (50 horses), slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Apartment House, Spruce and Watts streets, \$100,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Thomas W. Barlow, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and limestone, ten stories, 40x130 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, elevators, steam heating, hardwood floors, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing, marble interior, 36 bath rooms. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Boiler House and Pump House, Yardley, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick and concrete, one story, 32x63 feet, electric lighting, slag roof asbestos shingles waterproofing. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 10, 12, 14, 16 South Broad street, \$300,000. Architects, Furness, Evans Company, Provident Building. Owners, Arcade Real Estate Company, Arcade Building. Brick, granite, terra cotta, thirteen stories, 86x130 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved), marble interior, waterproofing, expanded metal, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Dormitory (add.), Church lane, near Chew street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Little Sisters of the Poor, on premises. Stone, four stories, 35x53 feet, concrete fireproofing, tin roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Edward Atkins, 249 South Twenty-fourth street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

S. P. Wetherill (O), Morris Building. Cramp & Co. (C), Denekla Building. Cost, \$1,000,000. Apartment house, stone, seventeen stories, 70x100 feet, Nineteenth and Ritzenhouse streets.

Myer Magil (O), 20 North Sixth street. B. Ketcham's Son (C), 1029 Brown street. Cost, \$24,000. Factory, brick, six stories, 32x73 feet, 28-30 North Sixth street.

W. F. Lafferty (O), 3200 H street. Cost, \$25,200. Fourteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x30 feet, Emerald and Ontario streets.

W. H. Tisbrick (O), 2440 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$15,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Eleventh and Rockland sts.

L. K. Slefer (O), 4252 North Broad street. Cost, \$15,000. Three dwellings and stores, brick, three stories, 16x36 feet, 3842-44-46 Germantown avenue.

George B. Newton (O), 1521 Chestnut st. A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, \$11,670. Stable, brick, two stories, 88x98 feet, Twenty-second and Glenwood avenue. Cost, \$8,800. Stable, Trenton avenue and Tucker street.

Frank Muenech (O), 3451 Queen Lane.

Cost, \$1,600. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x31 feet, 3337 North Thirty-fifth street.

B. C. Simon (O), Nineteenth and Passyunk avenue. H. V. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$8,000. Apartment house, brick, two stories, 37x105 feet, Twentieth and Snyder avenue.

W. A. Dunlap (O), Nineteenth and Fairmount avenue. F. Roe Searing (C), Perry Building. Cost, \$3,500. Residence, brick, two stories, 16x34 feet, 1813 Francis street.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Nativity (O), Seventeenth and Tioga streets. Thomas C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$6,300. Parsonage, stone, three stories, 16x56 feet, Seventeenth and Tioga streets. Cost, \$35,000. Church.

G. W. Blabon Company (O), Nicetown, Pa. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$20,000. Boiler house, brick, one story, 79x80 feet, Nicetown, Pa.

Walter Smith (O), 5263 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$3,400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, Righter street and Wissahickon avenue.

P. A. B. Widener (O), Ogontz. G. F. Payne

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& Co., 401 South Juniper street. Cost, \$2,500. Bakery, Broad and Olney streets.

P. I. Pezzillo (O), 3314 Almond street. Cost, \$2,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet, Almond and Westmoreland streets.

J. M. Morris (O), 202 South Second street. H. C. Dahl (O), 231 South Eighth street. Cost, \$15,000. Office and store, brick, two stories, Fifty-second and Sansom streets.

Louis Spheen (O), Seventy-eighth and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Eighty-second and Eastwick avenue.

Kahn & Greenburg (O), Morris Building. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$12,500. Theatre, brick, one story, 36x100 feet, Twelfth and Girard avenue.

C. Pemberton, Jr. (O), 1400 South Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, Fifty-ninth and Haddonfield avenue. Cost, \$54,000. Twenty-seven dwellings.

A. J. Neely (O), Queen Lane. J. J. Hurley (C), 503 East Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$2,-

500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 20x44 feet, Thirty-fifth and Queen Lane.

A. Hamilton (O), 2144 Cheltenham avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, stone, one story, 47x93 feet, Stenton and Eastburn avenue.

J. C. Franzen (O), 4603 Mithcell street. W. Smith (C), 5362 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 25x42 feet, Hermitage and Lawnton streets.

R. J. Lawrence (O), Mitchell and Martin streets. Keller Bros. (C), Harmon road. Cost, \$5,000. Residence, brick, three stories, 22x50 feet, Gates and Ridge avenue.

A. W. Allmond (C), 1029 Lombard street. W. Main (C), 1323 South Eighteenth street. Cost, \$950. Store, Seventeenth and Christian streets.

William Spink (O), 413 Lyceum avenue. Cost, \$6,000. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Residence.

E. Harding Company (O), Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets. A. Bolgar Company (C), 20 South Fourth street. Cost, \$425. Factory, Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets.

Alterations and Additions

D. J. Munday (O), 6316 McCallum street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, Wayne avenue and Pastorius street.

S. S. Smith (O), 1707 Tioga street. William Meyer Company (C), 216 Quarry street. Cost, \$1,000. 307 Race street.

Nixon Paper Company (O), Nixon and Fountain streets. Cost, \$500. Boiler house.

A. Peiffer (O), 2901 East Thompson street. W. J. Jones (C), 2927 North Fifth street. Cost, \$500. Store and dwelling, 2901 East Thompson street.

William Fuft (O), 2039 North Second street. J. Jones (C), 2927 North Fifth street. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 2039 North Second street.

E. J. Seilig (O), 411 Morris Building. Lyons & Hoff (C), 150 North Eighth street. Cost, \$5,000. Stores, 22-28 North Thirteenth street.

A. C. Koebert (O), 1847 East Allegheny avenue. D. Snyder (C), 2130 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$550. Dwelling.

J. O'Connell (O), 22 North Ninth street. J. Niginin (C), 4214 Powelton avenue. Cost, \$450. Photo gallery, Point Breeze Park.

J. Thompson Company (O), 139 South Broad street. Bom & Sample (C), 1737 Filbert street. Cost, \$300. Restaurant, 139 South Broad street.

M. Makaron (O), 3019 Berks street. J. Gorchow (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$700. Dwelling, 3019 Berks street.

D. Stricker (O), Jasper and Letterly street. J. J. Free (C), 3108 North Front street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling, 2418 Kensington avenue.

J. Strain (O), 2811 North Fifth street. J. B. Campbell (C), 2513 North Hancock street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 2813 North Fifth street.

Mrs. E. Ellechman (O), 802 North Seventh street. S. Yellen (C), 616 North Seventh street. Cost, \$500. Store and dwelling, 802 North Seventh street.

J. Zeitlyn (O), 234 Pine street. David Sol-

ow (C), 528 Dickinson street. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling.

C. B. Bolan (O), 5101 Stiles street. P. H. Clemens (C), Wm. Penn. Cost, \$1,685. Store, 5101 Stiles street.

T. I. Crane (O), Germantown. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrave street. Cost, \$12,000. Dwelling, Greene and Upsal streets.

Louis Cohen (O), 1206 North Eighth street. Cost, \$1,500. Factory, 1203 North Darien street.

Fidelity Trust Company (O), 325 Chestnut street. E. C. Keefer & Son (C), 1321 Rodman street. Cost, \$750. Storage, 1705 Carpenter street.

W. B. Roskam (O), Germantown and Susquehanna avenue. Harry Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, Broad and Dauphin streets.

E. T. Stotesbury (O), 1925 Walnut street. McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 West Phil-Ellena street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 255 West Tulpehocken street.

American Engineering Company (O), Aramingo and Cumberland streets. George Kesler (C), 931 Drexel Building. Cost, \$600. Power house, 2641 Adams street.

N. C. Lane (O), 412 Cherry street. Shaughnessy & Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$4,900. Manufacturing, 410-12 Cherry street.

W. S. McConnell (C), 251 South Fourth street. Cost, \$600. Dwelling, Van Dyke and Arendel avenue.

College of Physicians (O), Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. Roydhouse-Arey Company (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, \$5,000. Iron fence and retaining wall, Twenty-second and Chestnut street.

H. W. Scarborough (O), 322 Walnut street. W. Cooper (C), 4722 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 1502 Loudon street.

Goddard & Ringler (O), Seventh and Market streets. F. Roe Searing (C), Perry Build-

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ing. Cost, \$5,000. Picture theatre, 203 North Broad street.

W. H. Doyle (O), 1610 Spruce street. Cost, \$1,000. Apartment house, Smedley and Spruce streets.

Girard Trust Company (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper streets. Cost, \$2,500. Stable, 1213 North Marshall street.

W. J. Snyder (O), 135 South Fifth street. W. D. Bubrick (C), Somerton, Pa. Cost, \$2,600. Stone, Pamplenson road and Philmont Station.

Church of St. Alban (O), 6769 Ridge avenue. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green Lane. Cost, \$400. Dwelling.

David Moore (O), 352 Connarroe street. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green Lane. Cost, \$500. Residence, 352 Connarroe street.

P. C. Tomson & Co (O), Twenty-seventh and Washington avenue. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, \$7,000. Storage. Cost, \$1,500. Trestle, Water street and Washington avenue.

Quaker City Laundry (O), Forty-eighth and Ludlow streets. F. C. Michaelsen (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$4,000. Laundry.

Huylers (O), 1320 Chestnut street. Cost, \$5,000. Store, 1320 Chestnut street. George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Mrs. Kelly (O), 1520 South Broad street. J. McNutt (C), 1929 Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Store, Fifty-second and Walnut sts.

H. Ketcham (O), Third and Girard avenue. Ed. Molley (C), 2316 Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Shed, Third and Girard avenue.

John McAleer (O), 2916 Richmond street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 2916-18 Richmond street.

Deaconess Home (O), 1122 Spruce street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$525. School.

L. Meartin Company (O), Tacony, Pa. William Ratcliffe (C), 1521 Arrott street. Cost, \$4,000. Shed, Tacony.

Midvale Steel Company (O), Nicetown. Hepler Engineering Company (C), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$9,500. Crushing plant, Nicetown.

M. Pincus (O), 3432 Market street. J. W. Emery (C), 1524 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,500. Warehouse, 2432 Market street.

William M. Sample (O), 3408 Hamilton st. F. E. Vodges (C), 4151 Leidy avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 3502 Hamilton street.

W. H. Toms (O), 3132 North Broad street. M. Molitor (C), 2021 North Marvine street. Cost, \$800. Dye house, 110 Turner street.

E. L. Houghton & Co. (O), Second and Somerset street. C. P. Biggins & Co. (C), 1829 Harlan street. Cost, \$1,000. Shed, Third and Somerset streets.

American Rubber Company (O), 400 East Rittenhouse street. H. Faith (C), 403 East Price street. Cost, \$500. Manufacturing, 400 East Rittenhouse street.

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ITALIAN DERIVATIONS IN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

The Revival of Architectural Ideals of the Renaissance

The search for a national type of architecture is still on, with the energy and hopefulness of critics, students and dilettant, apparently unabated. A promising "style" is hailed as the long-sought "American Architecture" and (after much misleading writing has appeared to this effect) it is tracked down to its starting point and found to be a well-known species disguised as an entirely new genus. The only type of building which is actually American (a type, however, utterly alien from the subject of this article) was overlooked. Like Chesterton's tremendous trifles" its fitness and appropriateness caused it to be overlooked by the critic in his abbitious but rather errant quest of a thing which he does not know by sight and would recognize if he saw it. It was not that we had not possessed an American architecture, an architecture more truly American before the colonies became a nation than after; but rather that those who concern themselves with stylistic interpretations were not looking for it under its true guise. Looking constantly for a peasant in the garb of a prince, they have many times passed by the prince in the guise of a peasant which is really what they are seeking.

In the meantime, and while the dragnet of the critical observer is still out over the land in search of an American architecture, it may be interesting to allow this quite harmless pursuit to continue and to direct some studies toward certain strong tendencies which appear in the architecture of this country.

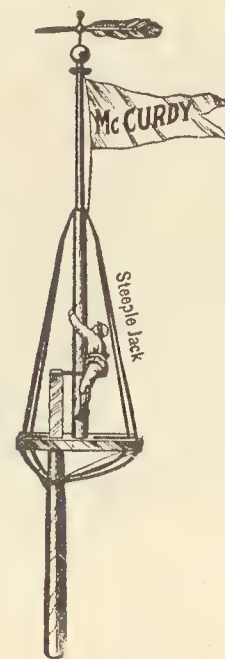
These tendencies, imported from another land and age, have had two distinct influences in the development of an American architecture. While they have undoubtedly retarded at times entirely stopped any progress along lines of national individuality, they have, at the same time, maintained a certain high standard of architectural excellence. If they have not advanced our architecture they have at least kept it from being as bad as a complete lack of foreign influence and the unbridled fantasy of unqualified designers might have allowed it to become. At the close of the Classic Revival, indeed, this country was not, architecturally, fit to have a style of its own.

Strange manifestations were rife in the land. By some curious mental aberration the wonderful understanding of Gothic architecture in the works of Ruskin was translated in this country, into absolute misunderstanding—into a negation of every tenet of Gothic art, into something cheap, tawdry, insincere, bourgeois at its best, and junk at its worst. The reaction came, but in the hands of the

remarkable designer who revolted from our clap-trap Gothic, this reaction was worse than the epidemic, yet sincere enough to have its effect even to day, and with some ideas of lasting worth. For Eastlake there must have been two ideals and two only—to be original and to create "the picturesque." Some of his work and much that was influenced by it is still in existence. There are houses still standing (with amazing endurance) which flaunt eight different kinds of unrelated roof, whose gables are bedizened with beach-stones, clam-shells or bits of broken bottles inlaid in rough stucco. The doors and many of the windows are glazed with "bull's eyes" or "swirls" of glass, to be looked at from the outside only, the porches are serried with turned spindles, and everywhere there are improbable balconies and unlikely turrets.

Perhaps in panic, we resorted again to a "style," but fared better with Richardson's Byzantine than we had with our all-comers Gothic before it. By the practice of Richardson, the country was beautified by many noble buildings dignified in themselves and eloquent of their designer's sincerity. It was not until his beautiful foliated details and spandrils, the corbels and capitals degenerated, at the hands of a horde of incompetent imitators, into Brussels sprouts and cabbages, that we turned to other channels of architectural expression. Except for work from the powerful hand of the elder Hunt, our architecture became a random riot. We did not know what we wanted and at that time, had we known, lacked the architectural ability to attain it. And at this juncture there appeared the firm of McKim, Mead & White, who were sufficiently great to submerge personal whims of would-be originality to the creation of definitely high ideals in scholarly adaptations. They were not long in selecting a style, and this country soon began to perceive the beauty and dignity of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance and to appreciate more gradually, to be sure, the wonderful finesse of its detail and the marvel of its tapestries and furniture.

Under the amazingly skillful dexterity in motof of Stanford White and the far more powerful broad architectural mastery of Charles McKim, there grew up a type of rendering of the Italian Renaissance which took a deep hold on the more appreciative builders of fine houses in this country. The influence of that great firm, albeit McKim & White are no more, lives on, and will live for a long time to come. And even mightier than their personal influence and the architectural message of their many works was



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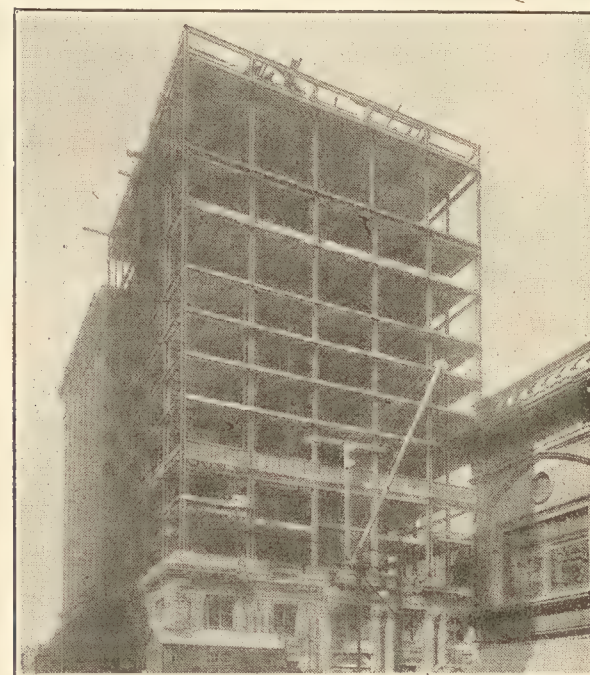
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the remarkable impetus which they gave to the elevation of then existing standards of taste, and, practically speaking, the ideals which they instilled in then budding but now practising architects. Perhaps the torch is being best carried on by Charles A. Platt, a more sincere and scholarly student of the Italian Renaissance than White and as great a master of pure architecture as McKim. Another contemporary architect whose work is deeply and beautifully shaped from the personal inspiration of association with McKim is John Russell Pope.

But what of the derivation of the style? Such were the successive phases of architecture in this country and such were the men who piloted our ideals through a troublous period of ignorance, indifference and inabil-

ity, but whence this style of the Italian Renaissance, and how do our latter-day renderings compare with the original?

In certain respects, perhaps, we have improved a little on the palazzo of the fourteenth or fifteenth century in Italy—perhaps our complex demands have made interiors rather more livable, and, if so, what have we sacrificed for this? We have lost a little of the dignity that goes with severity, we have lost a little of credit in that we copy while the architect of the palazzo worked at first hand, with the vigor of the artist.

During the fourteenth century in Italy there was a period of expansion in painting, sculpture, literature and art. A higher, or at least a more cultured and complex sort of life in the upper classes was evolving itself, and the fine arts received an impetus of which the motive force is felt even to-day.

Of famous Italian palaces of the early Renaissance few exist to-day for study and comparison in anything resembling their original state and for this reason peculiar interest should be attached to the old Davizzi Davanzati palace in Florence.

Records show that this proud old palazzo was standing in 1424, as the property of one of the most ancient and honored families of Florence. With family reverses and final extinction, the palace changed hands several times, being bought by the Davanzati and, in comparatively modern times allowed to run down entirely, rented out in apartments to tenants considerably below middle class in social status. Having reached the ebb-tide of its fortune, the grand old building, still in a remarkable state of preservation, was bought by Professor Elia Vopi, who undertook to restore it as nearly as possible to

its original state. This he set about in a painstaking manner, tracing much of the furniture, and laboriously restoring the old frescoes and other decorations of the walls and ceilings until to-day it is the only thirteenth century Forentine dwelling virtually intact.

The main salons, one on the first and one on the second floor, still have their beautifully painted beamed ceilings, characteristic of the period, and in the great room of the first floor there is an exquisite mantel with figures of dancing children, in low relief, a few pieces of splendid old furniture and a magnificent Flemish tapestry.

After studying these interiors, however, it comes with something of a shock to notice how cheerless they seem. Without carpeting, without curtains, enormously lofty, they seem entirely lacking in any elements of domesticity. Wonderful settings, to be sure, for a great historic event—an assemblage of gorgeously costumed nobles, a pompous wedding ceremony or something of the sort, but hardly a place to live. Yet here is an accurate restoration of an interior of the day of the glorious Renaissance.

Perhaps we have taken the best that was offered and improved it along lines of greater practical convenience. There were the serene dignified general proportions, there were stately and exquisite mantelpieces, richly painted beamed ceilings, luxurious Roman velvet wall hangings and rare storied tapestries, and these we have learned, under the guidance of a few architects of taste and ability, to transport as the keynote of our own domestic architecture in a certain type of dwelling. Sometimes we have been criticised and have even criticised ourselves as jackals of the fine arts, following after masters greater than we and reaping where we have not sown. But even these great artists of the Renaissance, were they not inspired by works of antiquity before them? Did they not take the documents of an earlier civilization and beautifying and refining them, build upon this foundation a greater art? In the same way, awaiting a millenium when our architecture shall evolve itself which shall be expressive of the tastes and ideals of the American people, we are building on the architecture of the past, shaping it to meet our needs, often refining it and often making the most of that which is best in it. And exactly in proportion to the number of historic styles with which we can claim acquaintance is the difficulty of rendering any given one of them wholeheartedly and consistently.—C. M. Price, in "Arts and Decoration."

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A NEW MOVEMENT IN DECORATIVE ART

Few movements in the arts and crafts have had such powerful or such widespread influence as that which was set apart by William Morris. While the present remarkable developments of the decorative arts of architecture in Germany are an indirect outgrowth of the Morris School, it has been influenced through a number of other vigorous sources.

To-day a great deal of serious attention is being centered on the applied arts as practiced in Germany. This comes partly because of the representative exhibition en tour in this country and partly because of the recent importations of the new German and Austrian fabrics which have appeared—curious and unusual textiles which pique the imagination and arouse immediate interest.

From England the subversive ideas and vigorous doctrines of William Morris went to Belgium and thence to France. It was not until the movement reached Germany, however, that it began to manifest astonishing tendencies. Munich became the first stronghold of the art-insurgents and still occupies a prominent place. First the new ideas in art and decoration became popularly known as the "Jugend style" after the weekly of that name—artly because many of the most ardent of the younger and more progressive advocates were identified with the paper and partly, perhaps, because jugend means youth.

The new art, now beginning to assume definite proportions and manifesting itself in the design of furniture, textiles, ceramics and all applied arts, as well in painting, sculpture and architecture, was a good deal influenced by Biedermeier, whose style in decoration had a marked leaning toward small all-over patterns. Also a strong native element was infused in the new work by inspiration derived from peasant art in the provinces. When this rapidly growing new art reached Austria it took a firm hold in Vienna, first with the architects. The leading exponents were Prof. Wagner, Kolo Moser and Prof. Hoffmann, and a strong impetus came from government recognition of the movement. Primarily originality was fostered. That the new art in Austria is new only in comparative terms and that present manifestations of it are the result of much creative labor may be understood when it is learned that for the last fifteen years exhibitions of the applied arts have been held at the *ewerbe* Museum annually. To illustrate to the public and to students and craftsmen the exact aim and intention of the movement, the first *Gewerbe* exhibition included the best examples of the arts and crafts obtainable in England. Thereafter, for the purpose of fostering absolute originality, only local work was exhibited—the English work had served its purpose.

The committee arranging these exhibitions invited all manufacturers to show furniture,

rugs, ceramics, linen, jewelry, decoration, books, typographical and poster designs. It was made a rigid rule to accept only the best and most original work. Up to this time many German exports were widely considered as being cheaply made, but one result of the new art-craft school was to develop an honesty of workmanship unthought of before. Things might be cheap and at the same time good, but even if they were not cheap it became now a paramount interest to make them good.

The wide publicity in magazines and press attending these exhibitions naturally encouraged manufacturers to employ able and skillful artists. Wide support was given to art schools and to trade schools—the former were made to give more attention to craftsmanship and the latter to give more attention to art. Local tendencies were strengthened, and if a school, for example, were located in a clay country in the midst of potteries, instructors most inspirational in teaching ceramic designs were concentrated there. And everywhere peasants were encouraged in their native and latest art instincts and taught to apply art to their daily tasks.

All these things gradually grew together into a homogeneous form—the new art was sending down strong roots into the country far and wide, and with the thought that ungoverned originality might lead to extremes of eccentricity, Kolo Moser introduced motifs Japanese, Babylonian and Assyrian. From the Japanese grew Prof. Hoffmann's black and white styles. Other contributors were from the German and Slavish parts of Austria, from Hungary and Bohemia, who infused certain of their own national characteristics, most notably a rich and almost oriental sense of color.

In Vienna the new art was followed with such fervor that a group of extremists became so extreme as to be excluded from the exhibitions and promptly founded what is widely known as the Secessionist group. This consisted of many brilliant architects, decorators and craftsmen, who build their own building and held an amazing series of exhibitions. So radical were these designers that no one visiting the galleries could fail to be struck with the characteristics of the style.

The wave of the new art, reaching its height in Germany, surged back into Germany. Austrian teachers were in demand, and Munich, Darmstadt, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf, Dresden and Berlin became storm-centred. Munich is the home of Ludwig Hohlwein, one of the greatest designers of posters the world has ever seen, and also an able and versatile architect, decorator and furniture, and textile designer. The movement in Darmstadt was taken up by the Duke of Hesse, who established there an artists' colony, in the

form of a model Garden City, and who established, with Prof. Koch as editor, the art paper called "Deutscher Kunst und Dekoration" (German Arts and Decoration).

It must be remembered that the greatest impetus came from Vienna and that certain exponents of the new art loomed so large that their influence is strong in Germany to-day.

The popularity of small-unit all-over patterns is fostered by the work of Riemerschmid and such of the Viennese as Kolo Moser, while Van de Velde, Behrens and Endell design more sparingly, and base their decorations more in special accordance with their architecture and furniture. One great factor in the development of modern German applied art has been the tremendous enthusiasm of the artists themselves, who, if recognition seemed slow or ineffective, banded together and founded factories for the commercial production of their own designs.

Certainly a new development in art, both fine and applied, is afoot, and, standing, as we do, at what is little more than the beginning of it, it is impossible to predict what will be the culmination of it. Tremendous forces are at work in Europe, and more particularly in Germany and in Austria, and persons who are intimately and closely in touch with the movement predict that the coming decade will see a group of names which will be known all over the world as belonging to men who have developed a new and virile style to a hitherto undreamed of degree of attainment.—G. Mortimer Parke, in "Arts and Decoration."

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Editorial Comment

Mr. Henry Bruere, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, in one of a series of articles, written for the "New York Real Estate Record," dealing with the vexed subject of municipal management, as applied to New York City, observes:

"One of the hardest problems confronting the next administration will be how to provide necessary schools and other improvements without increasing the tax rate to the point of public revolt.

"The next five years, when corporate stock budgets will deal with thousands instead of millions as heretofore, may profitably be given to intensive city planning and to the development of a new program of public financing. Sooner or later the city will have power to exercise the right of excess condemnation in acquiring land for park and building purposes. It will have the power to take back into the city treasury a part of the enhanced value of real estate which results from the construction of important public works.

"Practically every city in Germany has for years been in the position in which New York now finds itself. There comparative poverty restrains cities from incurring great indebtedness. At the same time the growth of population and the pressure of commercial demands is generally compelling physical reconstruction and the provision of modern public works. But German cities, accustomed to look at public questions from a public interest rather than from a private interest standpoint, have found a solution for their financial perplexities. Last year the city of Dortmund (215,000 population) found it necessary to build a new thoroughfare through the old part of the city, whose narrow, irregular streets were congested with traffic. The gross cost of the improvement was Mks. 5,875,000 (\$1,468,750). The city exercised its power of excess condemnation and bought not only the property required for the thoroughfare, but the adjoining property, whose value has been increased as the result of the opening of the street. The city reported last fall that the prospective and surely to be realized return from the sale of property abutting on the thoroughfare and not required for its widening would be Mks. 5,700,000 (\$1,425,000), making the net cost of the most important public improvement ever executed by the city, Mks. 175,000 (\$43,750).

* * *

New York's municipal debt is the greatest borne by any city in the world exceeding, according to Mr. Bruere, a billion dollars. Her borrowing limit being virtually reached, New York, like Philadelphia, finds herself compelled to devise some newer and better method of financing important public works than the time-honored and familiar one of hoisting the tax rate on real estate—an expedi-

ent that has ceased to be popular and that amounts practically to a penalty on thrift and enterprise. Just what form this new method is to assume is one of those vital constructive problems still waiting a satisfactory solution. That the German idea of excess condemnation has much to commend it students of municipal management are every where agreed the principle being one of simple business prudence in nowise revolutionary, socialistic or doctrinaire. Briefly, this excess condemnation idea amounts to this: The granting to a city, when ground is being taken up for large public improvements, of the right to condemn not only the ground actually required for the improvement but such other ground as may be benefitted by the improvement with the privilege of selling this extra or excess ground at such profit as now accrue, in operations of the kind, to private speculators. What this right may mean under favorable conditions is illustrated, by a case cited by Mr. Bruere, in which a private operator is credited with selling for \$1,200,000 lots which cost him but \$250,000, the opening of the New York subway being the circumstance which gave them this tremendous increase in saleable value. In Germany the million dollar profit—almost—picked up in this instance by a shrewd private speculator would have gone to the city under the workings of the excess condemnation principle by way of reimbursing that city for the outlay necessary to the subway's completion. Quite certain it is that real estate has been taxed perilously near to the breaking point, further gouging in this directing being not only literally out of the question, but flatly suicidal from every angle of political expediency to the part or faction attempting it. At the same time it is plain to everybody at all cognizant of conditions that additional revenues must be forthcoming if the present pace of municipal expansion is to continue and develop. Of expedients suggested the excess condemnation idea seems to us the most feasible, speaking for New York City. Here in Philadelphia we are in fullest sympathy with the bill now pending at Harrisburg which aims to conserve to the city a more just and equitable share of revenues now handed over to the State. At the same time the principle of excess condemnation is one which should be put into operation here as speedily as possible, our present rate of expenditure being such that sooner or later we shall find ourselves in the position of New York City today, viz., borrowed up to the limit and without definite new resources for raising needed revenue.

* * *

Fads like infant mortality campaigns, recreation centres, school medical inspection, sociological investigations, three platoon police

frills, boulevards and civic centers are pretty enough things in their way but cost money to keep going. The property owner, the real estate man, the builder and the mortgagor is about tired paying the freight.

* * *

A new act signed by Governor Sulzer, of New York, does away with cellar bakeries. Here in Philadelphia, filthy cellar bakeries are so common as to excite little or no comment.

An old maxim has it, "The man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client." The man who is his own architect has a fool at each end.

* * *

This is the gladsome season of the year when the "bungle-owe" craze begins to overtake persons normally compos mentis. The result, usually, is malaria, and—

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Dr. Warren P. Laird, professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed professional adviser to the commission having in charge the erection of new municipal and county buildings at Wilmington, Del. Dr. Laird will have supervision of the preparation of the program and plans and the selection of the architect for the buildings. All the architects of New Castle County have been invited to participate in the competition. The buildings will cost about \$1,000,000.

**C. W. Stedman, Cleveland, O., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Architectural School, in the class of 1912, has been awarded the Stewardson traveling scholarship. Stedman is now taking a post-graduate course at Penn. The second place was won by E. B. Phillips, of Ashville, N. C., a member of this year's senior class. The Stewardson scholarship provides \$1,000 for one year of travel and study in Europe.

**Director of Public Works Cooke has appointed Edward A. Crane to the \$4,000 position of city architect. He succeeds Carl B. Zilenziger, who was tried with Henry Clay and others for defrauding the city. Mr. Crane has resigned the \$800 position of superintendent of Independence Hall and will take up his architectural duties at once. He is a member of the firm of Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, and in December he took the position to look after Independence Hall as a civic duty. He underwent a Civil Service examination for the more important position and made an average of .91, heading the list with Alfred H. Granger.

**Follansbee Brothers Company, Pittsburgh, makers of the well-known "Scott's Extra Coated" brand of roofing tin, have made the following additions to their sales force: H. C. Doersch, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; George B. Rogers, Ohio and West Virginia.

**The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contract-

ors will be held in Washington, D. C., June 10 to 13. Indications point to a large attendance of delegates and individual members of the association. As President Hussie says in his call, this convention will be of more than usual importance. Much constructive work is to be done, many important problems discussed and measures considered for enlarging the membership and extending the scope of the splendid work already accomplished.

**An official statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington shows that Canada is far and above the best individual foreign customer that the tin plate manufacturers of the United States possess. A reference to our own official returns show that last year Canada bought more tin plate from the United States than she did from Great Britain. This is the first time it happened, but it was not unexpected. The tendency of trade has been in that direction for some years.—Exchange.

**At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Design, held Wednesday, May 14, the following officers were re-elected for the year 1913: President, John W. Alexander; vice-president, Herbert Adams, corresponding secretary, Harry W. Watrons; recording secretary, Charles C. Curran; treasurer, Francis B. Jones. Edwin H. Blashfield and Adolph O. Weinman were elected members of the Council. William Thorn, Daniel Garber, Alexander S. Calder and George Bellows were elected academicians.

**The regular monthly meeting of the American Society of Engineer Draftsmen was held in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, Thursday, May 15. The program of the evening consisted of a paper prepared by W. T. Walters, Mem. Am. Soc. E. D., on "Practical Suggestions in Machine Design," which was read by the chairman. This was followed by a lecture illustrated by lantern slides upon "Reinforced Concrete Construction" delivered by

Harold Perrine, A. M., civil engineering department, Columbia University. The rooms were crowded, about 130 persons enjoying the program.

**The Craftsman Company (Gustav Stickley) will move about August 1 from West Thirty-fourth street to 6 East Thirty-ninth street, New York City. The first two floors will be utilized as trade show rooms, in which representatives of various building and furnishing lines, which might interest the Craftsman's customers, will have exhibits of their materials. The top floor will be fully fitted up as a Craftsman restaurant, and the floor beneath as a rest room and lecture room. There will be four floors devoted to permanent home building and furnishing exhibits, and the remaining floors to the offices of the "Craftsman's Magazine," Craftsman Building Company, service department and other branches of the business.

**The Fireproof Products Company (Inc.), Frederick Kafka, president; Robert E. Carrick, secretary and treasurer, office and salesroom 257-63 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, New York, formerly known as the Herringbone Metal Lath Company, announces a change of the corporate name. This change was necessitated by the development of the business, additions to organization plant and warehouse, and the wider range of reinforcing and fireproof products now handled by the company. The location of offices and plant and the management and personnel of the organization remain the same.

**The regular annual meeting of the New York Society of Architects was held in the United Engineering Building on Tuesday evening, May 20. The business of the meeting included the election of five new directors for the ensuing year, and successors to the following officers, whose terms expire: President, Samuel Sass; vice-president, C. Schubert; secretary, William T. Towner; treasurer, Louis Berger.

**Walter Rooksby, Superintendent of the Newark Builders and Traders' Exchange, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in the building trade upon the completion of ten years of service at the Exchange.

**The Tileine Company, composition floors, has moved to its new offices in the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue. Mr. Erskine Fisher, formerly superintendent of construction, has been placed in charge of the sales department.

**Claycraft Mining and Brick Company, clay products, has opened a show room and office in Room 32, 45 Clinton street, Newark, N. J. H. W. Fowler will be in charge of the office and act as representative for the New Jersey territory.

**J. H. Taylor, builder, has incorporated and will continue business under the firm name of J. H. Taylor Construction Company, general contractor, with offices in the Forty-second street building, 30 East Forty-second street.

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**The Plymouth Seam Face Granite Company has moved its New York office to the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue. Major Fred R. M. Crossett, who was on the military staff of former Governor Hughes, is in charge.

**Cass Gilbert, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, has been chosen by the County Commissioners to conduct the architectural competition for the new City Hall and Court House Annex to be erected at Pittsburgh, Pa. The building is to cost approximately \$4,000,000, and the competition will be open to all members of the National Association of Architects. The program of the competition is now being prepared, but will hardly be ready for publication before July 1. The date for submitting plans and the final closing has not yet been considered.

**The Eagle White Lead Company has moved its offices to 101 Park avenue, New York.

**It is a good sign that the construction of private houses in the suburbs keeps on expanding, undisturbed by developments in the market for city real estate. General economic conditions cannot be altogether hopeless when the middle class population has the savings at command to build houses on a notable scale.

**The city of Mt. Vernon, New York, has selected the plans of George M. Bartlett, of 103 Park avenue, Manhattan, submitted in competition for the Civic Centre (City Hall and Police Station buildings) to be erected in North Fifth street, Stevens and Valentine avenues, at a cost of approximately \$300,000. The next five prizes won in the competition were awarded to James Gamble Rogers, 11 East Tenth-fourth street, New York City, No. 1, consisting of \$600; G. A. & H. Boehm, 7 West Forty-second street, New York City, No. 2, \$500; William Kraus, of Mt. Vernon,

No. 3, \$400; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East Thirty-ninth street, New York City, No. 4, \$300, and Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City, No. 5, \$200. Work on the Police Headquarters building will be started first, and bids will be received for the general construction at once. G. E. B. Williams is chairman of the Building Committee.

**At the meeting of the Municipal Art Commission of New York on Wednesday plans were finally approved for the new Brooklyn Municipal Building and the Joseph Pulitzer Fountain, the latter to be erected in the Fifty-ninth street plaza. The Municipal Building is to cost \$3,300,000 and will be from designs of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1123 Broadway. The Pulitzer Fountain plans are by Carrere & Hastings, 225 Fifth avenue. The cost of the fountain and the rearrangement of the plaza is estimated at \$127,000.

**The Monthly Bulletin of the California Development Board reports a boom in building construction on the Pacific Coast, in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal. Many new factories are being estab-

lished, and the April building permits in San Francisco and Los Angeles rose from \$4,500,000 in 1912 to \$8,200,000 this year.

**The New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations will hold its twenty-sixth annual convention at Newburgh on June 5 and 6. Among the topics to be discussed are the modifications of the ordinary monthly payment mortgage that have been tried with notable success by four of the leading associations in the league.

**Roofs of reinforced cement tile will cover the sixteen new shop buildings to be erected at Balboa, at the Pacific terminal of the Panama Canal. About 650,000 square yards of the material will be required; and the contract, it is announced, has been awarded to the American Cement Tile Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The tile will be made at the site, under government inspection. Official tests under actual conditions have demonstrated the fitness of cement tile to meet the severe requirements due to the heavy rains characteristic of the Panama climate.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS: HOW IT EMBODIES THE HISTORY AND ROMANCE OF ITS PERIOD

It is through its power to exhale the past and the quickening touch it lays on memory, recalling a sentiment here, a tragedy there, that the furniture used by the early settlers of America commands our interest, often our affection. In the severity of its lines and its sparseness we get even a strong hint of the rigid lives of those ancestors who, grappling with New England winters, still worked steadfastly on toward the building up of the land in which to-day we find comfort and ease of living.

This furniture made, moreover, a gentle insistence to be understood, the gentleness being of the sort embodied in the Arab's proverb which intimates that with this virtue one can lead an elephant by a thread. In it was also to be traced a glint of man's interpretation of nature, the forest furnishing many types for tables, chairs and couch. The beauty of nature was everywhere conceded and the wish to interpret her felt strongly long before the cry was given for bodily comfort. Men were satisfied with hard surfaces, making chair seats of unyielding wood with backs straight and uncompromising even while the need was recognized to embellish them with high relief carvings of foliage and foliated scrolls, with wood nymphs and the heads of beasts that roamed the forest fastnesses. The furniture of the Italian Renaissance showed also this desire to interpret the grace of nature; and it was ever to Italy that cabinet-makers reverted when their wells of inspiration ran dry.

The ships bringing the Colonists to America

brought also their furniture, yet in more limited quantities than is thought by many to-day. Chests, serving as both storehouses and resting places; chairs in considerable numbers, simple examples of Queen Anne and Jacobean styles, a few tables and a bed with warm coverlets made up the most luxurious of inventories.

As in the mother country, the customs of which were dear to the hearts of the Colonists, the idea of comfort in furniture rested almost exclusively in the bed. This was natural for the four-post beds, the most important early piece of furniture that came from Italy and represented the need of a people using their great hall spaces as general living rooms for family, friends and soldiers,—the need likewise of a people ever on the alert to defend their castles or their homes against an enemy. These four-post beds with their heavy hangings gave, for one thing, and mercifully, privacy, the day being one wherein its measure was scant; they gave, besides, warmth in halls of barren grandeur, of stone or marble bleakness. When the limb-wearing labor of the day was over these rugged people found in such beds, and in them alone, physical comfort.

In fact, luxurious to a degree were these four-post beds of long ago. Yet those early used in this country were without the box springs and long-hair mattresses thought necessary to-day to insure repose of the body. Instead, springs of rough rope were constructed to form a support for mattresses made either of straw or of corn husks, on top of

which was placed one, perhaps two, of feathers. The posts of these beds that were slight and tapering, sometimes fluted, were the first ones to reach the shores of the New World. It was not until the time of Napoleon when Empire influence had traveled far that they as well as head and foot pieces were heavily carved with twists, flowers and fruits and especially with the beloved pineapple.

Many still point with pride to four-post beds that have descended to them from revered ancestors, and reproductions of them are also bought by those admiring the personality of this furniture used in earlier days. A few there are, however, since men are of many minds, who question the right of the four-post bed to live, now that its direct purpose is no longer extant. The premium on privacy is no more; it can be secured in the different rooms and anterooms of almost any house; there is no longer need to get behind the curtains and under the covers of a four-post bed in order to secure bodily warmth. Since then the real purpose of such beds has been outlived, their heavy upholstering is thought to be somewhat injurious to health and general welfare, hangings being able to harbor much dust besides germs in dreaded multitudes. At present when the world lives in apartments and houses none too large to accommodate the family, the bed has lost to a certain degree its high place of importance. People have little hesitancy about entering a room in which a bed is conspicuous; while a room wherein its place is taken by a couch, can be used for more general purposes. The formality of a bed room, whether for good or for ill, is, therefore, in many homes losing its prestige and becoming a place for more democratic treatment. Not but what those possessing ancestral beds and a fitting place to set them up will continue to enjoy rightfully the glamor of romance which they exhale and to honor the personal link which they represent between the past and the present.

As is well known, the style of the first furniture that came to the American colonies was Jacobean, and it was the first imitated by the early cabinetmakers of the country. It came directly from England, the land from which the Italian influence had in part departed, in part become native, the craftsmen under these conditions letting loose their own individualism. In England at this time architecture was grandiose, a characteristic strongly reflected in the Jacobean style and in its sumptuous use of oak.

The Jacobean chair is one of the early pieces that came to this country, a frank and honest-looking chair, vigorous and uncompromising. Its turning is free and gracefully done by hand, a fact which gave to much of the old furniture an appearance less harsh, a bit more chic than that noted to-day about the quantities of household goods turned out by machinery. More elaborate Jacobean chairs display the framework of the cane backs heavily carved and elaborated. All in all they were very impressive.

Oddly enough the Jacobean style of furniture is of all others the most sought after and patronized by fashion to-day. Garrets are ransacked for chests, square cupboards, gate-leg tables and boxlike pieces of furniture, long unused and hidden away in dusty lofts, while other styles have had their day and passed from favor. This return to popularity of the Jacobean conceptions may be because representative Americans are living more in the country than a decade ago and because their houses are very spacious. Country halls are usually large, often well suited to the furniture of this period. Dining rooms also take the Jacobean styles remarkably well, since it is invariably imposing and free from all appearance of triviality.

The Queen Anne Windsor chair is one well known to the early Colonists. Its beauty is that of simplicity and good construction. It is a chair to forbid lounging as known to-day, but one which nevertheless has a gracious curve following the outlines of the back, arms to lean against and a support offering rest for the head and shoulders. Early American cabinetmakers took some points from such chairs when they made the now celebrated comb-back rockers, purely an invention of the New World. Perhaps it expressed also a longing for more ease of body than had hitherto been regarded as in conformity with spiritual piety. Certainly its acceptance was immediate.

Chippendale having sipped to his full of the beauty of the Louis XV design, gave his name to various styles and forms that followed the Queen Anne, but the early examples of his work that came to this country were simple in the extreme. And this was to be expected, since it was brought here to go into rooms of rigid simplicity; rooms in which the occupants were stiffening their backs to resist the oncoming Stamp Act. In the mother country, on the contrary, where a certain moral laxity was gripping the people, much more elaborate pieces of furniture by Chippendale were in vogue. Indeed, this man and his work became the cry of the hour and shed an influence felt even to-day, for he was an originator so individual that even though without conscience in adapting to his needs the Louis XV, the Gothic, the Chinese and the Dutch, his particular work still shows his own strong points of personality. The plainest of his chairs are different from those of Queen Anne because he widened them across the top, giving them the dignity of an individual with broad shoulders and a slim waist; the gradual taper of the back legs continued to the ground, while those of the front were either straight or cabriole, the latter resembling the legs of many Queen Anne chairs or else following more or less the French lines. Still pieces of Chippendale that show the French influence came hardly at all to this country in its youth, much less frequently than those of mahogany which had previously been adapted to English taste. To-day the former are brought here as rarities having cost an abundance of coin such

as could never have entered even the wildest dreams of the clever Chippendale.

The ladder-back Chippendale chairs represent an expression of this man's work that has proved, owing to its pure, classic lines, as enduring as the more elaborate pieces made for European wealth and fashion. Three-footed tip tables, tall book cases, bureau-like desks, all came as his work to America and were used by the people of the eighteenth century; but no sideboard was ever made by Chippendale, a blow to those who believe that they possess such a thing among their heirlooms.

Hepplewhite and Sheraton, the other two makers whose names are indelibly associated with the furniture that gave a chaste dignity to Colonial houses were separated from Chippendale by the Adams family, who going to Pompeii for inspiration became in a way more associated with decoration and architecture than with the actual designing of furniture. Their influence is at present strongly felt in many American homes, more so than in those of the eighteenth century. But Hepplewhite and Sheraton working at the same time drank their inspiration from the Louis XVI styles, losing thereby many of the curves and elaborations that marked the work of Chippendale. Indeed, theirs were styles altogether suitable for the hour in America when the War of the Revolution had been declared and a straightness and severity reigned in men's hearts.

The shield-back chairs are examples of one of Hepplewhite's most famous designs. Sheraton also made chairs with backs in the shape of shields, but his had always inserted across the back an angle and did not show the continuous curved line that marks those of Hepplewhite. The cabriole leg was no more; it was deserted by fashion. Hepplewhite, broadly speaking, preferred a square shaft tapering to the floor; Sheraton was more partial to the turned leg. Still the styles of these makers interblend greatly, the influence of one being shown in the work of the other. To Hepplewhite is due the development of the sideboard; Sheraton, his rival, made such pieces also, the styles of both having four legs across the front, but being at variance with each other in the curved outlines of their fronts.

Sheraton, whose style was perhaps the most refined and sensitive of any maker of the latter half of the eighteenth century, contributed also his share to the distinctiveness of American homes.

It was Sheraton who conceived the well-known style of desks called kidney-shaped, and nothing delighted him more than to let free his fancy in some elegant bit of furniture for the use of her whom Balzac might perchance have stigmatized as the "perfect lady." Secret drawers and panels, leaves to spring out or to turn up unexpectedly, gave veritable pleasure to the inventive mind of Sheraton. About the pieces of his furniture that have been preserved in American homes there is an exquisiteness of craftsmanship due to the touch of the human hand, besides

an aroma of romance bred probably in the mind of this maker. Without doubt his furniture seems far removed from that of modern manufacturers. The rooms in which it was placed were cold and formal in appearance. Wealth had not sufficiently descended on the people of this country to permit them, as in England, to give color and variety to their surroundings by silks of bright colors and by paintings done as panels by the brush of Angelica Kauffmann.

With the influx of the Empire style into England it was to be expected that it would cross the ocean and take a strong hold on the makers of American furniture. Even Sheraton, whose poverty increased as he grew old and who typifies one of the great men honored by fame only after death, was compelled to pamper the popular demand for this new style and to make furniture sometimes called to-day Sheraton-Empire. Also much of that which is now called Colonial is in reality the Empire as it occurred in America,—its entrance here being effected some twenty-five or thirty years after the Colonies had become States.—“The Craftsman.”

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The following data, therefore, regarding an acre may be found helpful on occasion:

An acre contains 4,840 square yards; so that a square piece of land measuring 70 yards on each side is just a little more than an acre. Or:

10 yards wide by 484 yards long is one acre.
20 yards wide by 242 yards long is one acre.
40 yards wide by 121 yards long is one acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ yards long is one acre.

70 yards wide by 69 1-7 yards long is one acre.

60 yards wide by 80 2-3 yards long is one acre.

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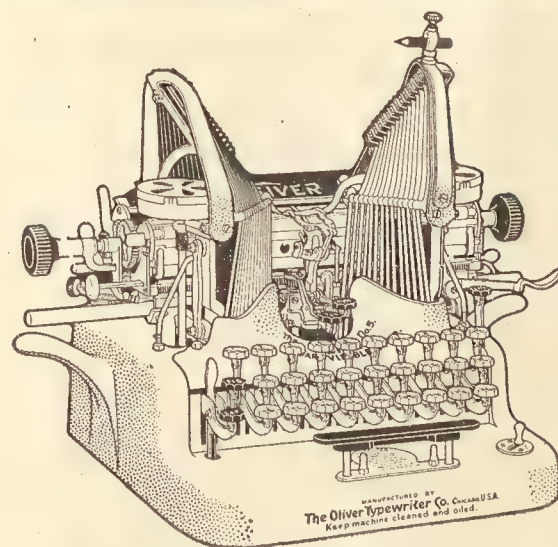
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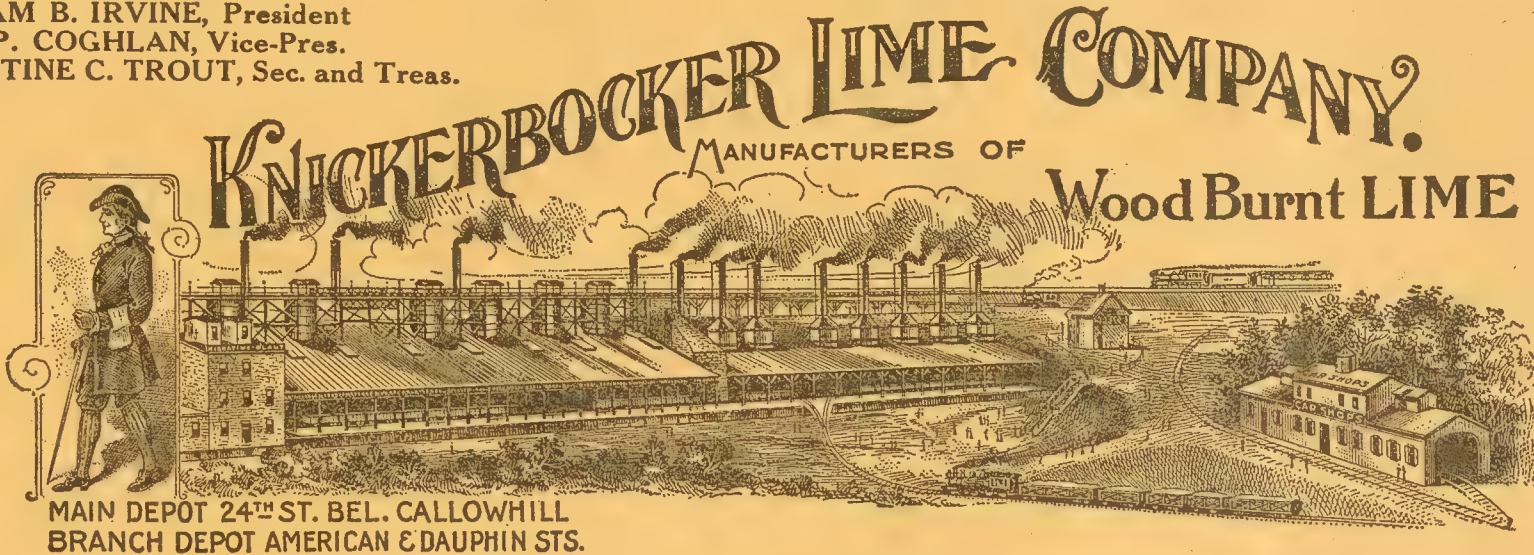
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 23.

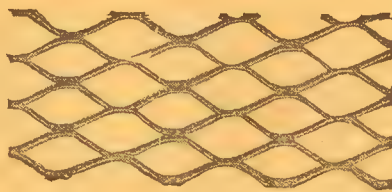
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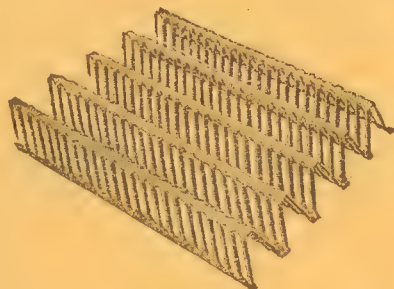
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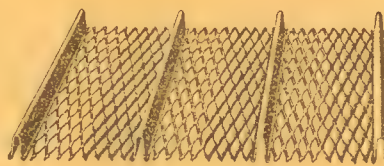


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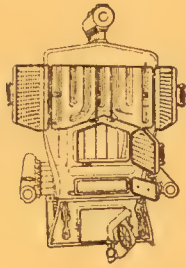
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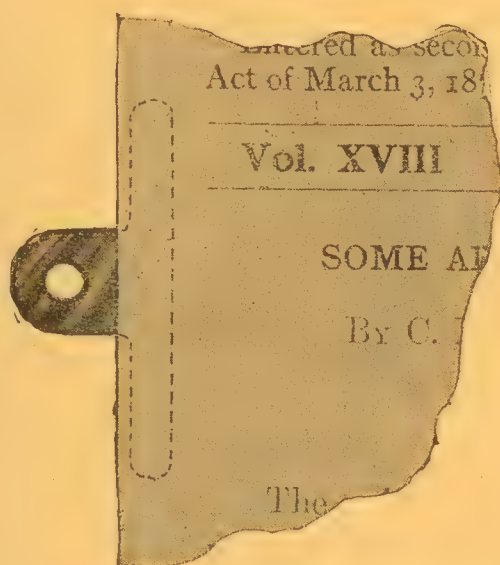
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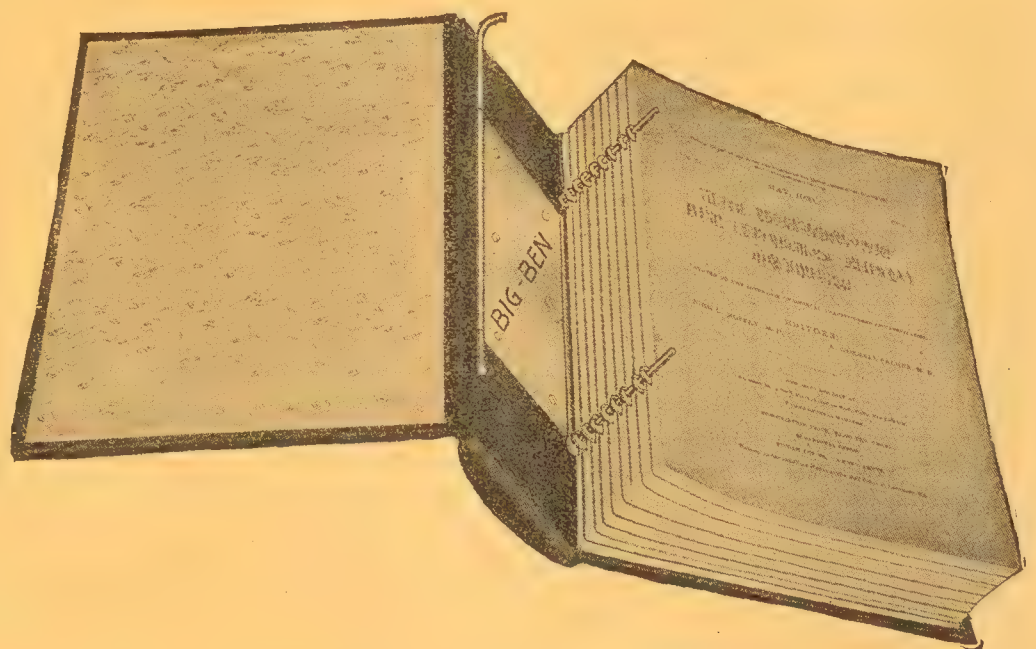


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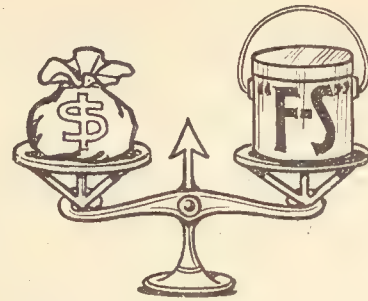
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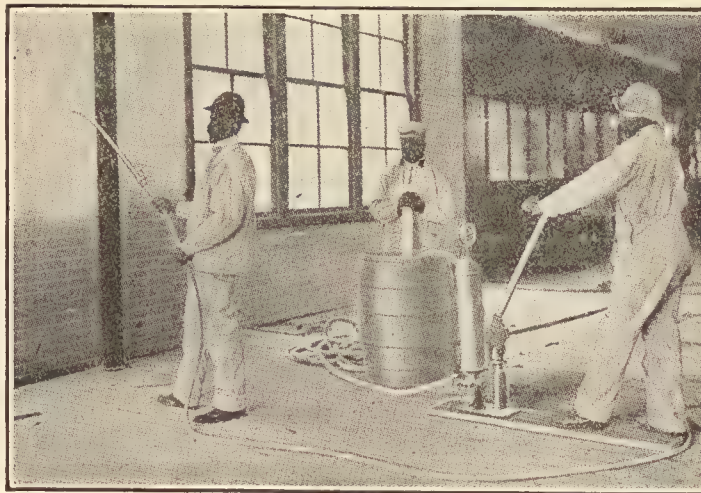
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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Residence Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$25,000. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, James Emott Caldwell, 902 Chestnut street. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Tarker streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Rev. Park H. Miller, 2506 South Seventeenth street. Stone, one story, slate roof, electric lighting and interior alterations and addition. Plans in progress.

Church (add.), Glenside, Pa. Architects, George Nattress & Sons, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owners, Glenside Methodist Episcopal Church. Stone, two stories, 60x80 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Cooling House, Camden, N. J. Architect, C. H. Casper, Fifteenth and Arch streets. Owner, F. A. Poth & Sons, Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. Brick, one story, 20x42 feet, composition roof, electric light. Architect taking bids due June 3. The following are figuring: George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; A. R. Raff, 1835 Thompson street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; E. E. Hollenbach, Fifteenth and Race streets; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

Warehouse, Camden, N. J. Architects, Balingier & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Ronalds & Johnson, 139 North Seventh street, Philadelphia. Brick and concrete, two stories, 83x117 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects, taking bids due June 5. The following are figuring: Barelay White & Co., Perry Building; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; G. L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; H. H. Wehmoyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; H. B. Best Company, 320 Fifth avenue, New York; J. W. Draper, 1445 Mt. Ephraim avenue; Boyer & Lewis, 304 Market street, Camden.

Store (alt. and add.), Forty-second and Reno streets. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, E. R. Driver, Forty-second and Reno streets. Brick, three stories,

22x17 feet, tin roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owners taking bids due June 4. The following are figuring: George Kessler Company, Drexel Building; Charles Smith & Sons, Forty-second and Haverford avenue.

Moving Picture Theatre, York road and Lyeoming street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 30x130 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Stores (8), Eighth and Orange streets. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, F. L. Schissler, 238 South Eighth street. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 35x130 feet, marble exterior, electric lights. Plans completed. Architect will take bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x30 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Samuel N. Magill, 401 Race street. Stone, two and one-half stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, hot water heat, electric light. Architects taking bids due June 6. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders' Exchange; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; S. N. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Lodge Building, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Improved Order of Red Men, Agawan Tribe, No. 279. Stone, two stories, 46x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due June 5. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; James B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Robert Christy, 142 Allen lane, Germantown; George Frankenfield & C. J. Kemmerer, Ambler, Pa.; Enoch James, Fort Washington, Pa.; Henry Specht, Willow Grove; W. Fesmire, Glenside; A. H. Fry, Lansdale, Pa.

Church and Parrish House, Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Anderson &

Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church, care Rev. Vasil Hy-nah, 451 North Ninth street. Stone, one story, 55x100 feet. Parish house, 25x55 feet, slate roof, electric light. Architects will be ready for bids in about two weeks.

Church, Harrison and Cottage streets. Architect, S. D. Miller, 1117 Foulkrod street. Owner, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, care Rev. F. Miller, 1722 Harrison street. Stone, one story, 60x65 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Hotel, Fifth and Washington streets, Reading, Pa. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, eight stories, 91x171 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors, marble interior, hollow tile concrete, expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing, two horizontal tubular boilers. Architects taking bids. Cramp & Co., Denekla Building, are bidding.

Loft Building, 1607 Walnut street. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owner, A. H. & C. O. Mershon, Land Title Building. Brick and terra cotta, eight stories, 40x104 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, granite. Architect taking sub-bids.

Store and Office Building (completion), Fifty-second and Ludlow streets. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owner, Parke Realty Company, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, seven stories, consists of interior alteration and addition for stores and offices, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due June 4. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Factory (alt. and add.), 2407 Sedgely avenue. Architect, Henry B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Estate of Henry Ruhland. Brick, 26x26 feet, slag roof, two stories (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received revised bids.

Church, Shamokin, Pa. Architect, Paul

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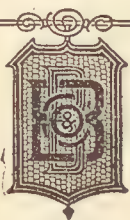
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Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Shamokin, Pa. Brick, two stories, 50x100 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Dormitory, Overbrook, Pa. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook. Stone, reinforced concrete floors, fireproof, three stories, 40x200 feet, slate roof (heating and electric work reserved). Architect taking bids due June 11. The following are figuring: Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Jacob Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; R. C. Baringer & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; John McShain, 632 North Seventeenth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Store and Office Building, Vineland, N. J. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Vineland Trust Company, Vineland, N. J. White Vermont marble and brick, three stories, 24x99 feet, Foster waterproof promenade, tile roof, electric lighting, vapor heating, hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due June 9. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer st.; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; H. H. Hankins, Bridgeton, N. J.; James Pasquale, Vineland; Walter Foulk, Vineland; Arthur Brown, Vineland; Nutt & Nusworth, Vineland, N. J.

Factory, 2539-43 Germantown avenue. Architect, Charles S. Parker, 1227 Hilton street. Owner, Standard Refrigerator Company, 2543 Germantown avenue. Brick, two stories, 36x120 feet. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in about two weeks.

Picture Theatre, York road, below Lycoming street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1114 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 130x30 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in one week.

Church, Twelfth and Oak Lane avenue. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Tenth and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane, Pa. Owner, Oak Lane Baptist Church, care Rev. William S. Catlett, 6701 North Sixth street. Stone, one story, 55x82 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Final plans completed. Architect and owner will take bids in a few days.

Rectory (add.), Third and Ritner streets. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel R. C. Church,

Rev. James A. Dalton, 2319 South Third st. Brick, two stories. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Picture Theatre (remodeling), 903-07 North Sixth street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Stiefel Amusement Company, care architect. Brick and marble trimmings, one story, 45x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due June 9. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street; Michael Kirschner, 421 Snyder avenue; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue.

Church, Trenton, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church, Trenton, N. J. Stone, one story, 66x125 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due June 7. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; James W. Draper, 1445 Mt. Ephraim avenue, Camden, N. J.; William Wrixford, 724 Washington street, Camden, N. J.; Daniel Dugan, 404 Greenwood avenue, Trenton, N. J.; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Residence, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. \$12,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, E. J. McAleer, 1422 North Eighth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one week.

Restaurant and Offices, 1425-27 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, steel and concrete, three stories, 40x100 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Office Building (alts.), 10 South Eighteenth street. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, J. C. Fuller, on premises. Brick, six stories. Consists of general interior and exterior alterations. Plans in progress.

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Residence (alt. for offices), 1821 Chestnut street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert Kift, 1725 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories. Consists of general alterations and additions. Architects have received bids.

Factory, Wilmington, Del. Architect's private plans. Owner, Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, Wilmington, Del. Brick and concrete, five stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Owners have received bids.

Convent, Chester, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, St. Michael's R. C. Church, Rev. J. F. Timmons, Chester. Brick and stone, three stories, 60x80 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Fifty-fourth and City avenue. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, J. Joseph McHugh, 5013 Chester avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x51 feet, tile roof, vapor heating, electric lighting, parquet floors. Owner taking bids, due June 6th. McLean & Baldwin, Sixty-first and Walnut streets are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), southeast corner Eighteenth and Tioga streets, \$14,000. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Samuel T. Fox, Ninth and Callowhill streets. Brick, two stories, 50x100 feet, slag roof, hardwood floors (steam heating reserved). Architect taking bids, due June 6th. The following are figuring: H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Joseph H. Maguire, Wayne, Pa.

Shelter Sheds, North Philadelphia Station. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, steel, galvanized iron, electric light. Owners taking bids, due June 9th. The following are figuring: Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; James McGraw Company, Arcade Building.

Residences (3) Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Washington L. Robins, Morris Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate, tile and

shingle roof, electric light, steam and hot water heat. Owners taking bids, due June 7th. Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, is figuring.

Apartment House, 3350 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Mary A. Battee, care architect. Brick and stone, four stories. Plans in progress.

Power House, Eighteenth and Allegheny avenue. Architects, J. G. Brown & Co., Witherspoon Building. Owners, Electric Storage Battery Company, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue. Brick and steel, concrete fireproofing, one story, 50x130 feet, slate roof, waterproofing, high pressure boilers. Plans in progress. Architect J. G. Brown will take sub-bids.

Pumping Station, Hillside, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care of Superintendent Pittsburgh Division, Pittsburgh. Brick, one story, 43x59 feet, slate roof, high pressure boilers. Owners taking bids, due June 15th. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Pier No. 5, Locust Point, Baltimore, Md. Architect and engineer, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Wood, 54x800 feet. Owners taking bids, due June 16th. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Woodbury, N. J. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Owner, D. P. Mitchell, Woodbury, N. J. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x65 feet, electric light, shingle roof (heat reserved). Architect taking bids, due June 7th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Stewart L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.; W. D. Fletcher and Joseph Best, Woodbury, N. J.

Freight Station, Williamsburg, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick. Owners taking bids, due June 16th. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

School (remodeling), Fort Washington, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owners, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care Charles R. Roberts, President, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, 50x60 feet, slate roof, mechanical heating system. Owners taking revised bids, due June 4th. J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, and S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa., are figuring.

Warehouse, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Ronalds & Johnson, 139 North Seventh street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 83x117 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking

bids, due June 5th. Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden, N. J., are figuring, in addition to those reported.

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Keystone, Main 1935**329 Walnut Street, Phila.****Contracts Awarded**

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Coal Pockets and Ash Pit, Port Reading, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Concrete, steel and wood, 40x72 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue.

Stable and Lumber House, Sixth and Moore streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Ebert Furniture Company, Sixth and Moore streets. Brick, two stories, 50x117 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Newport, R. I. \$500,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. George G. Widener, Elkins Park, Pa. Granite, limestone, three stories, 98x127 feet, copper roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing (marble and hardwood floors reserved), marble interior, Vermont and Tennessee. Contract awarded to George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, J. S. Sterrett, 1434 North Twelfth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric light, hot air heat. Contract awarded to H. G. Evans, 1504 North Mervine street, who is taking sub-bids.

Residence and Stable, Fifty-second and Overbrook avenue. \$15,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, Theo. Kraan, 835 North Twenty-fourth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors (heat, reserved). Contract awarded to McLean & Baldwin, Sixty-first and Walnut streets.

Moving Picture Theatre, 2029-31-33 South Third street. \$25,000. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, H. Berman, 510 South street. Brick, one story, 45x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence (alts.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, W. F. Fuqua, Land Title Building. Stone, frame, two and one-half stories. Consists of general alterations. Contract awarded to W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Garage (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, W. F. Fuqua, Land Title Building. Stone, frame, two stories. Consists of general remodeling. Contract awarded to Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Moving Picture Theatre, Ocean City, N. J. Architect, E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owner, Daniel Faunce, Ocean City, N. J. Galvanized iron, one story, 36x159 feet, Carrey's roofing, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

School, Sea Isle City, N. J. \$30,000. Architect, E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J.

Owners, Board of Education, Sea Isle City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 58x78 feet, concrete and hollow tile, electric light, slag roof, mechanical furnace and ventilating system. Contract awarded to Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

Power House, Third and Somerset streets. \$20,000. Engineers, Howitt & Rice, 1011 Chestnut street. Owner, E. F. Houghton & Co., 240 Somerset street. Brick, concrete and steel, one story, 63x60 feet, slag and concrete roof, electric light (boilers, reserved). Contract awarded to Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street.

Residences (2), Merion, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, W. C. Neilson, Harrison Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x52 feet and 40x50 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Contract awarded to J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Residence, Wayne, Pa. Architect, C. A. Platt, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Owner, H. L. Clark, 321 Chestnut street. Stone and brick, four stories, 50x200 feet, limestone trimmings, marble interior, Vermont white, waterproofing (heating and lighting and plumbing, reserved). Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building.

Cooper Shop and Stable, Swanson and Tasker streets. Architect's private plans. Owners, Berg Distilling Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 60x125 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to W. E. Dotts & Co., Bulletin Building.

Printing House, 210 South Seventh street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Biddle Press, 1010 Cherry street. Brick, limestone, two stories, 40x114 feet, slag roof, electric light and heat, reserved, waterproofing, Sayre & Fisher brick, marble interior. Contract awarded to Geo. L. Sipps, 912 Locust street.

Parish House, Morton, Pa. Architects, Geo. Nattress & Son, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owner, Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Morton, Pa. Stone, two stories, 55x38 feet, slate roof, hot water heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.

School, Massachusetts and Atlantic avenue,

LINOLEUMS**Complete Line of Floor Coverings****DAVIS & NAHIKIAN****1338 WALNUT ST. PHILA., PA.**

Atlantic City. \$182,643. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, terra cotta, four stories and basement, 120x153 feet, slag roof, electric light, vapor vacuum heat, granite, Sayre & Fisher. Contract awarded to Alexander Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Residence, Walnut lane and Morris street. \$14,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Harry T. Saunders, 31 South Eighteenth street. Stone, three stories, 31x71 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, oak floors. Contract

awarded to Oak Lane Park Building Company, Seventh and Cheltenham avenue, Oak Lane.

School (add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, the Misses Shipley, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick, three stories, 65x42 feet and 42x60 feet. Consists of addition to school and kitchen and dormitory. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Tulpehocken street. Owner's name withheld. Brick store, three stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Contract awarded to Bader & Simpson, Wilmington, Del.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

R. R. Heath (O), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue. Cost, \$2,100. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue.

C. Kiely (O), 312 West Seymour street. Cost, \$14,200. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet, Overington and Richmond streets.

J. B. Mayer (O), 4400 North Broad street. Cost, \$112,000. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x49 feet, Twelfth and Sommerville avenue.

Berg Distilling Company (O), Swanson and Tasker streets. W. E. Dotts & Co. (C), Bulletin Building. Cost, \$8,000. Stable, brick, two stories, 68x130 feet, Swanson and Tasker streets.

E. J. Brady (O), 4049 North Reese street. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x41 feet, 4544 Mercer street.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne and Duval street. Cost, \$14,000. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 24x36 feet, Nippon and Creshheim road.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (O), Seventh and Luzerne streets. J. F. Zer (C), 5118 North Marvine street. Cost, \$5,000. Store, three stories, 27x41 feet, Seventh and Luzerne streets.

Frey Brothers (O), 7703 Ridge avenue. C. M. Swartley (C), 427 Hermintage street. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x45 feet, Minerva and Ann streets. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings.

Somerset Amusement Company (O), 3601 Longshore street. H. L. Gereke (C), 3532 Princeton street. Cost, \$11,000. Picture Theatre, brick, one story, 53x101 feet, Twenty-sixth and Somerset streets.

A. E. Runboth (O), 6441 Rising Sun Lane. M. Stevens (C), 921 Wager street. Cost, \$4,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 25x30 feet, Hellerman and Rising Sun lane.

First Dutch Reformed Church (O), Fifteenth and Dauphin streets. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Chapel, stone, one story, 40x89 feet, Fifteenth and Dauphin streets.

J. R. C. MacAllister (O), Seminole avenue, Chestnut Hill. J. S. Cornell & Son (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$2,500. Garage and stable, stone, two stories, 26x36 feet, Chestnut Hill.

Jacob Rockman (O), 710 Porter street. Cost, \$6,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x58 feet, Seventh and Snyder avenue.

Alterations and Additions

M. C. Eaton (O), 1917 Master street. T. Little & Sons, (C), 1615 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,700. Manufacturing Building, 624 Filbert street.

Clara Wilson (O), 1536 Wallace street. Myhlertz Construction Company (C), 1001 Chestnut street. Cost, \$2,800. Dwelling, 1536 Wallace street.

Pennoek Brothers (O), 1514 Chestnut street. J. N. Gill Company (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$5,000. Store, 1514 Chestnut street.

C. Schmidt & Sons (O), 127 Edward street. J. N. Gill Company (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$680. Saloon, Front and Richmond streets.

G. W. Kugler Sons (O), 925 New Market street. Chandler & Co. (C), 18 South Seventh street. Cost, \$3,000. Factory, 925 New Market street.

F. Loughrin (O), 5201 Market street. E. N. Parker (C), 5146 Market street. Cost, \$375. Store, 5203 Market street.

Joseph Carson (O), 2223 Locust street. J. S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 2223 Locust street.

William Morris (O), 8 North Thirteenth street. H. P. Werner (C), 3245 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$900. Store, 2826 German town avenue.

J. Warman (O), Twenty-ninth and Flora

streets. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$315. Store and dwelling, Twenty-ninth and Flora streets.

J. P. Morris (O), 2122 Pine street. W. Ferguson & Sons (C), 405 South Twenty-first street. Cost, \$1,430. Dwelling, 2122 Pine street.

Pennsylvania Sugar Company (O), 1037 North Delaware avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Machine shop, 1037 North Delaware avenue.

Mary Coady (O), 2206 Granite street. A. W. Linn (C), 4767 Garden street. Cost, \$335. Dwelling, 2206 Granite street.

S. Hagerty (O), Twenty-second and Ionic streets. Joseph Bird Company (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$700. Manufacturing, Eleventh and Noble streets.

Pennsylvania Boiler Works (O), Tenth and Norris streets. Willard Myers (C), 2000 East Cambria street. Cost, \$2,600. Dwelling, 1024-28 North Tenth street.

S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company (O), Twelfth and Chestnut streets. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,500. Tank tower, Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

A. Flarins (O), 2206 Columbia avenue. S. Goldstein (C), 212 Catharine street. Cost, \$700. Garage, Bonsall and Dauphin streets.

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HIGHER COSTS SINCE 1897.

The Finance Committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Underwood is chairman, has in connection with the tariff legislation prepared some statistics to prove that the cost of building materials, as well as living expenses, has mounted up since the year 1897. As figures are intended to represent average conditions throughout the country, they cannot well be taken as particularly applicable to the metropolitan market.

The comparison on the prices of building materials is made between the years 1897 and 1912, and on household expenses between 1897 and 1910. The committee reports that cost of food has increased 46 per cent., the cost of clothing, 35 per cent.; house furnishing goods, 24 per cent.; drugs, 23 per cent.; farm products, 93 per cent.; all commodities, 46 per cent.

Increase in the price of selected staple commodities:

	Price, Aug. 1, 1912	Price, Brad. 1897.	Increase over 1897. Per Cent.
Bricks, per thousand.	\$4.75	\$6.50	36.8
Lime, barrel .....	.75	.92	22.6
Glass, window	1.50	2.01	21.8
Pig iron, No. 1 foundry, per ton	12.10	16.00	32.4
Pig iron, gray forge, per ton	10.48	14.43	37.7
Bar iron, best refined	24.73	31.55	27.5
Steel billets, per ton..	15.08	21.50	42.5
Steel rails, per ton...	18.75	28.00	49.3
Nails, cut	1.47	2.02	37.4
Nails, wire	1.46	1.98	29.4
Tin plate, Am. Bes., 100 lb. box	3.05	3.50	14.7
Pig lead, per pound..	.037	.047 1/4	27.7
Linseed oil, per gal...	.30	.70	133.3

SAVING THE PIECES.

On every hand the wreckers are at work, and curiosity is naturally aroused as to what there is of value in buildings representing the best effort of fifteen, thirty, fifty years ago. Surely the carved wood in a room which cost its owner \$100,000, or a rarely beautiful marble mantelpiece, or the solid mahogany and rosewood doors that were the pride of many a mansion must have some intrinsic value; and more surely the stone and brick and granite of office blocks which one day shoved home-owners from the comfortable villages of lower Manhattan to the far regions of Fortieth and Fiftieth street, and thence onward to the distant Seventies and Eighties.

There is some value in the latter, and also

in some of the heavy timbers and framework; and in the very old houses the lead pipes are worth the price of bulk lead. These things are carefully carted to the wrecking companies' yards, and from there go to the country, or find use in subway construction and various other ways.

But when, not long ago, the wood in a hundred-thousand-dollar room was offered for sale at \$25,000, it found no buyer. The price gradually went down to five thousand; and if in the end it brought a fraction of that, the buyer probably paid dearly by the time it was refitted and reset in another place. In the same house was a fine mantelpiece coveted by an artist for his studio, but by the time it was wrenched loose and set up again, it was a sorry bargain and a disappointment to the artist.

In the home of a literary man in Gramercy Park were some rosewood doors which he wished removed to an apartment being built to his order. The doors were removed, but at such cost as only a deep-rooted sentiment and reverence for the work of other days can justify. The fact is, that the solid hardwood door of that other day, made after the very best manner of its time, is no longer as practical as the veneered door of to-day, which has proved immune to warping, checking, and shrinking.—Melville McPherson in "Building Progress."

WHY NEW BUILDINGS RENT WELL.

In the lower sections the possibility of re-tenanting old buildings is made more problematic by the continued erection of such giant skyscrapers as the Woolworth Building, the Bankers' Trust and Trinity Buildings, and the thirty-six-story monster designed for the Equitable site. The farther the new skyscrapers reach into the clouds, the less light and air for those buildings which in their day cut light and air from their lower neighbors.

To induce tenants to come into them at any price the old buildings must be remodeled, brought somewhere near the requirements of the moment in front appearance, sanitary equipment, elevator service, and general safety. The insurance rate looms important in the mind of every prospective tenant, and the owner that can offer no reasonable assurance of safety finds it hard to get tenants at any price in these deserted districts. And when it comes to spending thousands in repairing old buildings, which at best can bring but a poor return for valuable ground, owners are more than likely to begin flirting with wrecking companies, architects and contract-

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ors, for they know that new buildings, down to the second in all equipment and service, with a minimum insurance rate, find tenants, no matter how fast they are put up.

The result of all this shifting is a strangely anomalous condition. The mad uptown rush, which has shoved homes and small buildings by hundreds off Fourth and Fifth avenues, has left yawning vacancies behind, indicating that it was not due to over-crowding in those sections. And with the yawning gaps in various parts of lower Manhattan, dreadnaught skyscrapers are going up at an unprecedented rate until many are beginning to fear a glut of skyscrapers. The shifting of centers and the seeming overproduction of buildings can be traced in part to certain definite trade conditions, too complex to enumerate here, but it is none the less true that but for the improved construction methods even the changing trade conditions would have failed to precipitate such a pronounced shuffling of centers and such a wild building orgie as are now going on.—Melville McPherson in "Building Progress."

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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**With the announcement of the Seventh Chicago Cement Show come a bulletin from the office of the National Association of Cement Users, Harrison Building, Pa., giving the place and time for the Tenth Annual Convention as Chicago, February 16-20, 1914. The holding of the Cement Show and the Convention in Chicago at the same time, means a tremendous gathering of concrete interests February next. President Humphrey is already at work preparing the program of the sessions of the association. The officers of the National Association of Cement Users are: President, Richard L. Humphrey; vice-presidents, Arthur N. Talbot and Leonard C. Wason; treasurer, Henry H. Quimby; secretary, Edward E. Krauss. Directors: B. F. Affleck, William P. Anderson, Edward D. Boyer, W. L. Church, Charles Derleth, Jr., and E. L. Ransome.

**James Elgar, Inc., trim and millwork, 103 Park avenue, has recently acquired the plant and business of the McConnell Mfg. Company at Hornell, N. Y. The addition of this plant will put the Elgar Company among the foremost manufacturers of wood trim and millwork in this country. The McConnell plant has been in operation over forty-five years and has had a very large domestic business as well as making a large quantity of trim for export. The Elgar Company has several branch offices, and has facilities now for taking care of business from any locality to both soft and hard woods.

**The American Institute of Electrical Engineers at their annual meeting held Tuesday, May 20, in the Engineering Societies Building, elected the following officers for 1913: President, C. O. Mailloux, New York City; vice-presidents, J. A. Lighthipe, Los Angeles, Cal., H. H. Barnes, Jr., New York City, Chas. E. Scribner, New York City; managers, B. A. Behrends, Boston, Mass., Peter J. Junkersfeld, Chicago, Ill., Henry A. Laidner, San Francisco, Ca., Lewis T. Robinson, Schenectady, N. Y.; treasurer, George A. Hamilton, Elizabeth, N. J. In previous years the secretary was elected at this time, but this year the new by-laws were put into effect and at the regular meeting of the board of directors held Monday afternoon, F. L. Hutchinson, New York City, was appointed secretary.

**Lewis F. Pilcher, state architect, has appointed Thomas M. Newton to the position of architectural expert in the State Architect's office at Albany.

**London proper has stopped growing; its taxable value is falling. During the past decade there was a loss in population of over

500,000, and during the past year a recession in assessed valuation of \$1,500,000. This downward movement is explained on the assumption that municipal improvements of the benevolently expensive kind have made the taxpayer's burden so heavy that he has adopted the policy of moving out of the area of extravagance.

**Terra cotta is to be used instead of copper for supporting the glass in the large windows which occur at the upper floor levels of one of the tall office buildings about to be erected in the lower section of the Island of Manhattan, N. Y. The terra cotta will be painted green and, according to the architects, its use gives the same effect as copper, and, while equally strong, is less expensive.

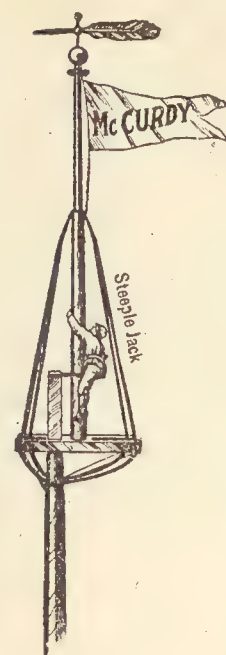
**The Hay Walker Brick Company, of Pittsburgh, has just completed its organization with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This new corporation will take over and assume the contracts secured by the building brick department of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of this city. Hay Walker has been elected president and Edward E. MacCoy has been selected secretary-treasurer. The Eastern sales department will be under the management of C. J. Henderson, a well-known building brick salesman.

**The American Face Brick Association, which held its last meeting in Chicago during the several brick manufacturers' conventions, has opened national headquarters in Pittsburgh, offices being maintained in the Park Building, in charge of J. F. Hollowell, a former resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for years connected with Southern railroad freight traffic offices.

**The Hydraulic Press Brick Company have taken over the Aledo plant of the Continental Brick Company, at Aledo, Ill., and Mr. J. L. Buckley, former owner, has become manager of the Davenport, Iowa, office of the Hydraulic-Press Brick Company.

**Mr. R. H. Thayer, Jr., formerly of the Bestwall Manufacturing Company, has left that concern to open the Chicago office of the Kimberly Company, of New York. The Kimberly Company are manufacturers of stained glass and electric fixtures. Their Chicago office will be at 616-622 South Michigan avenue.

**Mr. Robert C. Crawford, who for the past two and one-half years has been advertising manager of the Chicago Portland Cement Company, has severed his connection with that company and is now advertising and publicity manager of the Haynes Automobile Company, of Kokomo, Ind. In his characteristic manner Mr. Crawford says: "There is but little simile between cement



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PULLEYS, BELTING**

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Extinguishers**

and automobiles, other than that I am still behind a quality product and still where my enthusiasm for better and more permanent highways may have full scope.

**Quarrying clay and limestone will be a feature of the business of the New Castle Brick and Clay Company, which has just been formed with a capital stock of \$10,000. Walter B. Sheaffer is at the head of the new corporation.



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**C. O. Mailloux was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Engineering Societies Building, New York City. In view of the preparations for the International Electrical Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the selection of Mr. Mailloux for the place is a special honor.

**The Bronx Sash and Door Company has filed incorporation papers at Albany to do a general wood-working business in The Bronx. The company is already established as The Bronx Sash and Door Company on Van Nest avenue, New York. The directors of the corporation are Alice E. Howes, 1524 Commonwealth avenue and Clide S. and G. E. Howes, 2341 Clay avenue, New York City.

**Julian N. Walton, formerly Chief Elec-

trical Engineer of the Bradley Contracting Company, New York City, and Frederick M. Beer, formerly assistant civil engineer of the company, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Walton & Beer, 1166 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, for the general practice of engineering, specializing, however, in efficiency engineering in connection with public works contracts.

**John Mitchell, of Mount Vernon, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been appointed State Labor Commissioner of New York, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Mr. John Williams, until recently at the head of the department, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

**The McCoy Silo Company of Pittsburgh was granted a State charter on March 24. The concern will manufacture all kinds of forms in wood and steel for the building of concrete silos, tanks, grain elevators, stacks, bridges and buildings. The incorporators are John H. McCoy, 241 Amber street, Pittsburgh; Eugene E. Wicks, Harrisville, Pa., and Jerry McCoy, Knox, Pa. The company is capitalized at \$21,000.

**The following meetings will be held at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York City, during the coming week: The Electric Vehicle Association of America, Tuesday evening, May 27; Municipal Engineers of New York City, Wednesday evening, May 28.

**A. J. Ellis, Inc., steel doors and trim, has moved from 1476 Broadway to the Tower Building, 118 West Fortieth street.

**For the first time since the organization, in 1896, of the National Fire Protection Association its president is not identified with

the fire insurance business. This innovation signifies the intent to broaden the influence of the association. The new president, Robert D. Kohn, is an architect of prominence in his profession and president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The architect can be a powerful agent for good in the movement for fire prevention, but at present he is an undeveloped force, says the "Insurance Press." "The hope is that architects will take an interest in the work of the N. F. P. A. like that of those who established it, and meet with them in the conventions and discuss the rules and requirements in a helpful way. The association needs the help of architects, and the architects need the help of the association."

**The New York Society of Architects, at its annual meeting held May 20 in the United Engineering Building, elected new officers, directors and committees as follows: President, C. Schumann; vice-president, J. R. Gordon; secretary, W. T. Towner; treasurer, L. Berger; directors, J. R. Gordon, J. N. Knubel, J. C. Schaeffler, E. Roth, H. Holder, Jr. Committees, composed as follows, were elected for one year, the first name in each committee being that of the chairman: Membership—R. Berger, Wuehrin, H. Holder, Jr. General Welfare—Gordon, Haller, Volckening. Year Book—Schubert, Towner, Lowinson. Legislation—A. E. Fisher. Tenement House Laws—Sass, Goldberg, Nordheim. Professional Practice—Erda, Towner, Hahn. Publicity—Towner, Muller, Horenburger. Factory Laws—J. C. Schaeffler. Fire Laws—Roth and Teichman. Registration—Sass, Lowinson and Regelman. Competitions—Gordon, Towner and Erda. City Departments—O. Lowinson. Building Code—C. Schaeffler, Jr. Civic Improvements—Towner, Gordon and Dreisler. The directors' meetings for the year will be held on the first Thursday evening of each month and the general meetings on the third Tuesday.

**Frank J. Farrell, president of the Greater New York Baseball Club, 320 Fifth avenue, will soon have a real ball park of his own. Plans are well under way for the building of one of the largest and most completely equipped baseball stadiums in either of the big leagues. The park will occupy the entire plot bounded by Broadway, 225th and 226th streets, and the New York Central tracks. The plans for the layout of the field and the necessary stands and buildings are being prepared by M. A. Rue, consulting engineer, 200 Fifth avenue. The buildings will be of the most approved construction, and will provide a maximum amount of comfort for lovers of the national sport. They will be built of reinforced concrete and steel and are arranged to seat 26,000 people. The field stands will accommodate 1,000 more. A separate entrance building will be erected. This building, of three stories, 61x120, will contain the offices, manager's department, ticket sellers' booths and turnstiles. The grandstands and bleachers will almost entirely surround the field.

**Irwin & Leighton, building contractors, announce the opening of offices on the eighth floor of the Keyser Building, Calvert and German streets, Baltimore, Md. They offer to architects and owners an efficient and aggressive organization fully experienced in building construction. Philadelphia office, 26 North Twelfth street.

**F. L. Hoover & Sons, Inc., announce the removal of their office and shop to their new building, 1023 Cherry street, Philadelphia.

**Dissolution Notice.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Linker-Losse Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by William Linker and Benj. Linker under the firm name of William Linker Company, to whom all accounts of said firm are payable and all debts of said firm are payable by them. William Linker, Louis H. Loose. Philadelphia, May 24th, 1913.

THE CINCINNATI MEETING.

Leading Features That Will Interest Building Managers and Owners.

Secretary C. A. Patterson, of the National Building Managers' Association, writes from Chicago that "the orchestra is now playing the overture for the sixth convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, June 10 to 13, inclusive. The best program, the biggest crowd, and the finest exposition are assured and it is sincerely hoped that every man or woman interested in buildings, will avail themselves of the cordial invitation we are now extending to you to meet with us on June 10 to 13 in the South Wing of the Music Hall, Cincinnati. Please remember it is not necessary for you to be a member of our National Association to be eligible to attend this convention."

"The Sinton Hotel is the convention headquarters and we would advise all delegates to make reservations at once. The rates are \$2 and up and reservations can be made direct with the hotel." The program will give you a conception of the meeting.

Program of the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, Cincinnati, June 10-14, 1912:

"Method of Determining the Proper Height of an Office Building," Clarence T. Coley, of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., of New York.

"Central Agency vs. Individual Manager in Managing Office Building," Edward Willoughby, President, Willoughby & Co., Chicago.

"Value of Local Associations," R. H. Hanke, Trustee Co., Spokane, Wash.

"Smoke Abatement and Boiler Furnace Operation," Louis Kaiser, Chief Engineer, Thos. Emery Sons, Cincinnati.

"Duties of a Building Manager During Construction of a Building," J. E. Randall, Manager Continental Commercial Building, Chicago.

"Operating Costs of Rental on the Square Foot Basis," A. L. Hawley, Trustee Co., Seattle.

"Relation of the Plant to the Building Manager," Carl J. Maurer, Chicago.

"The Building Manager as a Press Agent," H. F. Martin, C. E.

"Building Codes," Joseph G. Steinkamp, Cincinnati.

Fifteen minute discussions: "Metering Lights to Tenants," "Painting and Decorating," "Treating Floors," "Vacuum Cleaning," "Fire Extinguishers," "Profits from By-Products," "Desirability of Disability and Old Age Pensions," "Relation of Foot Traffic to Store Rents," "Lobby Tenants," "Elevator Safety Appliances," "Utilizing Roof Space."

Reports: Insurance Committee; Plumbing Committee, E. H. Doyle, chairman; Government Buildings Committee, J. M. Walshe, chairman; Standardization of Forms Committee, C. M. Duncan, chairman; Wireless Installation Committee, Dr. Millener, chairman; Basic Principle of Figuring Rentable Area in Buildings, R. P. Bolton, chairman.

The entertainment will be in the hands of the Cincinnati owners and managers, time being provided for this purpose so as not to interfere with the program.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

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The finest automobile will not run when the tank is empty, and the finest space can not pull unless it is filled with copy that grips interest.—"Printer's Ink."

Play-it-on-a-hunch advertising is not the kind that wins out. The steady, persistently repeated note of appeal is what tells.—Cement World.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

"Wright on Quantities" is the title of a pamphlet by G. Alexander Wright, of San Francisco, advancing a plea for a better system of estimating the cost of buildings. Mr. Wright is a member of San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast and an honorary member of the Quantity Surveyors' Association of London. The pamphlet is a well written and clearly presented argument in support of quantity surveying, a subject more than once made the theme of appreciative comment in the pages of the "Guide."

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Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, is sending out to architects and the trade some most attractive booklets dealing with the subject of Indirect Illumination. Messrs. McManus & Simonin represent the justly celebrated "Eye Comfort System of indirect illumination, a system which makes possible the most perfect lighting throughout a room without having a single exposed lamp in range of vision. The designs of these indirect lighting fixtures cover a wide range of beauty and attractiveness. Many of the largest hotels, theatres, club houses, churches and public auditoriums in the country have been equipped throughout with this admirable system. Architects and others interested in the subject of indirect lighting should write the McManus-Simonin Company for copies of the descriptive booklets in question.

THE STANDARD FOR STAIR WORK.

There is no fixed standard for height of risers, says "The National Builder," but there is a standard—a sort of adjustable one—that guides architects when designing a stair, which is the best available. The designer is hemmed in by limitations. He has so high to climb, and he has also a given space for the "run" of his stairs. He must build his stair within these dimensions and must adjust his rises and treads to suit these spaces.

To obtain a stair that shall not be fatiguing or awkward to ascend or descend, the going should bear a certain ratio to the rise. Various methods have been proposed by writers on the subject to obtain the ratio, of which the following are the best known and most practiced:

"1. It is assumed that the average length of step in walking on the level is 24 in., and that it is twice as difficult or fatiguing to climb upward as it is to walk forward. From these premises it is deduced that one going one step forward, plus two rises or steps upward, should equal 24 in., which put in the form of a rule becomes:

"To Find the Rise When the Going is Known.—Subtract the given going from 24 in., and divide the remainder by 2 for the rise.

"To Find the Going When the Rise is Known.—Multiply the given rise by 2, and subtract the product from 24. The remainder is the proportionate going required.

"2. The product of the going and rise multiplied together is to equal 66. Example: Going 11 in. x 6 in. equals 66, and 7 in rise x 9 2-7 in. equals 66. Rule by this method: Divide 66 by the given rise or going to ascertain the proportionate going or rise.

"2. Assume 12 in. going and 5 1/2 in. rise as a standard ratio. To find any other, for each addition of 1/2 in. to the rise, subtract 1 in. from the going. Example: Rise 6 in., going 11 in.; rise 7 in., going 9 in. It will be noted that by this method the sum of 2 rises plus the going equals 23, which affords an easier stair than the first-mentioned method.

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

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Editorial Comment

In the appointment of Mr. Edward A. Crane, of the widely known architectural firm of Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, to the office of City Architect, Director Cooke, of the Department of Public Works of Philadelphia, has taken a long step in the direction of reinstating this heretofore subordinate and unimportant office in the confidence of the architectural profession, the building trades and the public. For many years the City Architect has been the merest figurehead, cut off from every semblance of authority and required to carry out the instructions of men interested in considerations other than those making for aesthetic design or permanency of construction. While no one may reasonably expect the City Architect to figure as the designer of all municipal buildings, a wise public policy decreeing that greater variety and originality may be had by calling in from time to time the services of outside practitioners, there is every reason why the widest authority should be vested in the office as a supervisory agency to insure the consistent and economic carrying out of work of the kind.

To the office of City Architect, in its new and unfettered administration, Mr. Crane brings an equipment as thorough as it is unusual. The "Guide" extends its congratulations to Director Cooke upon the wisdom which has attended his selection. We do not hesitate to bespeak for Mr. Crane a most distinguished success in his new responsibility. As supervising architect in the important work to be done along the lines of the Comprehensive Plans laid down for future municipal development, Mr. Crane is pre-eminently the right man in the right place. His appointment is a real triumph of the new over the old system of making appointments of the kind.

* * *

The "Guide" has always contended that where aesthetic considerations entered into the construction of an important engineering work an architect should be associated with the engineer, to the end that the completed work might be beautiful to the eye as well as safe and enduring. That our view is not without support, even among engineers, is attested by the address of Professor Archibald Barr, as president, before the Engineering Section of the British Association of Architects.

"An engineer fails in the fulfillment of his duty in so far as his works are destructive to the value of surrounding property, detrimental to the welfare of the community, or unnecessarily offensive to the senses or sensibilities of those who are compelled to live with these works as part of their environment," said Professor Barr.

There were injuries which engineers

might inflict upon the community, other than those to health and physical comfort. Everyone, even the least cultured, had some sense of the beautiful and the comely, and was affected by the aspects of his environment more than himself could realize. The engineer, then, whose works needlessly offended even the most fastidious taste, was acting contrary to the spirit of his profession at its best. There had been far too great a disregard of aesthetic considerations in the everyday work of the engineer, who usually took a too exclusively utilitarian view of his calling. A greater regard for artistic merit would not necessarily lead to extravagance, but, in many cases, would conduce to economy and efficiency. There was, or ought to be, a closer connection than was usually recognized, between the work of the engineer and that of those to whom was usually restricted the title of "artist." There was no great gulf fixed between the fine arts and the utilitarian arts in earlier times. Such men as Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci might be claimed as masters in the arts of construction, as well as in those with which their names were usually associated. The separation of the beautiful and the useful was quite a modern vice.

There was an old maxim to the effect that the designer should ornament his construction and not construct his ornamentation. This was an admirable rule so far as it went; but it should be subordinated to a higher rule, that he should ornament his structure only if he lacked the skill to make it beautiful in itself. A structure of any kind that was intended to serve a useful end, should have the beauty of appropriateness for the purpose it was to serve. It should tell the truth, and nothing but the truth; and if its character were such that it could be permitted to tell the whole truth, so much the better. It should be beautiful and not beautified. The practice of resorting to extraneous adornments to minimize crudities of structural scheme, had its rise in the comparatively recent times when culture and taste were at their lowest; and it was specially characteristic, not only of earlier times, but of the earlier stages of the design of any particular product. It had already disappeared in some cases, and would continue to disappear from the practice of the arts of construction as skill and taste developed.

It was constantly remarked, and with justice, that steel bridges, as a class, were much less pleasing to the eye than those of stone. The reasons for the contrast in artistic merit were not far to seek. The building of stone bridges was an ancient art; and survival of the fittest, and selection—even with little creative skill on the part of the designers—would have led to the development of types

having, of necessity, at least the elegance of fitness. But further, this art had come down through the times when artistic and utilitarian aims had not yet been divorced in the practice of the crafts; and further still, the practice of building in stone had been in the hands of architects, as well as of engineers, and architects were expected to be artists, and were trained as such. On the other hand, construction in steel was a very modern art; and it had been in the hands of engineers who usually neglected, if they did not despise, the study of the fine arts. But why had architects, with their artistic training, not succeeded in producing structures in steel as admirable as those they designed in stone? Partly, no doubt, because they were hampered by tradition, and partly—if a common engineer might censure the criticism—because, as a rule, they had not sufficiently mastered the science of construction, and had been too much addicted to taking the easy course of adopting a decorated treatment instead of striving to secure elegance of structural scheme as such; and decoration, at least on anything like traditional lines, was wholly incompatible with the best possibilities of steel as a structural material. Progress was being made in the art of designing efficient and graceful structures in metal; but the best results could be attained only by a designer who had a thorough scientific and technical knowledge of the properties of steel and the processes of its manipulation, on the one hand, and cultured artistic sense and capacity on the other.

"There is much in these remarks," adds Professor Barr, "that bears on the problem of artistic design in concrete."

* * *

The gross funded debt of New York City, as of March 31, 1913, reached the enormous total of \$1,137,211,853.77. Mr. Henry Bruere, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, to whom we were indebted for much of the data on New York's financial problem, presented in last week's "Guide," gives the appended instructive table of appropriations for city purposes in New York City, which have increased more than \$1,000,000 during the period 1903-13:

Interest on city debt.....	u..\$25,177,166.99
Department of Education.....	15,143,829.19
Redemption of the city debt and sinking fund installments....	6,106,145.50
Police Department	5,171,391.04
Fire Department	3,727,645.12
Water Department	*2,958,539.63
Department of Docks and Ferries	†2,944,667.57
Department of Street Cleaning...	2,348,464.26
Health Department	2,331,828.02
Deficiency in taxes.....	†2,300,000.00
Payments to charitable institu- tions	2,107,725.96
Department of Public Charities..	1,819,316.22
Department of Parks....	....\$1,318,971.58
President Borough of Queens..	1,068,108.78

*This takes no account of expenditures in the borough of Brooklyn from revenues of the department.

†This figure represents not an increase in expenditures, but a transfer to the tax budget of items formerly met by sales of corporate stock.

‡Was not included in the budget, but was included, nevertheless, in the computation of the tax levy.

§Excludes institutions, museums and care of public library buildings.

And Philadelphia, with operating charges representing a trivial fraction of this, and a funded debt relatively insignificant, complains of "mismanagement"!

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



VIII

EDWARD A. CRANE

June 4th, 1913.

In appointing Mr. Edward A. Crane, of the firm of Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, as the new city architect, Director Cooke, of the Department of Public Works, has stated that he desires to call attention to the importance of this post and the great work that it will be possible for a man thoroughly well equipped, to accomplish.

He further states that the character of the duties of this office as they have been carried out in the past will be changed under the

new appointee and that the effort will be made to clothe the office with as much responsibility as possible. His thought is that the city architect from now on should be the advisor of the administration in all matters architectural and while it is not proposed to make the office a large one, as it will probably always be desirable and necessary that the city should look to private architects for carrying out its more important buildings, it is, however, intended to so reorganize it that

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a business system for handling the city work will be built up, which will not only bar out illicit practices, but will be so efficient as to command the fullest measure of public respect.

The new appointee is a man of wide experience in building matters of large importance, having been from 1898 to 1903 chief of the Engineering and Draughting Division of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in Washington in which capacity he had direct charge of the preparation of drawings for many of the very important federal buildings scattered all over the United States. In 1903 he became a member of the well-known firm of Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, of this city, under whose direction many buildings of note have been designed and erected, among which may be named: The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; United States Army Supply Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; United States Court House and Post Office, Indianapolis, Ind.; Camden County Court House, Camden, N. J.; Marine Corps Depot, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia; Marine Barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard; Mechanics Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn.; etc., etc.

Mr. Crane received his architectural education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under Eugene Litang. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, being one of its Board of Directors and is also a member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Institute as well as a member of the T-Square Club.

We know lots of men who have made money without the aid of advertising, but—they haven't made it since 1876.

ARCHITECTURE AT DELHI

An interesting architectural problem has been raised by the removal of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. Shall the magnificent new city which is to be constructed with a view to impressing the people and giving expression to the greatness of the empire be an imitation of native architecture? Or shall it be made expressive rather of the ruling caste? Both sides have been vigorously supported. The English architect, Henry Henry Baker, discusses the whole question in the "London Times," and decides in favor of the classical style of Jones and Wren and their followers in the eighteenth century. Gothic he at once dismisses as suited only to northern skies. Of the indigenous style he says with British solidity:

"While in this style we may have the means to express the charm and fascination of India, yet it has not the constructive and geometrical qualities necessary to embody the idea of law and order which has been produced out of chaos by the British administration. Our admiration for the old architecture can surely best be demonstrated by leaving the buildings of old Delhi alone, sacred as the monument of the empire of the Moguls and unsoiled by imitation in the new city. We could, it is true, by tracing back this Mogul architecture to its origin, found a new style on the Saracenic or Cairo and Damascus. In skilful hands, no doubt, a beautiful city would result, but it would not be typically Indian and still less would it be British Indian. Should we not be guided by a truer and more natural instinct if we fearlessly put the stamp of British sovereignty on the monument of the great work of which we should be so proud? By so doing, we should be following the precedent of the Greeks, the Romans and of the Saracens themselves when later in their history they had put their own impress on the arts which they had at first absorbed."

There is, however, this fundamental difference that when these peoples extended their empire they did not have to select a style. They took, on the contrary, the style they had, so that coming upon a Roman ruin in the sands of Africa is like coming upon a piece of Rome itself. It cannot be said that a city built in a twentieth century imitation of seventeenth century British imitation of Roman and Grecian architecture would be like coming upon a piece of London. Probably the avoidance of comparison with Mogul architecture is wise; it is at any rate discreet. Delhi has nothing so beautiful as the Taj Mahal at Agra, the most exquisite building in the world, but its remains of the old empire are splendid, and competition would probably be disastrous.

On the whole, the choice of the classical style is perhaps as satisfactory or at least as safe as any, but it may be doubted whether the Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren variety

of it should be taken as the standard. Both achieved fine individual building, but they by no means represent the full beauty and purity of the style which Greece carried to its utmost perfection and which Rome made coarser, but stronger to fit the needs of empire. Lord Curzon supports Mr. Baker in the contention that the Mogul style, with all its magnificence, is impracticable, but for different reasons. That style, he says, was well suited to the needs of Oriental potentates, but does not lend itself to the work of a bureaucracy. Of the life of the native Princes he says:

"His women were shut up, almost barricaded off, in a separate building; his receptions were held in halls open to the air and were attended only by men; his private quarters were small and almost unfurnished; windows and glass as we use them were unknown; the work of his public offices was often performed out of doors or in stray corners, with little method, comfort, or order; he had no council or Parliament other than a public durbar. His palace in all probability required to be surrounded for safety's sake by great battlemented walls and resembled a fortress."

For this reason he is driven to advocate the classical style, yet as a matter of fact the Greeks who created that style were almost equally far from the mode of life practiced by modern Englishmen. Of course, it has been adapted, and with not a little success, to modern life as well as to the uses of imperial Rome. But the question suggests itself why, if Greek art has proved so flexible, the art of the Moguls might not also endure a transformation to new uses if studied with enough care and sympathy. It would be a more difficult undertaking, if only because architects are schooled not only in ancient Greek and Roman work, but in modern adaptations, and can easily realize a kind of conventional correctness, even if they fall short of real creation. But with Oriental architecture the case is quite different; its application to modern uses cannot be learned at school.

This would be the bolder and if successful the happier solution of the problem, but the wisdom of attempting it in the present chaotic condition of architecture is doubtful. India has already, as Lord Curzon points out, too many monstrosities built by the English. For this reason, also, it would be rash to follow the advice of those iconoclasts who urge that the historic "styles" be discarded altogether, and a new creation attempted, based on the function of the buildings. In theory this is very pretty; in practice it is apt to result in freak buildings which are startling when new, and hideous when the newness has rubbed off. Such experiments should be saved for less crucial cases; in Delhi it is highly important for the government not to fail, and

(Continued on page 372.)

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ARCHITECTURE AT DELHI.

(Continued from page 370.)

without undertaking to say which would be the ideal course the opinion may be ventured that some form of Greco-Roman art is the best play for safety. Gothic, of course, is out of the question, though there are Gothic buildings in India, and very much out of place they look in that land of hot high suns. But the classical style, born in a warm and sunny clime, would fit India better than it does London; there would be no difficulty on that score. To use for the standard, however, the British classical of Jones and Wren would be a serious mistake. It would be far better to go back to the source, using Hellenic forms as the norm, and working with a free hand. By adding Asiatic touches the classical style might perhaps be modulated into harmony with the old Delhi without coming into competition with it—it ought to lean toward Constantinople and Damascus rather than toward London and Sir Christopher Wren.

PITTSBURGH'S BUILDING CODE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The national standards standards were accepted by the Pittsburgh Building Code Commission regarding the use of reinforced concrete in this city, instead of the standards laid down by the commission some time ago, this action being taken at a meeting held in city hall on the evening of April 4. The action was the result of a resolution presented and passed. Only two engineers of the several builders, engineers, and Portland cement men on the commission voted against it. The motion was put by Chairman Edward Stotz, of the commission. The new rules have been drawn up by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials.

Many of the city councilmen, who passed the measure some time ago over objections of many engineers and companies of Pittsburgh, and later decided to reconsider the matter and again put it in the hands of the Building Code Commission, were present and were interested listeners to the arguments. Many of the other city officials also attended the gathering, particularly those from the construction departments.

At times the arguments grew heated. The fight for the change was led by Martin Hokanson, of the Carnegie School of Technology. Several engineers and builders were speakers at the gathering. The principal result of the changed regulation will be to allow 500 to 600 pounds to the square inch instead of 400 to 500 pounds, as the code provided for, on reinforced concrete erected to stand 2,000 pounds per square inch. The effect of the changed measure, concrete men state, will be to allow them to compete with the builders of the other lines of material in construction work, which, it is claimed, could not be done under the old regulations.

Council will have to take measures now to pass the amended regulation, this being necessary to make it legal.

NEW YORK'S GREATNESS.

Chicago is next to New York in magnitude and importance as a business center, but just how close it is to the greatest city on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, or rather, how much greater New York is in comparison, may be surmised from the fact that in the four years ending in 1910 the money expended here on new buildings was more than the assessed value of the entire Western city. In these four years more than \$380,000,000 was put into new construction in Manhattan Borough alone. The assessed value of the Windy City in 1910 was \$344,000,000 or \$40,000,000 less than the cost of a four-year's building campaign in Manhattan. The difference, it was estimated at the time, was equal to the realty value of a town the size of Lawrence, Mass., or Portland, the chief city of Maine. Last year's building operations in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens totaled more than \$205,000,000.—"New York Sun."

CONCRETE FLOORS.

Concrete floors should never be treated or dressed until they are thoroughly dry and well seasoned, and the dressing should be applied before they have been subjected to traffic or wear. In some instances it is necessary to use an acid wash or some other neutralizing medium before applying the dressing.

When the concrete is thoroughly dry and seasoned, says the "American Roofer," two coats of concrete floor dressing should be applied. Making a cement mortar veneer of one-half inch thickness, and applying two coats liquid cement upon the surface, after the same is thoroughly dry, produces a sanitary and light radiating basement.

A FIREPROOF BUILDING.

The following from the "Southwest Contractor" is so out of the ordinary that we reprint it in full, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions:

"San Francisco should awaken to the need of better building. It is not enough to make the entrance imposing and have the interior flimsy. San Francisco should build for permanency. Especially is this true of apartment house construction where, so often, even a year will show great deterioration. It is true that the original owners 'build to sell,' but as is the case of a firm who deal in such apartment houses in a Northwestern city, their name is synonymous with sham and deceit and even to live in one of their houses invites ridicule.

At Long Beach, situated at the corner of First and Locust streets, is a seven-story reinforced concrete building whose owner and builder is so confident that it is fireproof that he has offered all comers \$1,000 in gold if a fire can be started in it that will communicate beyond the compartment in which it started. The dare was given as a result of the Long Beach city council ordering the building equipped with fire escapes, although

this order was rescinded after an investigation by the city fathers.

"To construct a building that is absolutely fireproof is the consuming ambition of the master builder of this day and age," said Mr. Alexander, the owner. "Without any desire to boast, but simply to establish the truth and let it be known for the benefit of all concerned, I will say that I believe I have solved the problem. In the solid concrete building without any wooden material or inflammable stuff about it, I am convinced that we have a structure that is immune from destruction by flames. In fact, I am so positive that it is absolutely fireproof, that I would be willing to risk a little money on an actual test case. I will give any man \$1,000 in gold coin who can start a fire that will communicate beyond the particular compartment of the building, in which it is started. In the event he fails he will simply pay for the material he uses in his attempted conflagration."

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"And each year the list of apartment houses shows more and more costly structures. It is only a few years ago that a \$10,000 a year apartment was placarded as the most expensive of its kind. Now there is quite a range of selection for those who are able to pay \$25,000 or more annually, and it seems quite within the realm of probability that we shall all see \$50,000 a year suites.

"Just as true is it that there seems to be no limit to the rise in value of New York realty. The past ten years or so have seen the top notch high record rise from \$250 a square foot to \$600 and again to \$822, and the jump from these figures to \$1,000 a square foot—\$2,000,000 a lot—is a comparatively short one."

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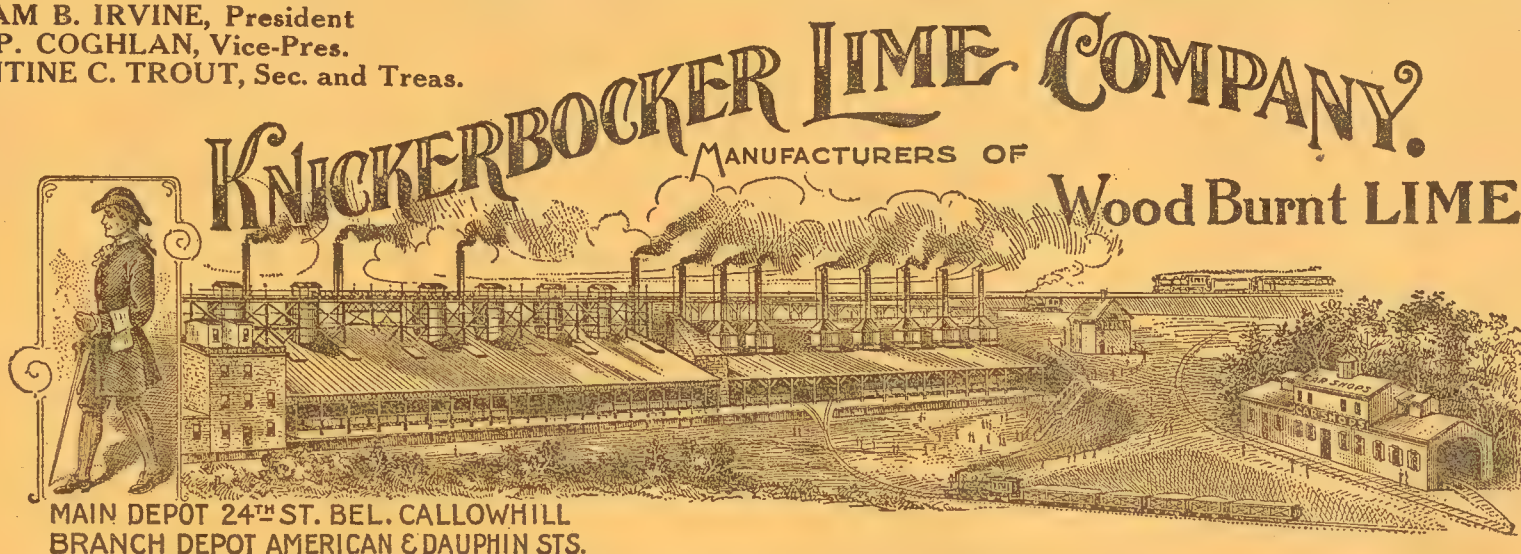
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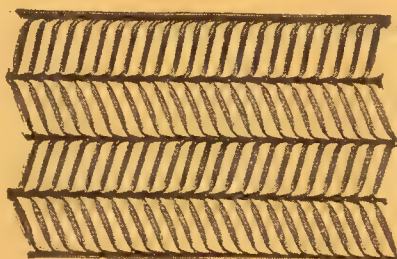
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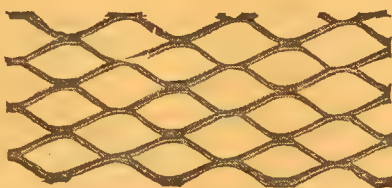
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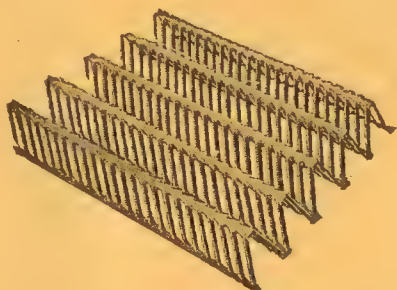
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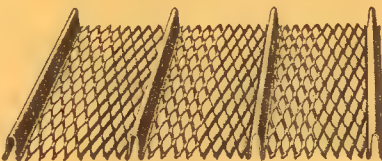


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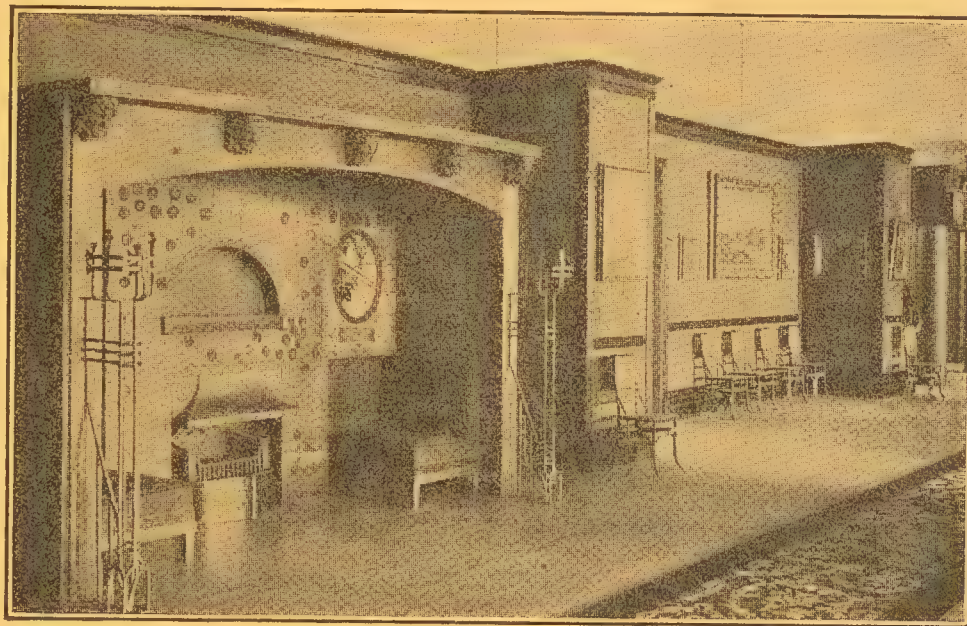
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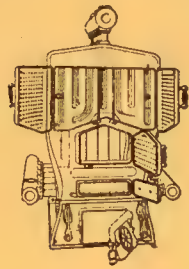
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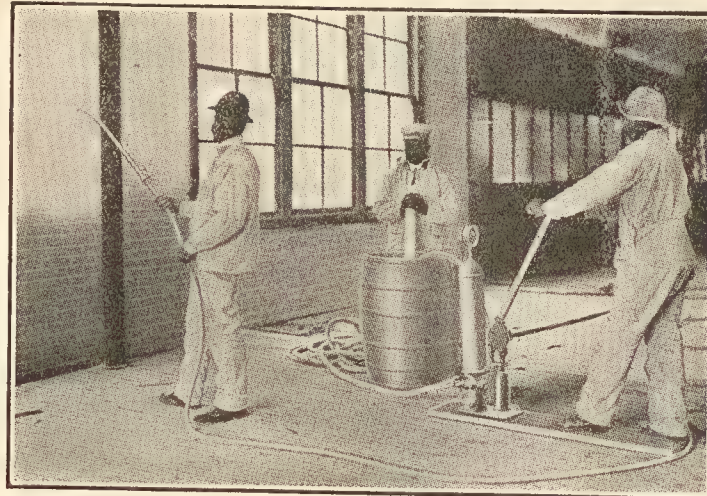
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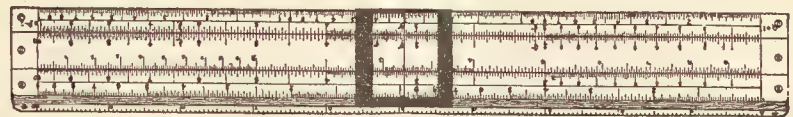


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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913.

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Dining Hall, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, two stories, 80x100 feet, tile roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architects taking bids, due June 12. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1129 Brown street; W. W. Lindsay & Co., Harrison Building; William Provost, Chester, Pa.; Harry Brocklehurst, 512 West Norris street.

Dispensary, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Co., Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, two stories, 26x40 feet, tile roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architects taking bids, due June 12. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1129 Brown street; W. W. Lindsay & Co., Harrison Building; William Provost, Chester, Pa.; Harry Brocklehurst, 512 West Norris street.

Manufacturing Plant, Wilmington, Del. Architect, private plans. Owners, Joseph Bancroft & Sons, Wilmington, Del. Brick and concrete, five stories, 60x100 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Owners have received bids.

Theatres, Store and Offices, Juniper and Market streets. Architects, William H. Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, four stories, 75x180 feet. Plans in progress.

Library, Seventy-first and Woodland avenue, \$25,000. Architects, H. C. Richards, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, City of Philadelphia, care of Librarian J. Thompson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and stone, two stories, steam heat, electric light, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due June 19. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1129 Brown street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nine-

teenth street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Manufacturing Building, Thirty-seventh and Filbert streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Alloway, Martin Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 35x80 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 16. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Ed. Fay & Son, 2 South Mole street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; P. Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; H. H. Wehmeyer Construction Co., 1004 W. Lehigh avenue; R. J. Whiteside & Sons, 2115 Wallace street; Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street.

Farm House (alt. and add.), Meadow Brook, Pa., \$5,000. Architect, name withheld. Owner, George Satterthwaite, South Hampton, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, four new baths, hot water heating. Owners taking bids, due June 23. Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; Joseph Ashby, 7920 Rising Sun lane, are figuring.

Horticultural Building, State College, Pa. Architect, Edward Hazlehurst, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania State College, care of E. E. Sparks, State College. Stone and brick and terra cotta, three and one-half stories, 59x118 feet, brownstone, Jarden bricks, Roebing system fireproofing, fan system of heating and ventilating, Spanish tile roof, electric lighting. Sealed proposals will be received until 9 A. M. June 12. Plans can be obtained from architect. Joseph Bechtel, 140 Fairmount avenue, is figuring.

Stores and Apartments, southwest corner Seventeenth and Vine streets. Architect, William Lowenthal, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Anna N. Steeble, care of J. Edward Lutz, agent, 240 North Seventeenth street. Brick, two stories, 19x137 feet, red

pressed brick, slag roof, hot water heating. Agent has received bids.

Laundry, Thirty-second and Baring streets. Architect, William Lowenthal, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania Laundry Co., 319 North Thirty-second street. Brick, two stories, 45x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress for a new building. Architect will take bids in ten days.

Parish House, Glenock and Disston streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Disston Presbyterian Church, care of G. W. Gamble, Bureau of Building Inspection, City Hall. Brick, one story, 55x80 feet, wing 20x40 feet, composition roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids in two weeks.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Stanton, care of Architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x52 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Store and Apartment House, 3336 North Broad street. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Thomas J. Beck & Son, 3320 North Broad street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

School (alt. and add.), North Wildwood, N. J. Architect, Lynn H. Boyer, Wildwood, N. J. Owner, School Board, North Wildwood, N. J. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting, reinforced concrete floors, American system mechanical warm air heating and ventilating. Owners have received bids.

Store and Factory, 140 North Eighth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Pine Bros., 140 North Eighth street. Brick, four stories. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Evangel Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. H. Hill, 2506 South Seventeenth street. Brick, brownstone

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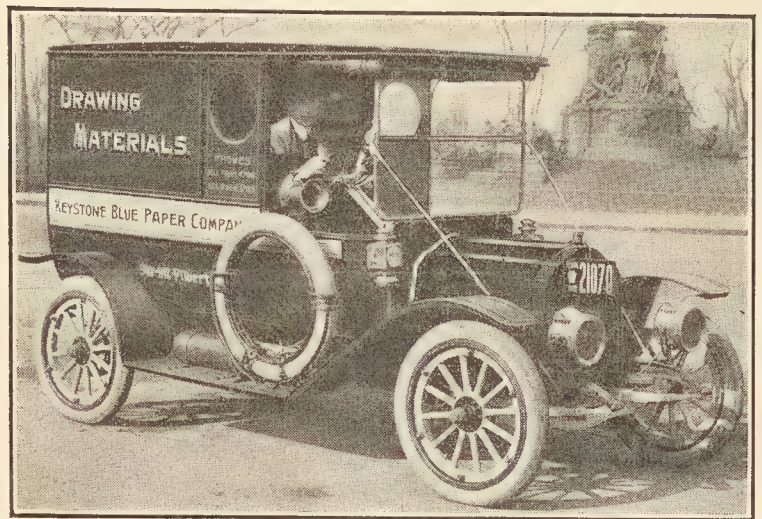
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trimmings, one story, slag and tin roof, elec-
tric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Hotel (add.), Broad and Walnut streets.
Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title
Building. Owner, P. A. B. Widener, Land
Title Building. Brick, stone and terra cotta,
sixteen stories, 60x140 feet, slag roof, elec-
trical lighting, steam heating, marble interior,
concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal,
composition floors, high pressure boilers.
Architect taking bids, due June 12. The fol-
lowing are figuring: George A. Fuller Co.,
Morris Building; George F. Payne & Co., 401
South Juniper street; J. G. Doak & Co., Cro-
zer Building; Thompson-Starrett Co., 49 Wall
street, New York City; Caulwell-Wingate Co.,
381 Fourth avenue, New York City.

Residence, Youngstown, Ohio, \$12,000.
Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Build-
ing. Owner, Lewis Leibman, Youngstown,
Ohio. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x
52 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot water
heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Parlor, Fortieth and Pop-
lar streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter,
137 South Fifth street. Owner, Percy Pei-
ser, 835 Arch street. Brick, one story, 35x100
feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing. Plans in progress.

Gate Lodge, Rosemont, Pa. Architects,
Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building.
Owner, William L. Austin, Rosemont, Pa.
Stone, two stories, 40x38 feet, slate roof
(heating and lighting reserved). Architects
have received bids.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architects, Hauer
& Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner,
Board of Education, care of William Henry,
Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84
feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat-
ing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due
June 23, 8.30 P. M. Plans can be obtained on
and after June 10 from William Henry, Jr.,
District Clerk.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architect, D. T.
Lang, Audubon, N. J. Owner, Board of Edu-
cation, care of William Henry, Jr., District
Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting, steam heating, waterproofing.
Owners taking bids, due June 23, 8.30
P. M. Plans can be obtained on and after
June 10, from William Henry, Jr., District
Clerk.

Club House (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and
Spruce streets. Architect, H. C. Wise, Frank-
lin Building. Owner, College Club, Thir-
teenth and Spruce streets. Brick and stone,
four stories, slag roof (heating and lighting
reserved), hardwood floors. Architect taking
bids, due June 14. The following are figur-
ing: Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; T.
M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; H. E. Grau

Co., 1707 Sansom street; A. MacTavish, 1513
Pine street.

Apartment House, 3350 North Fifteenth
street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211
Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Mary A. Battee,
on premises. Brick and stone, four stories,
slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating,
hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due
June 12. The following are figuring: B.
Ketchams Son, 1029 Brown street; H. E. Ba-
ton, Tenth and Sansom streets; W. R. Brown,
2145 East Fifth street; William R. Dougher-
ty, 1608 Sansom street; Philip Haibach,
Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; P. J.
Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Shelter Sheds, North Philadelphia Junction.
Architect, W. Cookman, Broad Street Station.
Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Broad Street Station. Brick, steel and gal-
vanized iron, electric lighting. Owner has
received bids.

Market (alt. and add.), Norris and Amer-
ican streets. Architects, private plans. Own-
ers, Swift & Co., Ninth and Girard avenue.
Brick, two stories, 51x180 feet, slag roof,
electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Chapel, Remlu, Pa. Architects, Drucken-
miller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title
Building. Owner, name withheld. Stone and
frame, one story, 40x60 feet, slate roof. Plans
in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Reed
streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310
Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Block,
203 South Fifth street. Brick, one story, 56
x180 feet. Owners taking bids.

Church and Sunday School, Tulpehocken
and Greene streets. Architects, Harris &
Aichards, Drexel Building. Owner, Second
Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. H. Lee, 6135
Greene street. Stone, two stories and one
story. Plans in progress.

Machine Shop, Seventh and Wood streets.
Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut
street. Owner, Central Machine Co., 710
Cherry street. Reinforced concrete, brick and
terra cotta, three stories, 44x110 feet, slag
roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.
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Factory, 2429 to 2449 North Broad street. Architects and engineers, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owner, E. A. Wright Bank Note Co., 1108 Chestnut street. Brick and reinforced concrete, six stories, 124 x 175 feet. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (alts.), 713 Chestnut street. Architects and engineers, William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street. Owner, Bank of Commerce, 624 Chestnut street. Stone, two stories, 30x173 feet. Consists of general remodeling of interior. Plans in progress.

Library, Wallingford, Pa., \$5,000. Architects, Dey & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, Furness Memorial Library, Wallingford, Pa. Stone, one story, 48x43 feet, copper roof, marble trimmings, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Ridge avenue and Jefferson street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310. Chestnut. street. Owners, Mark Bros., 2068 Ridge avenue. Brick, steel and terra cotta, one story, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due June 12. The following are figuring: E. C. Durell, 1713 North Twenty-fourth street; Fay & Son, 2 South Mole street; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue; Frank I. Wintz, 1618 North Twenty-seventh street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

Residence and Stable, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, \$7,000. Architect, C. H. Fries, 8129 Pine road, Fox Chase. Owner, Harry Keachline, 4146 North Broad street. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x35 feet, stable one and one-half stories, 20x20 feet, asbestos shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Crefelt & Willow Grove avenues, \$10,000. Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Home (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Green streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Hebrew Orphans' Home. Stone, two stories, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Delanco, N. J. Architect, Herbert O. Zeigler, Riverside, N. J. Owner, Clarence H. Taubel, Delanco, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, 55x90 feet, shingle roof (heating and lighting reserved), hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due June 14. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, is figuring.

Mill, Martinsburg, W. Va. Architect, Alexander Merchant, New Brunswick, N. J. Owners, Interwoven Mills Co., Martinsburg, W. Va. Brick, four stories, 56x130 feet, slag

roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Rectory (alt. and add.), Third and Ritner streets. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on premises. Brick, two stories, slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received bids.

Residences (46), St. Clair, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Parish House, Sixty-first and Cedar avenue. Architect, G. T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street. Owner, St. George's P. E. Church, care of Rev. G. La Pla Smith, 520 South Sixtieth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x70 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors (heating reserved). Plans in progress.

Bank Building, 1421 Walnut street. Architect, J. D. Allen, 910 Chestnut street. Owner, W. F. Deakyn, 1001 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, marble, four stories, 18x93 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior. Architect taking bids, due June 16. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Ed. Fonder, Land Title Building; George F. Pawling Co., Broad and Vine streets; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street.

Power House, Camden, N. J. Architects, Runyon & Carey, Newark, N. J. Owners, Municipal Electric Light Co., care of F. A. Finkeldey, chairman, Camden, N. J. Brick, one story, 81x84 feet, slag roof, waterproofing, three water tube boilers. Architects taking bids, due June 14. Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Lombard streets. Owner, Polyclinic Hospital, on premises. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Consists of interior alteration and addition to the dispensary, electric lighting, steam heating, hollow tile fireproofing. Architect has received bids.

School and Club House, Sixty-fifth and Callowhill streets. Architects, McGlynn & McGinty, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, St. Donato's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 50x110 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking bids, due June 12. The following are figuring: Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Villanova, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, H. L. Walker, care of Brown Bros., 328 Chestnut

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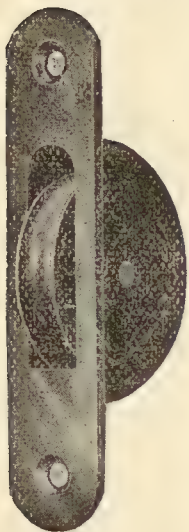
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School, Yardley, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, School Board, care of T. Sidney Cadwalader, Yardley, Pa. Stone, one story, 30x70 feet, slate roof. Owners ready for bids.

Bank Building (alts.), Wayne, Pa. Architect, Francis A. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, Wayne Title and Trust Co., Wayne, Pa. Consists of remodeling interior, bank fixtures, etc. Architects taking bids, due June 11. The following are figuring: J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.; J. Morris Rossiter, Wayne, Pa.; M. N. Croll, St. Davids, Pa.

Residence and Garage, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, E. J. McAleer, 1422 North Eighth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due June 12. The following are figuring: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Gruhler & Co., 219 East High street; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrave street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Mill, Northumberland, Pa. Architect and engineer, S. M. Green & Co., Springfield, Mass. Owners, Susquehanna Silk Mills, Northumberland, Pa. Brick and concrete, one story, 132x142 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (boilers reserved). Architects have received bids.

Factory, Baltimore, Md. Architect, O. G. Simonson, Maryland Casualty Tower, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Levenson & Zenitz, Baltimore, Md. Brick and concrete, five stories, 104x165 feet, slag roof, electric lighting (power plant reserved). Architect has received bids.

Power House, Williamsburg, Pa. \$350,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owner, Penn Central Light and Power Company, Altoona, Pa. Brick and steel, one story, 150x180 feet. Engineers ready for sub-bids.

Office Building, Altoona, Pa. \$30,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut st. Owner, Penn Central Light and Power Company, Altoona, Pa. Brick and concrete, three stories, 42x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating. Engineers taking general sub-bids. William Linker, Heed Building, and F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

College, Hartford, Conn. Architects, La Farge & Morris, 101 Park avenue, New York City. Owner, Trinity College, on premises. Stone, three stories, 98x132 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, marble interior, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architect taking bids due June 18. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Tunnel, Thirty-second and Master streets. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, waterproofing. Architect taking bids due June 12. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; A. R. Raff, 1635

Thompson street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Home (add.), Wilmington, Del. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Little Sisters of the Poor, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light (steam heat reserved), marble interior, composition floors. Architects taking bids due June 16. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Chas. J. Dougherty, W. D. Haddock, J. E. Healy, A. S. Reed & Bros. and Camby Cox, all of Wilmington, Del.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), Fortieth and Wyalusing avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 35x90 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Opera House (alt. and add.), Broad and Montgomery avenue. Architect, T. W. Lamb, 501 West Fifth avenue, New York City, 133 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South Broad street. Brick, three stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking revised bids due June 16. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street; Funston & Gilroy, Real Estate Trust Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Stores (8) (alt. and add.), Eighth and Orange streets. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, F. L. Schissler, 238 South Eighth street. Brick, terra cotta, one story, 35x130 feet, marble exterior, electric light. Owners taking bids due June 12. The following are figuring: John McKenna & Sons, 213 North Tenth st.; James Dunlap, 1510 Melon street.

Farm Buildings and Dairy, Newtown Square, Pa., \$100,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, frame and stucco, one and two stories, 50x1250 feet and 50x100 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating, refrigerating plant, power equipment, etc. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one month.

Hospital (alts.), Eighteenth and Cherry streets, \$5,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, on premises. Consists of new X-ray room. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Locker Room, Bala, Philadelphia. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Philadelphia Country Club, Bala. Brick, one story, 20x50 feet, slag roof. Plans

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in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Factory Building, Hurtley street and Pennsylvania Railroad. Architect, Maurice R. Dillin, 4801 Walnut street. Owner, Henry R. Shoch, 142 North Broad street. Brick and reinforced concrete, two stories, five acres of floor space. Owners taking sub-bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, Main and Cresson streets. Owners, Plaza Theatre Company, care architect. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 78x184 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Store, Picture Theatre and Garage, York road and Luzerne street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Sol Alinger, 1307 Market street. Brick, one story, 51x108x81 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due June 16th. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Garage (add.), Chestnut Hill. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, A. C. Harrison, on premises. Stone, one story, shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due June 14th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Reed streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, one story, 56x180 feet, steam heat, electric light, slag roof. Owners taking bids, due June 12th. The following are figuring: Samuel Schultz, 930 East Moyamensing avenue, and Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street.

Garage and Service Building, Broad and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Albert Kahn, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich. Owners, Ford Motor Car Company, Sixteenth and Washington avenue. Brick, steel and concrete, ten stories, 260x320 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids about July 1st.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Theatre, Tamaqua, Pa. Architects, McGlynn & McGinty Co., Stephen Girard Building. Owner, P. J. Boyle, Tamaqua, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 64x150 feet, limestone trimmings, marble interior, slag roof, damp-proofing (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.

Apartment House, northeast corner Thirty-fifth and Powelton avenue. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owner, F. Webber, Morris Building. Marble, four stories, 75x170 feet, slag or tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors, water-proofing. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

School, Norristown, Pa. Architect, Oliver R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Board of Education, Norristown, Pa. Brick, fire-proof, two stories, 45x67 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Frank Heavner, Norristown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.) and New Porch, School lane and Wissahickon avenue, \$5,000. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, W. G. Warden, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, interior alteration and addition, new porch, wood, copper roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Picture Theatre, 1121-23-25 Fairmount avenue, \$15,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, J. Weinreich & Bros., Twelfth and Arch streets. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 48x78 feet, slag roof (steam heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

School, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Bailly & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Haverford Meeting School, Haverford, Pa. Stone and plaster, two stories, 69x30 feet, slate roof, expanded metal lath (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Freight House and Office, Doylestown, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 38x260 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Mill Building, Port Reading, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Reading Terminal. Steel and wood, one story, 55x60 feet, galvanized iron roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), 178 Queen lane, Germantown. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Herbert L. Grantham, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hardwood floors (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, James R. McAllister, on premises. Brick, two stories, 26x36 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Residence, Brielle, N. J., \$12,000. Architect, B. Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Marian Schroeder, Brielle, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x60 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Jenkins & Co., 1214 Arch street, Philadelphia, who are taking sub-bids.

Apartments (alt. and add.), Ninth and Pine streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. J. C. Hirsh, 1823 Pine street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light (heating reserved). Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Laboratory, Altoona, Pa., \$125,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof four stories, 54x164 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, expanded metal and concrete fireproofing, interior marble, asbestos floors. Contract awarded to William Linker Company, Heed Building.

Church and Sunday School, Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets, \$60,000. Architect, J. Edgar Willing, 298 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owner, Tabernacle Lutheran Church, Rev. William J. Miller, 5600 Walnut street. Stone, one story, 50x80 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to E. L. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

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Farm House and Stable, Riverside, N. J. \$22,000. Architect, Charles R. Peddlo, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Campbell Soup Company, Camden N. J. Hollow tile and frame, brick, plaster, one and two stories, 41x192 feet, tile roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Company, Moorestown, N. J.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6400 Drexel road. \$2,500. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1509 Walnut street. Owner, T. B. Murphy, 6400 Drexel road. Consists of bay window, pantry and new bath room. Contract awarded to M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

School (remodeling), Ft. Washington, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Upper Dublin Township School Board, care Charles R. Roberts, president, Jarrettown, Pa. Stone, one story, 50x60 feet. Contract awarded to S. M. Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.

Office Building and Three Freight Sheds, Pottsville, Pa. Architect, W. Cookman,

Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care division superintendent of Schuylkill Division, Pottsville, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 38x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, sheds, 38x200 feet, steel and galvanized iron, composition roof. Contract awarded to Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.

Drug Store (alts.), 1210 Market street, \$10,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Riker & Hegeman Company, New York City. Consists of general alterations, new windows, etc. Contract awarded to Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

Store (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Filbert streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Harry C. Kahn, on premises. Brick, six stories (heat and light reserved), consists of general alterations and additions (interior), new bulk windows. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

W. Rowland (O), Lyceum and Dexter sts. Cost, \$13,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x39 feet, Roxborough avenue and Ridge.

T. Kraan (O), 825 North Twenty-fourth street. McLean & Baldwin (C), 6101 Walnut street. Cost, \$14,401. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 32x40 feet, Fifty-second and Overbrook avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Stable.

Frank Craig (O), 452 Dupont street. James Stewart (C), Roxborough, Pa. Cost, \$3,250. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 16x33 feet, 436 Manayunk avenue.

Goskin & Shefrin (O), Seventy-seventh and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Seventy-eighth and Brewster avenue.

A. L. Tourison (O), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, \$10,000. Dwelling, stone, 29x48 feet, three stories, Chew and Sedgwick streets. Cost, \$11,000. Dwelling.

Simon Girsh (O), 2014 North Thirteenth street. Rudberg & Cother & Co. (C), 612 South Third street. Cost, \$2,200. One store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 27x33 feet, Moyamensing avenue and Watts street.

West End Realty Co. (O), 5148 Sansom street. Cost, \$40,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 75x109 feet, 23 to 33 North Fifty-second street.

P. Brande (O), Island road and Bartram avenue. W. J. Mitchell (C), Seventy-seventh and Lyons avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Seventy-ninth and Bartram avenue.

Davidson Silberman (O), Eighth and Snyder avenue. Cost, \$5,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x56 feet, Twenty-second and Toronto streets.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne avenue and Duval street. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 25x37 feet, Bryan and Nippon streets.

Levin Brothers (O), Eighty-first and Mad-

ison avenue. Cost, \$7,500. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, Sixty-fourth and Saybrook avenue.

William Sachsenman (O), 2426 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$10,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 51x124 feet, Twenty-fifth and Cambria streets.

J. Pfeiffer & Co. (O), 146 Bread street. H. E. Baton (O), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$6,200. Forge shop, brick, one story, 40x72 feet, 146-148 Bread street.

W. W. Kaplan (O), 319 Reed street. Cost, \$14,000. Moving picture theatre, brick, one story, 36x173 feet, 1426 South Fourth street.

P. T. Hallahan (O), Sixtieth and Chestnut streets. Thomas Little Sons (C), 1615 Sansom streets. Cost, \$17,000. Stores and offices, brick, two stories, 85x48 feet, Sixtieth and Chestnut streets.

S. Smith (O), 1040 North Second street. B. Bornstein (C), 407 South Fifth street. Cost, \$6,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x50 feet, 1010 North Second street.

Daniel L. Collins (O), 5436 Vine street. Cost, \$1,200. Manufacturing, brick, two stories, 40x115 feet, 5438 Summer street.

Mrs. A. M. Yaeger (O), 2228 Fairmount avenue. M. J. Lazaroff (C), 1418 South Sixth street. Cost, \$1,650. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x31 feet, 514 South Franklin street.

School Lane Land Co. (O), Stokley and Midvale streets. Cost, \$20,000. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 20x35 feet, Queen and Fox streets.

Louis Weyman (O), 1320 South Fourth st. Eli Karasick (C), 702 Watkins street. Cost, \$9,000. Three stores and dwellings, brick, three stories, 15x68 feet, 731-33-35 Bainbridge street. Cost, \$7,500. Three dwellings.

P. Savar (O), 718 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x30 feet, 1032 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$7,000. Two dwellings.

L. K. Shifer (O), 4262 North Broad street.

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Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x26 feet, 3848 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling.

George Seibold (O), 131 East Wyoming avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x46 feet, A and Wyoming avenue.

T. J. Ward (O), 3226 North Fifteenth st. H. A. Helms (C), 2441 West Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Ninth and Bristol streets. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings. Cost, \$57,600. Thirty-two dwellings.

Burton C. Simon (O), Nineteenth and Passyunk avenue. H. Williams (C), 2334 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$7,200, four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x37 feet, 1937 to 43 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$3,600, three dwellings. Cost, \$20,000, sixteen dwellings. Cost, \$2,000, one store. Cost, \$2,000, one store.

W. S. Bauer (O), Lincoln Drive and Horter street. Cost, \$14,000, two dwellings, stone, three stories, 19x30 feet, 419-21 Horter street. Cost, \$14,000, two dwellings, stone.

William Friehofer (O). Irwin & Leighton (C), Twelfth and Cherry streets. Cost, \$120,000. Theatre, brick, three stories, 52x98 feet, Frankford avenue and Margaret street.

John Sherman (O), 4938 Parkside avenue. Cost, \$54,100. Thirty-one dwellings, Aramingo avenue and Miller streets.

Raymond & Kilpatrick (O), 1432 South Penn Square. J. W. Rusk (C), 1102 Wolf street. Cost, \$4,000, two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x23 feet, 2003-05 McKean street. Cost, \$1,200, shop, brick, two stories, 17x69 feet, Woodstock and McKean streets.

Hamilton J. Farrell (O), Sixty-fourth and Greenway avenue. Cost, \$9,000, four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x26 feet, 6316-22 Kingsessing avenue.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Bell Telephone Co. (O), Thirteenth and Arch streets. Federal Sign Co. (C), 1518 Sansom street. Cost, \$600. Telephone exchange, Fifty-first and Lancaster avenue.

E. K. Selig (O), 411 Morris street. Lyons & Hoff (C), 150 North Eighth street. Cost, \$7,000. Stores and offices, 1302 Filbert street.

George B. Newton Coal Co. (O), 1527 Chestnut street. S. H. Robinson Co. (C), 814 Walnut street. Cost, \$500. Sign, 19 South Thirtieth street.

George Rushland (O), Fourth and Rockland streets. Cost, \$1,600. Dwellings, 440-442 West Queen street.

Staridle Corporation (O), 3237 Ridge avenue. Park Engineering Co. (C), 30 Church street, New York City. Cost, \$5,000. Amusement ride, Woodside Park.

Charles Woefel (O), 614 Cambria street. Cost, \$400. Garage. John Schmunk (C), 614 Cambria street.

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C. B. Dolan (O), 5101 Stiles street. C. B. King (C), 547 Polon street. Cost, \$1,700. Dwelling and store, 5101 Stiles street.

E. Murphy (O), 261 North Fifteenth street. D. Henwood (C), 252 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling and store.

Joseph Gebert (O), 40 South Fifty-second street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, 205 South Fifty-second street.

Philadelphia Inquirer (O), Eleventh and Market streets. Horrocks Iron Works (C), 234 North Broad street. Cost, \$900. Printing.

Mrs. G. D. Fowle (O), West Chester, Pa. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom st. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 916 Clinton street.

Samuel Humphrey (O), 6351 Overbrook avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$1,000.

Arthur Peterson (O), 5941 Woodbine avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 5941 Woodbine avenue.

Louis Rappaport (O), Seventh and Berks streets. H. Slass (C), 1809 North Seventh street. Cost, \$505. Store and dwelling.

James Roberts (O), 1430 South Third street. The Makin Heating Co., 6 North Eighteenth street. Cost, \$400. Residence.

Fel & Co. (O), Seventy-third and Woodland avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Factory, on premises.

A. Simpson (O), Forty-first and Parkside avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$645. Theatre, Ninth and Arch streets.

W. F. Munyer (O), 4322 Lancaster avenue. Cost, \$1,400. Manufacturing, 838 Holly street.

C. Englekraut (O), 630 North Forty-third street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and office, 3227 Market street. W. F. Mayer, 4322 Lancaster avenue.

Ebert Furniture Company (O), Sixth and Moore streets. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$6,000. Lumber shed, on premises.

V. A. Waltz (O), 6403 North Sixth street. Oak Lane Park Building Company (C), Oak Lane, Pa. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 603 Sixty-sixth avenue, Oak Lane, Pa.

Home Life Insurance Company (O), 420 Walnut street. A. MacTavish (C), 1515 Pine street. Cost, \$15,500. Office, 506 Walnut street.

A. M. Mahzanhan (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 610 South Sixtieth street.

William Stenmetz (O), 42 Carpenter street. A. H. Slack (C), Hatboro, Pa. Cost, \$700. Dwelling, 42 Carpenter street.

J. M. Kennedy, Jr. (O), 1001 Chestnut street. T. P. Kennedy (C), 3045 Boudinot street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 3856-58-60 Richmond street.

Franklin Grocers' Association (O), Penn and Unit ystreets. S. E. Brown Heating Company (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, \$500. Building, on premises.

C. E. Mather (O), 34 South Fourth street. S. E. Brown Heating Company (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, \$700. Dwelling, Thirty-seventh and Walnut streets.

Weightman Estate (O), 1336 Walnut street. J. S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$1,500. Offices, 1524 Chestnut street.

Mrs. Milton Campbell (O), 4401 Pine street. E. H. Jarvis (C), 408 South Nineteenth street. Cost, \$685. Dwelling, 4401 Pine street.

Samuel Crothers (O), 1825 Point Breeze avenue. Charles Walters (C), 525 South Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$1,050. Store and dwelling, 1712 South Twenty-third street.

Rev. Edmond F. Prendegast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. E. L. Cuthbertson (C), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, \$3,200. Rectory, Rector and Tower streets.

L. Koepman (O), 1624 Franklin street. L. Baskt (C), 1906 North Fourth street.

Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 819 Columbia avenue.

Penn Sugar Company (O), 1037 Delaware avenue. Guernsey O'Mara Company (C), North American Building. Cost, \$2,000. Machine shop, 1037 Delaware avenue.

J. Brodbeck (O), Twenty-sixth and Somerset streets. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling, Twenty-sixth and Somerset streets.

Board of Education (O), City of Philadelphia. E. H. Sturtz (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$3,000. School, Twenty-third and Federal streets. Cost, \$2,000. School, Fifteenth and Locust streets.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Broad Street Station. F. B. Clayton & Sons (C), 1227 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$10,000. Office building, Broad and Market streets.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

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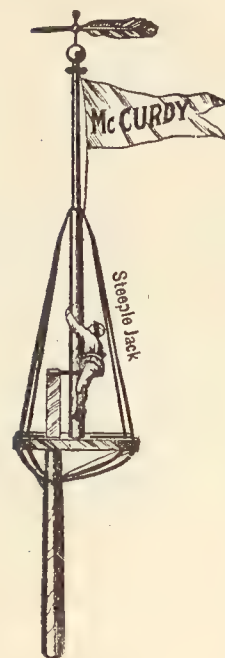
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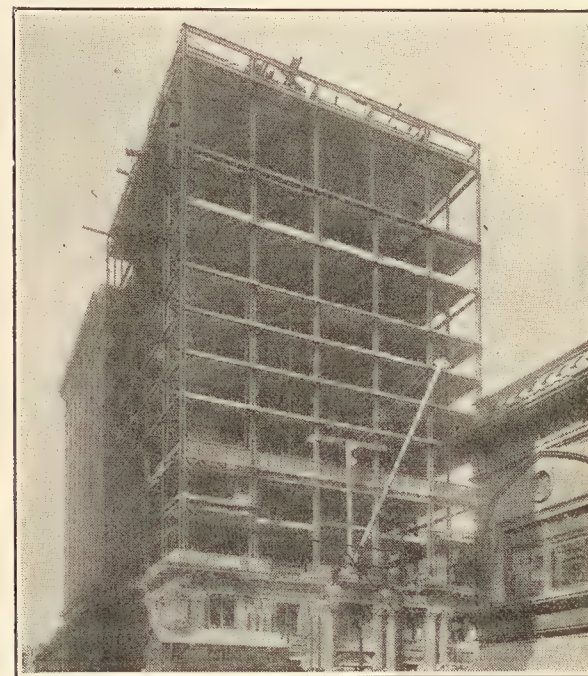
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SUPPORTING PARTY WALLS.

Where once buildings stood upon foundations that extended only to the frost line, the insatiable greed for space has led to burrowing forty or fifty feet below the surface, through solid rock, water-bearing sand and what not. This adds to the distraction of the party wall. Excavation, whether by dynamiting, caisson work or in just plain picking and shoveling, is a risk to the wall of brick and mortar. At the very least, it must be supported by "needles" until its foundation is reinforced and the new wall built. Blasting is always a game of chance. No human mind can foresee whether a blast will send a bit of stone four blocks down the street and hit a man on the head, or a horse on the back, caus-

ing a runaway; whether it will crack the rock obliquely, running under the building next door and leave it astride a yawning chasm, necessitating a cantilever support. And then when the dynamite has done its best and its worst, there remains the filling in of the chinks in the bed rock with cement or brick to bring the perpendicular surface plumb to the very inch.

In many instances, perhaps a majority, it would pay the builder of a modern skyscraper to tear down entirely the party wall and rebuild it at his own expense; he might sometimes better tear down and rebuild the entire building. If he could gain his neighbors consent, which is not easy; and it has sometimes been found to pay to build the new wall entirely outside the old, thus forfeiting the space of half the party wall where every inch has a calculable and considerable value.

These are some of the problems and part of the price of building progress, but they only serve to emphasize the great improvement in the material and methods of this generation over those of the past. Asked to epitomize the improvement, builders answer with one accord—Portland cement. This has made the steel frame possible, without which no skyscrapers. It has given brick a new lease of life, and increased the value of fireproof tile. In the construction of buildings of enormous cost everything which tends to greater permanency is of vital importance. It would be puerile to think that the last word has yet been spoken in construction methods, but the present generation has a right to considerable pride in its achievement—yet would it not be interesting to hear the comment and criticism of the next?—Melville McPherson in "Building Progress."

THE MADISON SQUARE TOWER IN SPAIN.

I have kept the unique wonder of Seville waiting too long already for my recognition, though in its eight hundred years it should have learned patience enough for worse things. From its great antiquity alone, if from nothing else, it is plain that the Giralda at Seville could not have been studied from the tower of the Madison Square Garden in New York, which the American will recall when he sees it. If the case must be reversed and we must allow that the Madison Square tower was studied from the Giralda, we must still recognize that it is no servile copy, but in its frank imitation has a grace and beauty which achieves originality. Still, the Giralda is always the Giralda, and though there had been no Saint Gaudens to tip its summit with such a flying-footed nymph as poises on our own tower, the figure of Faith which crowns it is at least a good weathervane, and from its office of turning gives the mighty bell-tower its name. Long centuries before the tower was a belfry it served the mosque, which the cathedral now replaces, as a minaret for the muezzin to call the faithful to prayer, but it was then only two-thirds as high.—W. D. Howells, in "Harper's Magazine" for June.

STAINED AND LEADED GLASS FOR THE HOUSE.

Among the architectural accessories that lend refinement to the dwelling house are to be considered windows of stained and leaded glass. Stained glass, as distinguished from leaded glass, is that material which depends primarily upon color for its effect, whereas leaded glass is dependent upon the lines of lead that form a patterned network to hold the bits of plain glass that compose the whole panel, and rarely contain color at all, although occasionally color is introduced in a slight degree into the decorative scheme.

There are, of course, certain rooms in the house where windows of stained glass will find their most appropriate setting. In the library—that is to say, in the room which is a real library—the stained glass window above the book shelves may form a most appropriate decorative feature, and while admitting a certain amount of light, will obviate the strong cross lights that would otherwise result from the use of windows throughout of clear glass. In some instances small window spaces above the book shelves have been filled by portrait heads in stained glass, and in other instances larger spaces have been occupied by landscape windows worked out with subdued or glowing tints, as good taste determines.

Hall, staircase and music room windows of stained glass are appropriate in the proper setting, and in town houses, where the rear of the dwelling has an unpleasant outlook and yet must give place to the dining room,

stained glass windows let in a sufficient amount of light and yet screen the undesirable view. Naturally one does not look for large figure composition in stained glass win-

dows intended for small rooms, for in this, with all other matters under the dictatorship of good taste, consistency must be studied and maintained.—“House and Garden.”

THE CONCISE SPECIFICATION

Timely Discussion of the Many Intricacies of a Well-Worn Subject

At the present time, when hustling is the order of the day, the desirability of adopting brevity in specification-writing is admitted by all engaged in building work; but if this end were attained either by ambiguity in description, or the omission of anything necessary to the due execution of the intended work, it would be disastrous to the interests of both client and builder, and inimical to the professional reputation of the architect who drafted the document. Only those having a thorough practical knowledge of building work should attempt specification-writing, and it is unfortunate that this experience is more likely to lead to prolixity than to brevity, for the many pitfalls known to the practical man can only be avoided by pointing them out, and he has to guard against them in a style of writing the reverse of concise.

It may therefore be taken for granted that the specification written by a competent architect will be long, for he will face difficulties in construction which would be avoided by a less capable man. Men frequently attempt to describe what they do not understand, and they usually become singularly dogmatic in the attempt. But the ordinary builder is not misled by such assurance, and, reading between the lines, he has no difficulty in assessing the architect's practical knowledge at its true value, and in acting accordingly. It follows that a specification for embodiment in any contract should be written by a man of extensive experience, who has the power to express himself clearly, tersely, and to the point. The certain sign of an amateur's work, in this way, is his constantly falling back on the expression “to be done to the satisfaction of the architect,” for if he does not clearly see what he wants, and is at a loss for words to describe it, this formula is a very present help in time of trouble for him and his like.

To acquire the knack of concise specification-writing is not easy, for, like Euclid, there is no royal road to it. Plodding, diligence, and close attention, under the direction of a competent man, where possible, are necessary to attain even to the rudiments of the art. Listening to professors who endeavor, by lecturing, to impart a knowledge of building construction sufficient to enable the student to write a specification, is fatuous, and to attend any technical school class with the same object in view is more so. It has been well said that if men took only half the trouble to go to heaven that they take to go to the

other place, their eternal happiness would be assured, and so it is with the subject under consideration. If a pupil devoted his energies to examining some building work in situ, and writing a description of it, instead of using the eyes and brains of others, he would acquire facility for the work in half the time he takes to gain a smattering of it in classes, or from professional lecturers. Suppose a student of building construction examined for himself, say, an internal door in a good house, and sketched what he saw in his notebook, how much more likely he would be to gain a knowledge of specifying such a door than if he listened to lectures, or attended technical classes, where it is explained by diagrams at second hand. Every house, with its offices, contains examples of different kinds of doors, and when a beginner has learned how to describe them concisely and accurately he may pass on to the windows, staircases, and floors, and thus, without leaving his own house, he can pursue an original line of study that will, if he is diligent, make him more than a match for the men trained in class rooms.

Some books have been published containing specifications for various buildings; but no work has yet been written on the art of specification-writing. The various styles of architecture have been lucidly described, and now that the ornamental portions of the art are so well illustrated in books and journals, it is surely not too much to expect that professors and masters of the subject will describe up-to-date methods of building construction, and so help us to live in the twentieth century, instead of harking back to others as old as 300 B. C. Few architects in good practice write the necessary specifications for their own buildings. This work is turned over to an assistant, or the quantity surveyor, and these documents are always regarded as nuisances; hence the present generation try to shirk the work by scribbling a belated description of it all over the drawings, and others press the quantities into service on a kind of condensed specification. With every care, accidental mistakes occur in the documents, and they invariably lead to a lawsuit, or, what is worse, to an arbitration, both of which are ruinously expensive, and satisfy no one but the lawyer.

When an architect is incompetent, he will entrench himself behind a series of general clauses, which may be interpreted to mean

anything or nothing; they are as vague as they are provoking, and this must always be the case where a man attempts to describe what he has no clear idea of. Architects should recollect that carelessness in specification-writing must of necessity leave the builder in doubt as to what is meant and this uncertainty will compel him to apply to the architect for some explanation of what is really the object of the doubtful clause, thus leading to an immense waste of time, besides worry, and, perhaps, loss of temper. Disputes sometimes arise on a building over the meaning of the drawings, but much more frequently over the specification, and if the architect carries everything with a high hand, and the builder feels aggrieved, then a state of things exists which is inimical to the execution of good work, and the employers must suffer. Every properly written specification should avoid all law terms, and this may be done by leaving the preparation of the contract to lawyers.

A specification may be divided into trades, such as Bricklayer, Mason, Carpenter, etc., or it may be arranged so as to deal with floors, roofs, walls, windows, doors, etc., all, of course, under different headings; but whatever plan is adopted, marginal references should always be employed, and numbered, for facilitating reference. A specification written en bloc is a nuisance, for the waste of time in looking for an item is often great, and it should be avoided. Marginal references are, in reality, a kind of index; but, if the references or the pages are numbered, a proper index should be made and bound up with the document.

The strangest thing in connection with specification-writing is that materials continue to be described as for use in a building when they may be seen in a state of decay all over the country. This looks as if an architect's experience died with him, and that the rising generation were in no way concerned about the failures of those who preceded them. Since master-men in the various trades have been supplanted by the general contractor, the specification has increased in bulk enormously, and the superintendence of the work has become a matter of the gravest anxiety. For once the architect certifies that the work is done according to the specification, he takes on himself the whole responsibility for the builder's shortcomings, and the cost of making good these failings may fall on the architect. Hence, some insist on having a clerk of works, and others will employ only builders they understand; in which latter case errors in the specification or omissions from the drawings will never be heard of. Specifications are very definite about the seasoning of timber and its freedom from sapwood, shake, and knots; but all such clauses are more honored in the breach than in the observance, and unseasoned timber, as well as that which is knotty and sappy, may be seen in use everywhere. This question of timber is most dif-

(Continued on page 385.)

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Editorial Comment

Our esteemed Pacific Coast contemporary, "The San Francisco Architect and Engineer," prints in the current number, a rather neat reminder suggestive of the doctrine of quid pro quo which should, but which, we are afraid, does not apply as between the architect and the trade publication which labors for the advancement of his profession. This reminder, printed under the heading "Tell the Advertiser Where You Saw It," runs as follows:

"Mr. Architect, when a new client comes to you unsolicited, very naturally one of the first things you want to know is who sent him. Is it not so?"

"Mr. Contractor, when an architect sends for you and asks you to figure work in his office, if you have never figured for him before and if you never asked him for that privilege it would be no more than human for you to wonder who recommended you, would it?"

"Now, then, we know that both the architect and the builder and a lot of other people, including prospective owners, bankers, real estate men, engineers and capitalists, read the advertisements in this magazine. They wouldn't be live wires if they didn't. By live wire we mean successful professional and business men. A man must read the advertisements nowadays if he wishes to keep abreast of the times. New devices continually are being perfected. New methods, too, are being followed. They may mean economy for the owner, greater efficacy for the builder and added glory for the architect.

"But how many who read the advertisements and profit by them think to say where they read them!"

"To go back to our opening paragraph—you, Mr. Architect, want to know who sent you your newest client, or you, Mr. Contractor, who stood sponsor for your ability—now our advertisers want to know—and are entitled to the information—where you heard about them. So next time you write or phone or call upon these firms who are helping to make possible this magazine that is working in your interests—don't forget to say 'I read it in The Architect and Engineer.'"

* * *

The suggestion implied in the extract quoted of an obligation resting upon the architect or the builder to pay to his trade organ the tribute of an occasional mention when it has been the means of directly influencing purchases is one that should be more generally heeded. It is a common occurrence for architects and builders to consult the "Guide's" pages when specifying certain lines. A word of credit to the "Guide" at the psychological moment would do the "Guide" an immense amount of good because it would supply to the advertiser in the most convincing fashion a direct evidence of the weight the "Guide" carries with its readers. In the vast majority of instances this credit is overlooked not because the architect or the builder seeks to deny it, but because in the rush and hurry of business lit-

tle courtesies of the kind are forgotten and the result is the advertiser finds himself unable to trace with any certainty to the "Guide" orders which have been influenced by its agency and is left in some doubt as to the value as a medium of a paper which has actually been bringing him excellent returns. It is so easy to write or to phone or to say, "I saw it in the 'Guide,'" that we venture to express the hope that our friends will observe this little formality from now on. Some of the best business the "Guide" carries has been due to the warm and we trust merited praise it has received at the hands of the architectural fraternity. Five times the present number of the "Guide's" pages wouldn't hold the business which would be ours were our friends always careful to award us the credit that is our due.

Won't you, dear reader, make a note from this time on to mention the "Guide" when you are about to buy goods to which your notice was directed by the "Guide's" advertising pages? Be pleased to understand that in boosting the "Guide," Mr. Architect and Mr. Builder, you are boosting your own publication, the "Guide" being committed to your interests and their advancement under every and all circumstances.

* * *

Despite all the loose and ill-considered talk heard about depressing conditions due to uncertainty regarding the tariff, business continues strong and confident in almost every avenue of the material trade. One of our exchanges interviewed the representatives of a number of the larger concerns here recently with a view to feeling out the pulse of the trade with reference to these tariff forebodings.

Three of the statements made reflect so wholesomely the sound and undisturbed attitude of the building material trades generally that we are moved to pass them on to our readers.

A. King Aitkin, advertising manager of the Trenton Potteries Company, speaking for this house, one of the largest in its line, that of sanitary clay products, remarks:

"Naturally a company doing the extensive business this one does would feel any effect of depression almost immediately, inasmuch as our goods are called for as building material. While the buying has been in smaller quantities, due, we suppose, to a little uncertainty as to the outlook, it does not seem to have diminished to any extent. We look for a good season, and do not see any reason to fear extensive retrenchment."

Charles A. Bloomfield, president of the New Jersey Clay Products Company, at Metuchen, N. J., says that his company has all the business it possibly can attend to for some months ahead, and it does not look for any change

for the worse this year, regardless of tariff legislation. Prices, he said, have practically been the same for the last eight months, and they are better than they were a year ago.

George A. Balz, manager of the Didier-March Company, is quoted as saying:

"Thus far we cannot say that we have felt any effect from contemplated tariff legislation. On the contrary, we are quite busy, and, in fact, considerably more so than we have been since last fall.

"We have noticed no marked change in the price of building materials other than those which might be expected as a result of the periodical fluctuation of the market."

That period in our development in which at the boo-boo of the tariff-tinkerer, everybody started on a hike to the tall trees seems to have passed away. Big business, while still more or less susceptible to tariff changes has learned to take care of itself. In any event it has gotten away from the period of blue funk and panic observable, twenty years back, at every mention of this stock American political bugaboo.

* * *

What the "Great White Plague" is to the human race, comments an exchange, electrolysis may be to the skyscraper. Just as the worm eats into the hull of the ship, so may stray electric currents disintegrate the texture of the steel fabric of the skyscraper, and when it does the disaster will be measured only in proportion to the height and population of the building. Harnessed electricity has proven itself civilization's greatest boon of the century, but stray electric currents may become a source of incalculable danger. As an illustration of the acknowledged danger of electrolysis, a bill was recently introduced in the City Council of Chicago, compelling the street railway companies to equip their plants with a "negative booster," at a cost estimated by the city authorities at approximately \$3,000,000, but estimated by the transit companies at \$20,000,000. This bill has been contested by the railway companies on the basis that its cost is confiscatory.

That electric currents have been escaping from various sources of public supply for some time has long been known. It is not infrequently that mechanics repairing gas and water pipes have received shocks from stray currents and gas escaping from broken pipes has been known to be ignited thereby. In the city of Chicago conditions are recognized. What they may be in New York we can only guess, but with wires of large voltage leading from central stations for the supply of light and power; third rails for the supply of the subway and elevated and intricate telephone, telegraph and other services, the leakage must be enormous. What damage is being done we cannot tell, but experts in Chicago reported that in one building examined, the steel columns were being disintegrated at the rate of a pound an hour, and it is hardly credible that New York and other large skyscraper centers are exempt.

A gruesome feature of the danger is that voltage is not essential to the accomplishment of these results, experiments having proven that even one volt can produce disintegration in either steel or wrought iron.

THE CONCISE SPECIFICATIONS.

(Continued from page 383.)

difficult to settle concisely in a specification, for all our soft building timber—that is to say, the greatest part of what is used—is called by some absurd name, and this name is not constant for that particular timber in any locality. For instance, nearly all ordinary building timber is "red;" sometimes it is "yellow;" again, it is "fir" or "deal;" or it may be "white," and this may mean Canadian or North of Europe spruce. Generally speaking, all soft woods used by builders are called by them either "red deal" or "white deal," and the public follow their example, though there never was such a tree as a "deal" tree. Pitch pine is, again, a vague term, for it may be applied to any timber rich in turps and resin; in fact, half a dozen varieties of the pine furnish the "pitch pin" of the States. How, then, in a concise specification, is the architect to describe the wood he wants? To call red deal or yellow deal "*Pinus sylvestris*" would be pedantic; to call it by its best-known name, "Scotch fir," would be incorrect, for it is not a "fir;" and there appears to be no way out of the difficulty but by using that name by which the timber is known in the place where the architect is going to use it. After years of technical schooling, many of our professional men, and others, appear to be wholly ignorant of the nature of timber. How, then, can they describe it concisely in their specifications?

Take, again, the commonest material used in building—namely, lime—for it is used alone and in combination with clay. How is it to be described correctly? And if it was so described, how many would understand what the architect meant? If an architect specified that the mortar was to be made with calcium oxide one part and silica three parts, what would the builder think of him? Yet this would be a correct description in many places. Surely, if an architect specified that only impure lime was to be used for mortar-making, people would think he was mad! Yet impure lime makes the best mortar, especially for brick or stone work in wet places, always assuming that the impurity is clay not exceeding one-quarter the weight of the pure lime. In fact, except for plastering, indoor work, and walls in dry places, pure lime is the worst lime that could be used. To make Portland cement, pure lime has to be made impure by the addition of clay, both being ground to an impalpable powder and calcined. Smeaton "discovered" blue lias lime; Vicat described how to make what is now called "Portland cement," and Aspdin patented and made money by it.

Looking down an ordinary specification, it

will be seen that some items have a purely legal bearing. These are "conditions of contract." Others describe the nature of the relation of builder and architect throughout the work. Some are of general import, and may be applied to any building, while others are special and can only apply to the building in hand. A specification may, therefore, with advantage be divided into four heads—namely, Legal, Personal, General Technical, and Special Technical. The first three might well be typed and kept for general use. The "special" claims must, of course, be written to suit each separate building. In building with bricks, English bond is generally considered the best, because in no part of the work does joint come over joint, and bricks need not be cut with the trowel to fill up the work, as in Flemish bond. But the writer has never seen a wall fail because it was built in this bond, and there are many such walls throughout the country. In engineering work English bond is usually employed, on account of its superior strength. Here, again, the concise specification-writer may be troubled in describing the bond he wants, for some builders assert that English bond is that with three courses of stretchers to one of headers, so that before being concise it would be well to know what others understand to be the meaning of the words about to be used.

It is most important to guard against dry-rot in a building, and the specification should provide for the ventilation of all spaces in floors and under floors where timber is employed; in fact, the architect should make such provision that the seasoning of the timber shall go on after it is fixed in the building, and in no case should it be exposed to damp, stagnant air. If it is, three or four years will be the limit of its existence as sound timber, even if it is pitch pine. The use of unseasoned wood in timbers that are not framed does not matter much; but in roof principals, and in joiner's work, it would be disastrous. To write a concise specification that shall at the same time be explicit is, we repeat, the work of a man who has had an extensive and wide practice, to which he has given his personal attention.—"The Building News" (Eng.).

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**The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for laboratory assistant in engineering, for men only, on July 2, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of laboratory assistant qualified in engineering, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Persons who desire this examination should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

**The annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held at Cooperstown, N. Y., during the week of June 23. The headquarters of the convention will be at the O-te-sa-ga, a new hotel thorough modern in its appointments and containing accommodations for 350 guests. Cooperstown is located at the foot of Otsego Lake and is ninety-two miles from Albany on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. It is noted as the home of James Fenimore Cooper, and the beauty of the lake and the surrounding hills has been immortalized in his "Leather Stocking" tales.

**Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, New York, delivered a lecture on modern architecture at the Royal Institute of British Architects on May 27. He said that in America they were often confronted with the fact that they had not an architecture of their own and throughout his address he emphasized the need of a style of architecture which would express the spirit of the age. Mr. Hastings prophesied that the time must come when architects of necessity would be educated in the style of their own time and expressed the belief that we should one day rejoice in the dawn of a modern renaissance, in which we should see the architect solving new problems and adapting his art to the honest and natural treatment of new material and conditions.

**American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, has been distributing among the trade an attractive "weight card of formed roofing and siding products" which it manufactures. The information is given in the shape of comprehensive tables clearly printed in full-face type and illustrated by means of diagrams showing measurements for roofing and siding.

**Tanney Brick Company has been incorporated at Albany to manufacture and deal in brick, pottery, tiles, stone and building, at Haverstraw, with Thomas F. Tanney, John Clark and William H. Bennett, all of Haverstraw, as directors. The attorney is Harvey DeBaun, Haverstraw, N. Y.

**Donn Barber, architect, of 25 East Twenty-sixth street, will move his offices on June 1 to the Architects Building, 101 Park avenue, northeast corner Fortieth street. Telephone, Murray Hill 3195.

**The February issue of the new house organ of the Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Company, Aurora, Ill., known as "Door-Ways," contains among other things brief reference to the business outlook; a likeness of Milton D. Jones, the secretary and treasurer of the company, together with a short sketch of his business career; illustrations of some of the company's leading specialties, and a short chapter of special interest to architects and builders dealing with accordion folding doors. A statement signed by the president and general manager of the company states that 1912 was the best year in point of sales in its history, while December business was larger than that of any previous month. The company enters 1913 with a larger volume of business in unfilled orders on its books than in any previous year, all of which is pointed out as the strongest kind of evidence that the company's products and its service meet the approval of its patrons.

**Paul Mertens, architect, who was recently appointed school architect by the Board of Education of Rahway, N. J., has opened offices in the First National Bank Building, Rahway.

**C. E. Lloyd, who now and for several years past has had large investments in Oak Lane, Philadelphia, suburban properties, on account of largely increased personal activities in the management thereof has removed his wholesale lumber office from North Philadelphia to Oak Lane, Philadelphia, where all correspondence, etc., will reach him, and his telephone numbers are Oak Lane Nos. 810 and 1003. While Mr. Lloyd will not maintain a headquarters at the North Philadelphia yard, as formerly, he still holds the property under the terms of a long lease and is prepared to take lumber on storage for parties desiring the use of such storage facilities in Philadelphia at a fair charge for the service, and can be addressed for that purpose as above. He will continue to conduct his wholesale lumber business from his Oak Lane address in conjunction with the management of his suburban real estate.

**The eight annual tournament of the Lumber Trade Golf Association, as per previous announcements, will be held at the Salisbury Golf Links, Garden City, L. I., on June 10 and 11, and the officers of the organization have everything in readiness for the event. The officials and Executive Committee and

Tournament Committee this year are as follows: President, H. C. Philbrick, Boston, Mass.; vice-president, E. B. Humphreys, Camden, N. J.; treasurer, W. H. Smedley, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Horace A. Reeves, Philadelphia. Executive Committee: A. W. Wistar, Philadelphia; H. C. Morse, Boston, and Arthur E. Lane, New York. Tournament Committee: E. B. Humphreys, chairman, Camden; Arthur E. Lane, New York, and H. C. Morse, Boston.

****B. P. Salmon**, headquarters 17 Battery Place, New York, who is acting as sales representative for very extensive lines of lumber, doors, sash, millwork, trim, etc., representing the G. A. Clark Company, Cream City Sash and Door Company, M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Iroquois Door Company, and the Sells Lumber and Manufacturing Company, has just closed a deal with the Crandall Panel Company of Brockton, N. Y., to represent them in the Metropolitan District, New Jersey and New England.

****The ninth annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association** was held at the Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La., on May 21, with a representative attendance. The business of the organization was transacted in one session, the following being a resume of the action taken:

Two new members were elected and the Association strongly endorsed the Newlands River Regulation Bill, which is referred to in special item elsewhere in this issue.

A. T. Gerrens, chairman; R. H. Downman, H. W. Hewes, S. M. Bloss, L. W. Gilbert and George E. Watson were elected delegates to attend the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association annual at Kansas City, June 3 and 4.

****The advisory committee appointed to consider the question of limiting the height of buildings hereafter to be erected in New York City** has opened permanent headquarters at 115 Broadway. Edward M. Bassett, late of the Public Service Commission, is chairman, and George B. Ford is secretary. Much to the surprise of Borough President McAneny and all concerned, it was ascertained by a vote in the committee that all the nineteen members are predisposed in favor of limitation.

****The Alcott-Ross Company** has been split up and companies are now known as J. Anderson Ross, Inc., and W. K. Alcott & Co. The Ross Company will occupy 2901-2921 North Broad street, and the Alcott Company, the down-town plant at Eighteenth and Washington avenue, Philadelphia. James Shaw and Samuel Alcott have retired from the business, which will be continued, each concern proceeding as when they were a branch.

****The regular spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association** was held May 22 at the headquarters, 66 Broadway, New York City, there being present President Nelson H. Walcott, of Providence; Vice-President Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa, and W. W. Knight, of Indianapolis; F. E. Parker, of Saginaw, and B. F. Betts, of Philadelphia, the

entire Executive Committee. Mr. W. E. Chamberlain, of Boston, chairman of the Special Membership Committee, was also present. The committee went over all the activities of the association prior to a meeting of the trustees to be held the following day.

The trustees met on the 23d with the following present: Lewis Dill, Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Prescott, Jr., Cleveland, O.; W. W. Knight, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. C. Rice, Springfield, Mass.; M. E. Preisch, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; F. E. Parker, Saginaw, Mich.; G. C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.; F. W. Cole, New York City; M. M. Wall, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. R. Babcock, Pittsburgh, Pa.; N. H. Walcott, Providence, R. I.; O. O. Agler, Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Robertson, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Randall Williams, Philadelphia.

The lumber yard at the intersection of Brown street, Lehigh avenue and the Reading Railway, in the Thirty-eighth Ward, directly opposite the Philadelphia ball grounds, has been conveyed by John J. Ternan and Malachi White to the Haney-White Company, who own the adjoining plot on Broad street, 50x 261 feet. The plot, which was conveyed for a nominal consideration, has frontages of 20 feet on Lehigh avenue, 320 feet on Broad street, and 395 feet on the Reading Railway. The assessed value is \$47,000.

****The group of buildings now centering within a stone's throw of the City Hall, Philadelphia**, in every direction is fast becoming one of the most notable to be found assembled in such a comparatively small area anywhere in this country. Two new hotels of magnificent proportions are shortly to open their doors to guests, while the capacity of a third is to be more than doubled by the addition of an annex. Now comes the announcement that the Masons will erect a club house of luxurious accommodations at an expense of three-quarters of a million dollars, just below Walnut on Broad street, which will give a further impetus to the growth in that locality.

****Jesse T. Vodges**, chief engineer of Fairmount Park, turned over completed to the Bureau of City Property, on Monday, the greatly improved plaza at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch streets.

When it finally was decided, several months ago, to improve the lot, Director of Public Works Cooke appealed to the Park Commission to supervise the betterment. For slightly more than \$4,000, the ground was graded and leveled, curbing was placed on three sides; asphalt walks were laid, substantial grass sodding was put in place and shrubbery was planted. Chief Vodges gave the alterations his personal attention and brought a force of landscape gardeners and expert tree men from the Park to do the work.

The Bureau of City Property will maintain the place as a city park.

One feature of the improvement was the removal of advertising signs which covered the wall adjoining building on Arch street. The Art Jury had a hand in this feature. Efforts are now being made to have signs removed also from the property on the south of the plot, on Broad street.

WHAT IS AN ENGINEER?

By E. N. Percy.

Of the four leading professions practiced in the civilized world, namely—Ministry, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the latter has the least standing to-day, although the nobility of its calling ranks favorably with that of any of the other professions. This lack of respected eminence is due to several causes, having their origin in the ancient custom of despising the man who works with his hands. The immediate and most important reason existing at the present time is the fact that while a member of the clergy must prove himself worthy and obtain certain licenses and diplomas, a member of the legal profession must establish himself before the bar and a Doctor of Medicine must be licensed by his government before they can practice their respective professions, an engineer is free to represent himself as such to the public regardless of his training.

The training of the three great professions just mentioned must be both academic and practical before they are permitted to practice.

The word "Engineer" is generally used to-day as a misnomer, conveying no information whatever.

Jones & Smith, who a few years ago were respectable and prosperous tinsmiths, have blossomed out as ventilating engineers without any known additions to their previous engineering knowledge acquired in the tin shop.

Mr. X., who for many years conducted a reliable draftsman and blue-print business, has announced himself as a civil engineer, despite the fact that the extent of his outdoor experience has been an annual vacation of two weeks.

Frank Brown, who was chief engineer of the Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Building for the last fifteen years, has taken up consulting engineering notwithstanding that he has never designed an engine and could not do so if he wished, and has never built one.

Professor Z., of the Baptist College of Engineering, who elucidates equations for the benefit of embryo engineers, has opened consulting engineering offices in spite of the fact that he could not tell a file from a drill, and had never had a pair of calipers in his hands.

The truth of the matter is, in the writer's opinion, that a true engineer, whether civil, mechanical, electrical or of some other branch of industry, is a man trained practically and academically in all the branches of his specialty, and thoroughly qualified thereby to perceive the particular type of design required for his problem, to make that design, to personally supervise the construction in accordance with that design, instructing less expert workmen, how to perform their tasks with the tools necessary, to assemble the elements of this design into an entirety and finally with his own hands or under his experienced supervision place the entirety in operation and operate the same to the satisfaction of all concerned.

If a man is able to perform one branch only of these various phases of engineering he is not an engineer, but a specialist of limited capacity, of limited opportunity or limited experience, it being conceded that it takes an exceptional man to make a good engineer just as it takes an exceptional man to make a good minister, lawyer or doctor. He must have the character and perseverance to properly serve his time practically and academically at his profession. He must have the memory, reasoning power and initiative necessary to the great work of creation, execution and operation incidental to engineering problems.

If a man is skilled in shop work only he is not an engineer but a mechanic, artisan or fitter and may well be proud of his calling provided he can do his work well.

If a man is skilled in draftsmanship he is not an engineer, but a draftsman. A draftsman should have a technical education, but this by no means makes him an engineer since his judgment is comparatively worthless outside of the realm of equations, curves and academic data. For instance, in the design of concrete, cast iron, piping and many other branches of engineering, academic education plays a comparatively small part, the designer being absolutely dependent upon his judgment which in turn is the fruit of actual experience with these materials and can be derived in no other reliable manner. Therefore, the academic draftsman, no matter what his education, is not a reliable designer. On the other hand neither can the draftsman who has served his time in the shop and the foundry or the steel works, but is practically without technical education, be a reliable designer for the reason that a great deal of work, such as the proportioning of fitted parts, design of structural steel, prospective pressures, stresses, etc., can only be arrived at through the medium of technical work. Such a man is not a reliable designer under circumstances in which his work will be confined to detailing or copying the designs of others with such minor alterations as lie within the scope of his personal experience.

The proper training of an engineer is a problem which each man should solve for himself and in doing so should seek the advice of disinterested parties for the reason that experience and education in the various branches of his chosen profession are acquired from institutions which have in every case a view-point of their own. A university with its renowned teachers, its laboratories, its methods of super-scientific methods of approaching all problems, its horror of empirical methods, while offering what is probably the best possible mental discipline that a young man can have, holds the future engineer's ideas along channels that are a little narrow when in the commercial world. To illustrate this point—it is the experience of practically every technical student to learn the last possible word in the design of machinery or structures for economy of operation. His first experience in the industrial

world is to learn that in the vast majority of cases economy of operation is a minor consideration and initial investment a very big consideration. Furthermore he learns that the power plant, to which he has devoted so many years of study, is a minor part of, for instance, a shoe factory, and the shoe machine, about which he never learned anything, he is asked to improve and simplify, in order to increase production.

It is not the purpose of this article to criticise any institution and last of all our sources of learning, but merely to make certain statements in the endeavor to define an engineer. The only way to obtain practical experience is to apprentice one's self in a shop or on a pile driver or in an electrical plant or with a gang of laborers according to the branch of the profession in which a man may engage. With the apprentice system it is an unfortunate fact that the seeker for information and experience must suffer from economic conditions, that is to say, employers use apprentices not for the purpose of educating them for the shop, but as a means to obtain cheap labor, and in most shops an apprentice will be paid as little as it is possible to obtain an apprentice for, and they are usually kept on one task as long as possible with a view to increasing their production. Their experience on one task is entirely out of proportion to the time necessary for obtaining a knowledge of the same. This is particularly so with young men whose minds have been thoroughly trained and who tend to grasp the details of practical experience more quickly than the untrained apprentices. It is a well known fact a bright apprentice with from one year to two years' experience can leave and get a position at another shop for three or four dollars a day and thereby prove that he is worth that amount of money to his original employer. It is also a well-known fact that the shop which trains an apprentice will never pay him as much upon the completion of his apprenticeship as will another shop. At the same time they will take in an outside apprentice for more money. This is based purely and simply upon the idea that "a prophet hath no honor in his own country."

Therefore, cannot the various engineering societies determine upon a standard which shall define the engineer as a man who is trained in all branches of his profession, requiring that other members of the engineering society shall be known in accordance with their training as technical experts, artisans or fitters, operators, constructors, and honored as such in their respective branches, and to be known by two or three names as they progress from one department to another; that is to say, draftsman and machinist, mechanic and operator, tinsmith and ventilating mechanic. Reserve the honored term of engineer for those who are engineers and can, as stated above, conceive a design suited to a condition, make that design, build the structure to that design and place it in operation. Cannot engineers work together

to have this status recognized and legalized by the federal government with proper penalties for misuse of the term, making the engineer a man who is respected by every member in every branch of his profession because he is equally skillful with any of them.

It is a common expression in this day and age to hear that young engineers are a "drug on the market," and it is the truth with this qualification; they are not engineers. The shops are graduating men every day who call themselves engineers, when they are in reality machinists, unable to operate a large power plant. One of the finest training schools in the world, namely the Merchant Marine, is yearly licensing through the federal government competent young men as engineers, who are perfectly qualified to operate large power plant and in most cases are able to build them because of the necessary previous training in a shop, but are utterly incapable of designing same, forecasting results or even of analyzing sources of loss in engines. Such men are to be honored in their profession as skilled and licensed operators, but it is not proper to call them engineers any more than we would call a nurse or a skilled hospital attendant a doctor.

As engineering is practiced to-day in its higher branches, a brilliant academic man will as a rule co-operate with a brilliant practical man to bring about a desired result, neither one of whom could go ahead alone; but it frequently happens that one is acting for the buyer and the other for the seller, and it is only human that personal jealousies shall arise between men so differently trained, neither of whom is willing to concede, as a rule, that he lacks the particular training which has been the lot of his colleague, and it would be much better if one man had the complete training.—E. N. Percy, in "San Francisco Architect and Engineer."

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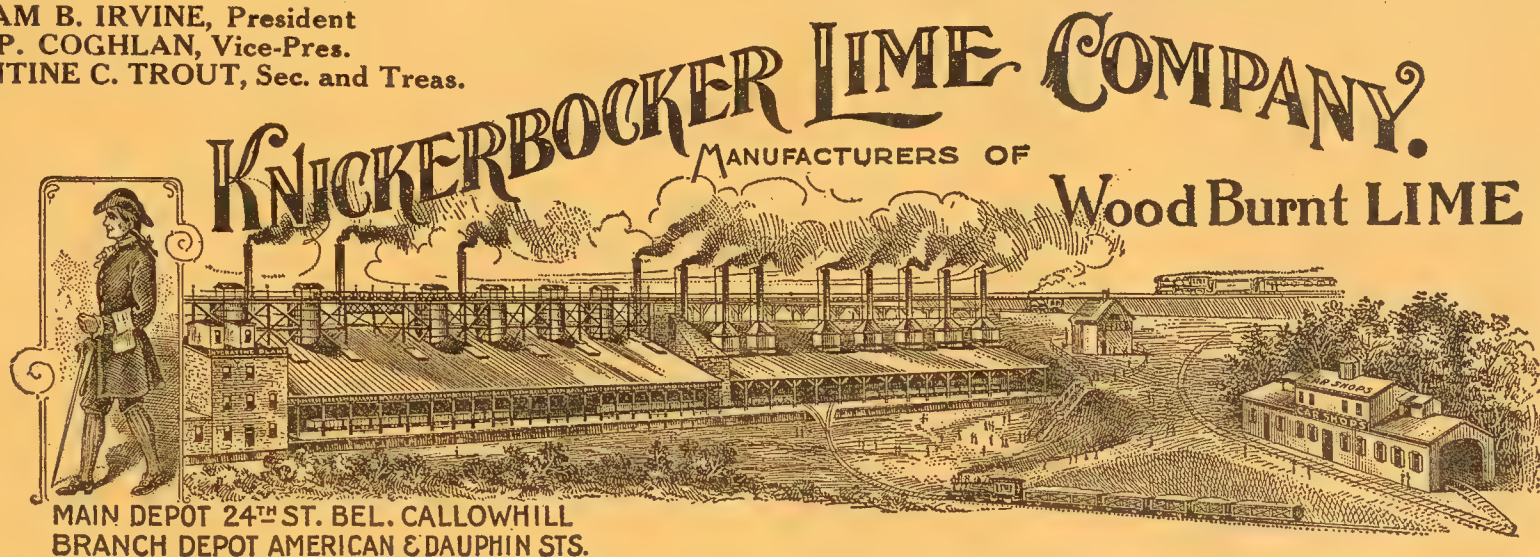
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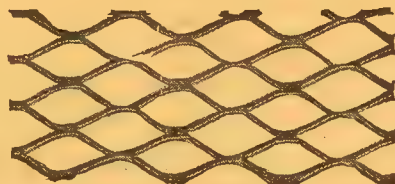
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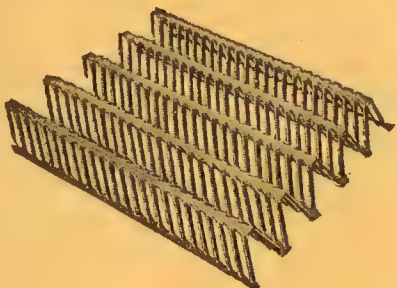
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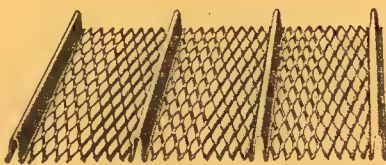


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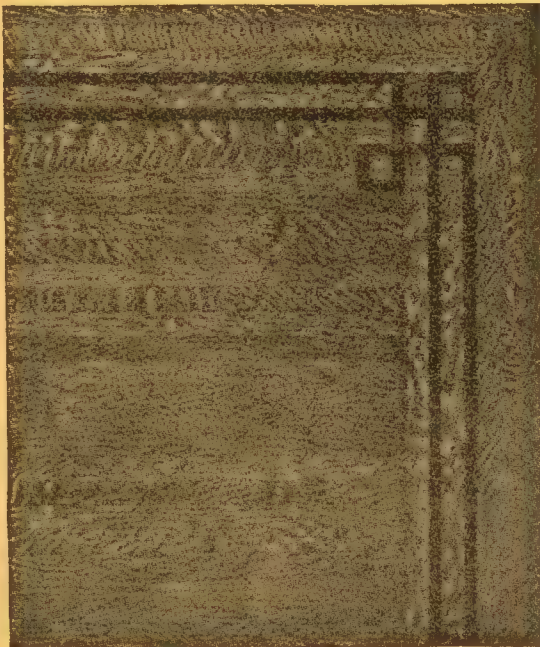
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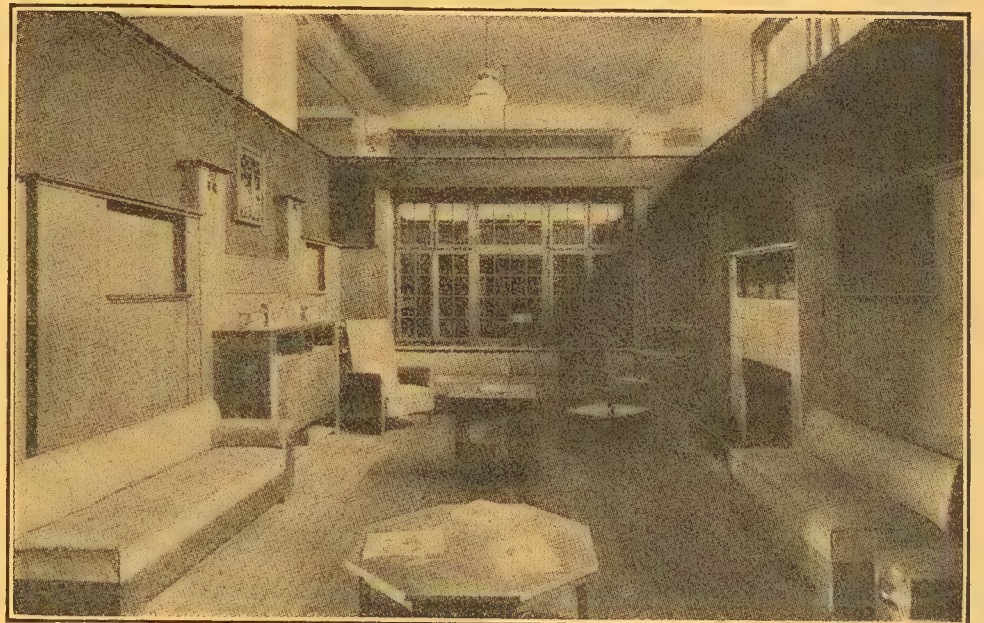
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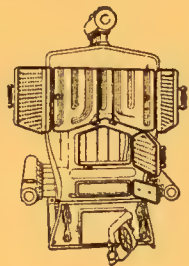
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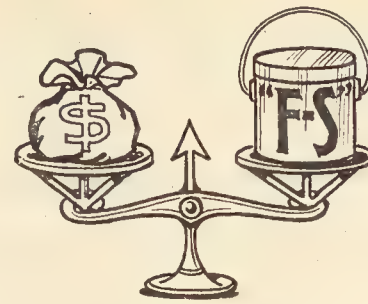
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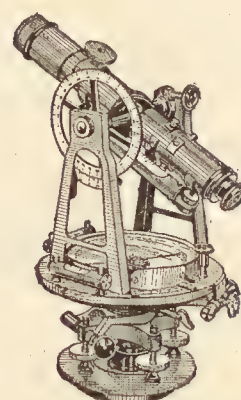
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913.

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College, Princeton, N. J. Architect, T. H. Poole & Co., 13 West Thirtieth street New York City. Owner, St. Joseph's College, care of Patrick McHale, Princeton, N. J. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories, 75x233 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat, reserved), waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal vtreproofing. Architect taking bids due June 21. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2333 North Park avenue. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Walter B. Winstock. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architect taking bids due June 18. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; W. E. Rees, Betz Building; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue.

Dairy Buildings (2), Dreer and Coral sts. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Harbison Dairies, 2015 Coral street. Brick and concrete, two and three stories, 120x160 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, enamel brick, waterproofing. Plans in progress.

Church, Twelfth and Oak Lane avenue. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Tenth and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane. Owner, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Rev. W. S. Catlett, 6701 North Sixth street. Granite and limestone, two stories, 55x82 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architect taking bids due June 25. The following are figuring: Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; John Morrow, Oak Lane; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Residence, Merion, Pa. \$12,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, John Jacobs, care of Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Company, River road, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (alt.), 713 Chestnut street. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street.

Owner, Bank of Commerce, 624 Chestnut st. Stone, two stories, 30x173 feet. Consists of general remodeling of interior. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days. (Note change.)

Factory (add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Collings Carriage Company, 108 North Front street, Camden. Brick, three stories, 18x68 feet, new addition and boiler room, fireproofing, slag roof. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: Henry J. Brown Company, Heed Building; J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street; J. W. Draper, 1445 Mt. Ephraim avenue, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Merion, Pa. \$10,000. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, W. B. Tracy, Lafayette Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 28x44 feet, tile roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due June 18. A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villa Nova, Pa. Architects, Broekie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Alfred P. Morris, Villa Nova, Pa. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.; G. L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1128 Callowhill street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, James A. Humphreys, 1012 Callowhill street. Consists of new front and one-story addition, 18x75 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, M. J. Comerford, Ridley Park, Pa. Hollow tiled plaster, two and one-half stories, 50x40 feet, shingle roof, warm air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Home Building, Johnson and Jefferson streets. Architects, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Presser Home for

Retired Musicians, Theodore Presser, 1712 Chestnut street. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 130x128 feet, concrete fireproofing, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in ten days.

Residence, Brookline, Pa. Architect, Le Roy B. Rothschild, Bulletin Bldg. Owner, L. J. Levy Stock Exchange Building. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Residences (24), Aramingo avenue and Ann street. Private plans. Owner, Frank M. Faulkner, 2331 East Allegheny avenue. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam and hot air heating. Owner is taking sub bids.

Residence, Merion, Pa., \$10,000. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, name withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 28x44 feet, tile roof, electric light, hot air heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), 1914-16 South Seventeenth street. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, Morris Weiss, on premises. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking bids June 20th. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street are figuring.

Store and Factory (alt. and add.), 140 North Eighth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Pine Bros., on Premises. Brick, 4 stories, electric lighting, slag roof. Architects taking bids due July 21st. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street.

Telephone Exchanges (alts.) (13). Various locations. Architects, private plans. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and stone, one, two and three stories, electric light, steam heat, fireproofing, concrete, fire escapes, metal windows. Owners taking bids due June

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26th. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, W. E. Groben, 1021 Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. E. K. Groben, Oak Lane, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, oak floors. Architect taking bids due June 21st. The following are figuring: W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street, Oak Lane Park Guilding Co., Oak Lane, Pa.; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; F. R. Hill, Oak Lane, Pa.; W. C. Wright, 22 Harvey street; Penna. Construction Co., 1715 Sansom street.**Residence**, Villa Nova, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, H. L. Walker, care Brown Bros., 328 Chestnut street. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 35x50 feet, wing 25x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due June 18th. The following are figuring: M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; T. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.**Warehouse**, Royersford, Pa. Architect, J. Vincent Poley, 162 Second avenue, Royersford, Pa. Owner, Buckwalter Stove Co., Royersford, Pa. Brick, fireproof, five stories, 75x80 feet, tin roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids due June 18. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. Mowrey, Royersford, Pa.; Beard Construction Co., Reading, Pa.; W. H. Wiand, Pottstown, Pa.; Penna. Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street.**Chapel**, Logan, Pa. Architect, A. A. Richter, Reading, Pa. Owner, Belfield United Evangel Church, Rev. S. H. Chubb, on premises. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due June 23. The following are figuring: T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.**Picture Theatre**, Broad and Federal streets. Architects, private plans. Owner, I. O. O. F. Hall Association, Broad and Federal streets. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 69x92 feet, slag roof, marble interior (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids due June 19. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.**Infirmary**, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifteenth

street. Owner, Jewish Sanitarium for Consumptives. Brick and frame, one story, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, consists of administration building, power house, dining room addition and shack. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Dog Kennels and Puppy Houses, Broomall, Pa. Architects, Ballinger and Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, T. P. Hunter, on premises. Brick, one story, slate roof (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids due June 18. The following are figuring: G. W. Grover, Morton, Pa.; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1125 Brown street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; F. L. Hocver & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; William R. Brown, 2145 East Firth street; Turner Concrete Steel Co., 1713 Sansom street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street.**Residence (Alt. and add.)**, Elkins Park, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, H. P. Orlemann, Elkins Park, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories, 16x30 feet, shingle roof, vapor heat, electric light, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.**Residence**, Riverton, N. J. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Henry Clifton, Riverton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 26x56 feet, slate and shingle roof, electric lighting (heating reserved). Architect taking bids due June 23. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; J. S. Rogers Co., Moorestown, N. J.; Geo. W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; D. E. Boyer Co., 523½ Arch street, Camden, N. J.; Stewart L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.; Garrett P. Logan, Beverly, N. J.; J. Paul Emery, Winfield, Pa.**Hospital**, 532 and 534 Spruce street. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owner, Jewish Maternity Hospital, care of Ed. Brylawski, 636 West Cliveden street, Germantown. Brick and limestone, 4 stories, 46x97 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, fireproof, concrete and hollow tile. Architects taking bids due June 24. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; M. Schmidt, 1308 North Sixteenth street; Geo.**ORIENTAL RUGS**
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A. Fuller, Morris Building; H. C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; Thos. Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; Jas. Johnson, 1721 Ludlow street; R. J. Whiteside, 2115 Wallace street; Chas. McA. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architect, D. T. Lang, Audubon, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, care of Wm. Henry, Jr., Dist. Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Owners taking bids due June 23, 8.30 P. M. Owners taking bids due June 23. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, are figuring.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, Board of Education, care of Wm. Henry, Jr., Dist. Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Owners taking bids due June 23, 8.30 P. M. Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, 1632 Market street. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, Daniel Dever, 1636 Market street. Brick, one story, 36x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), 1334 Arch street. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owner, Albert M. Greenfield, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.), Sixth and Vine streets. Architect, J. E. Jackson, 727 Walnut street. Owner, R. M. Shenkin, 4614 Baltimore avenue. Brick, 4 stories. Owner will sublet all contracts.

School, Yardley, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, School Board, care of T. Sidney Cadwallader, Yardley, Pa. Stone, one story, 30x70 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids due June 23. The following are figuring: P. J. O'Neill, Yardley, Pa.; B. F. Livezey, Yardley, Pa.; A. S. Hibbs, Fallsington, Pa.; F. H. Ewald, Morrisville, Pa.; J. Harper Clayton, Trenton, N. J.; Harvey E. Girton, Newtown, Pa.; John LaRue, Newtown, Pa.; John Lee, Yardley, Pa.; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Residences (36), Sixtieth and Washington avenue. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Clarence R. Siegel, Forty-sixth and Larchwood avenue. Brick and plaster, two stories, 16x45 feet, tile and slag roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors, electric light. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Stable and Office, Eighteenth and Porter

streets. Architect, A. J. Stewart, Jr., 2526 N. Orkney street. Owners, Crean Bros., on premises. Brick, two stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids due June 19. The following are figuring: Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence, Midvale avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtree, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, P. H. Kelly, Lippincott Building. Brick, three stories, 16x55 feet, slag roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Bids in one week.

Store (alt. and add.), 1424 Chestnut street. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Jacob Reed & Sons, on premises. Brick, consists of interior alterations and additions, electric light. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Fraternity House, Thirty-sixth and Locust streets, Phila. Architect, Lester Kintzing, 7 West Forty-second street, New York city. Owner, Delta Upsilon, care of Mr. Hopkins, 3610 Walnut street. Brick and stone, three stories. Plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Filbert streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Harry C. Kahn, on premises. Brick, six stories (heat and light reserved), consists of general alterations and addition (interior), new bulk windows. Architects have received bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 212 East Girard avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Frank M. Ross, 206 East Girard avenue. Brick, two stories, electric light, hot air heat. Owners taking bids due June 14. Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street, are figuring.

School, Huntingdon, Pa. Architect, J. H. Hall, Huntingdon, Pa. Owner, Board of Education, Huntingdon, Pa. Brick, two stories, 52x140 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat reserved). Owners taking bids due June 19. H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, is figuring.

Building (No. 6), Girard College. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Trustees of Girard College. Brick and stone, three stories, copper and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior and exterior. Architect has received bids.

Store and Office Building, Vineland, N. J. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Vineland Trust Co., Vineland, N. J. White Vermont marble and brick, three stories, 24x99 feet, Foster waterproof promenade, tile roof, electric light, vapor heat, hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking revised bids due June 21. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

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Residence, St. Martins, Pa., \$20,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Thomas G. Stackhausen, North American Building. Brick, marble trimmings, three stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines.

X-Ray Laboratory, Seventeenth and Cherry streets, \$5,000. Architect, R. E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Consists of new X-ray room. Architect taking bids, due June 18th. The following are figuring: A. MacTavish, 1513 Pine street; H. S. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Mercantile Building (alt. and add.), 250-254 North Broad street. Architect, G. F. Pawling, Eng., Broad and Vine streets. Owner, Louis J. Bergdoll, Sixteenth and Callowhill streets. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, steam heat, slag roof, electric light, hollow tile and concrete, fireproofing, steel sash. Builder,

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George F. Pawling & Co., Broad and Vine streets, is taking sub-bids.

Convent, Third and Ritner streets. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, on premises. Brick, three stories, 55x95 feet, tile and slag roof, steam heat, electric light. Plans in progress.

Church, Twelfth and Oak lane avenue. Architect, E. C. Hussey, Tenth and Sixty-ninth avenue, Oak Lane, Pa. Owners, Oak Lane Baptist Church, Oak Lane, Pa. Granite, limestone, two stories, 55x82 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids, due June 25th. Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; F. R. Hill, Oak Lane; John Morros, Oak Lane, Pa.; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Frank Heavner, Norristown, Pa.; John Dagney, Oak Lane, Pa.; C. L. Hemmerley, Oak Lane, Pa.; J. Sims Wilson Co., 1125 Brown street, are the complete list of bidders figuring.

Store Building, 247-249 North Twelfth street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, two stories, 93x36 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Architect taking bids, due June 20th. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Fred Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), Edgewater Park, N. J. Architect, J. F. Street, Drexel Building. Owner, F. W. Thacher, on premises. Frame, three stories, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architect taking bids, due

June 19th. The following are figuring: G. D. Logan, Beverley, N. J.; Dubell & Brammel, Burlington, N. J.; H. H. Williams, Burlington, N. J.

Picture Theatre, Fortieth and Market streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Knickerbocker Theatre Company. Brick, terra cotta and plaster, two stories, 100x200 feet, tile and slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Builder, H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is taking sub-bids.

Picture Theatre, Northeast Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 43x105 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, North Willow Grove, Pa. Architect, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. Hubbard, Willow Grove. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 25x30 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, artesian well. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Shenandoah, Pa. Architect, H. D. Dagit, 411 Walnut street. Owner, P. J. Ferguson, Shenandoah, Pa. Brick, four stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owner taking bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, C. S. Parker, 1227 West Hilton street. Owner, E. H. Hedley, 20 South Twelfth street. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architect taking bids, due June 18th. H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue, is figuring.

Residences (21), Fisher and Camac streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, J. M. Faust, 258 West Erie avenue. Brick, two stories, 16y35 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Oak Lane, Phila. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, W. L. Brown, 3d, 4524 Chestnut street. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 39x46 feet, shingle roof, electric light, red oak floors (vacuum heating reserved). Contract awarded to John Morrow, York road and Wilson street.

Lodge Building, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Improved Order of Red Men, Agawan Tribe, No. 279. Stone, two stories, 46x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to C. J. Kemmerer, Ambler, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Samuel N. Magill, 401 Race street. Stone, two and one-half stories, consists of interior alterations and additions, hot water heat, electric light. Contract awarded to J. H. Dagney, Oak Lane, Pa.

Stores (3) (alt. and add.), Juniper and

Market streets. Architects, W. H. Hoffman Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Finance Co. of Penna. Brick, four stories, 21x54 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Contract awarded to Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Picture Theatre, Fifty-first and Baltimore avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Chas. Segall, 608 South street. Brick, one story, 40x100 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Con-

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1338 WALNUT ST. PHILA., PA.

tract awarded to N. Raidman, 5944 Walnut street.

Church, Bay View, Pa. Architect, C. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Lower Northampton Baptist Church, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 50x85 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to H. B. Pilchard, Pocomoke City, Md.

Residences (4), Crefelt street, Chestnut Hill. Architect, R. Goodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. Geo. Woodward, North American Building. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Residences (alts.), Strafford, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Chas. W. Baily, 36 South Fifteenth street. Consists of general interior alterations. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. Wells Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, C. H. Ludington, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, three stories, 34x30x56 feet, electric lighting, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, marble interior. Contract awarded to H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street.

Clubhouse, Langhorne, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa. Stone, frame and plaster, two and one-half stories, 60x140 feet, shingle roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Angelo Di Renzo, Bristol, Pa.

Residences (5), Haverford, Pa., \$35,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, McIlvain & Co., Land Title Building. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting (heating not decided). Contract awarded to Graham-Campion Co., Heed Building.

Rectory (add.), Third and Ritner streets, \$3,000. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel R. C. Church, Rev. Jas. Dalton, 2319 South Third street. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Wm. R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street.

Warehouse, Camden, N. J. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Ronalds & Johnson, 139 North Seventh street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 83x117 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Barclay White & Co., Perry Building.

Car Shelter, Broad and Lehigh avenue. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Phila. & Reading R. R. Co., Reading Terminal. Brick, one story, 14x48 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Church (alt. and add.), Franklin and Church streets, Frankford. Architects, E.

F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, St. Joachim's R. C. Church, on premises. Stone, one story, consists of new sanctuary and other interior alterations, marble. Contract awarded to Jas. Murphy, Thirty-fifth and Powelton avenue.

College Buildings (alts.), Girard College, Philadelphia. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Bldg. Owner, Stephen Girard Estate, Lafayette Building. Consists of alterations to Buildings, No. 8, Main Building, Mechanical School, Shop and Foundry, Propagating House, Tunnel Waterproofing. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Bldg. Contract for Buildings Nos. 5, 7, 10 awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building.

Residence, Frankford, Phila. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Linford Rowland, 1211 Harrison street. Frankford, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x50 feet; wing, 15x18 feet; shingle roof, hot air heating. Contract awarded to C. West & Co., 1034 Herbert street, Frankford.

Signal Tower, North Phila. Junction. \$10,000. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Broad Street Station. Hollow tile or brick, two stories, 20x36 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building.

Shelter Sheds, North Phila. Junction. Architect, W. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Broad Street Station. Brick, steel and galvanized iron, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Brann & Stuart, Arcade Bldg.

Dormitory, Overbrook, Pa., \$80,000. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pa. Stone, reinforced concrete floors, fireproof, three stories, 40x200 feet, slate roof (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Church (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Tasker streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. H. Hill, 2506 South Seventeenth street. Brick, brownstone trimmings, one story, slag and tin roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Residences (2), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, frame, brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof. Contract awarded to J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue.

Dye House (add.), Seventeenth and Melon streets. Architect, Werner Trumbauer, Crozer Building. Owners, A. F. Bornot Bros., Seventeenth and Fairmount avenue. Brick, one story, 25x25 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street.

Permits for New Buildings.

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Lang & Karpeles (O), 146 East Cheltenham avenue. George A. Boyd (C), 1822 Erie avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Apartment house, brick, two stories, 58x155 feet, 142 East Cheltenham avenue.

H. T. Saunders (O), 31 South Eighteenth street. Oak Lane Park Building Co. (C), Oak Lane. Cost, \$15,000. Dwelling, three

stories, 49x31 feet, Walnut lane and Morris street.

Charles P. Brady (O), Parrys lane and Rising Sun. F. S. McVaugh (C), 724 Rising Sun avenue. Cost, \$5,000. One dwelling, 2½ stories, 31x33 feet, Eighty-seventh and Vincent avenue.

William J. Spencer (O), 234 West John-

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son street. J. F. McCorkell (C), 2104 North Fifth street. Cost, \$4,800, two stores, brick, one story, 46x126 feet, 5269-71 Germantown avenue.

E. T. Biddle (O), 1010 Cherry street. George L. Sipps (C), 912 Locust street. Cost, \$11,000. Office, brick, two stories, 21x115 feet, 210 South Seventh street.

Mark Haller (O), 2123 South Fourth street. Cost, \$2,500. One store and dwelling, two stories, 16x30 feet, Fourth and Cantrell streets. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x26 feet, Fourth and Cantrell streets. Cost, \$5,000. One store and dwelling. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling.

William Braunwarth (O), 1320 Dover street. \$2,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x46 feet, Fifth and Lindley avenue.

Morris Brodesky (O), 7936 Lyons avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two

stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-first and Madison avenue.

B. Isenberg (O), 6017 Ditman street. Cost, \$8,400. Six dwellings. Brick, two stories, 15x24 feet, Hannell and Jackson streets.

F. Griffiths Tait (O), 133 South Twelfth street. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x27 feet, Alden and Cherry streets.

R. J. Magnany (O), 3222 E street. H. Moyer (C), 2029 E. Wishart street. Cost, \$5,600. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x26 feet, Multer and Somerset streets. Cost, \$5,800. Four dwellings.

J. Weinreich & Bros. (O), 1121 Fairmount avenue. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$7,500. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 37x78 feet, 1121-23 Fairmount avenue.

James McCray (O), 1313 Arch street. Cost, \$22,500. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x48 feet, 104-6-8-10 East Moreland avenue.

Alexander Moyer (O), Eighty-sixth and Grovers avenue. James Jones (C), Eighty-fourth and Baltimore avenue. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eighty-fourth and Avenue G.

L. Rowland, Jr. (O), 1213 Harrison street. C. West (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$13,000. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 25x48 feet, Castor road and Foulkrod street.

S. E. I. O. O. F. Hall Association (O), Broad and Federal streets. Cost, \$27,000.

Picture Theatre, one story, 26x86 feet, Broad and Federal streets.

J. Louis Westyer (O), 4509 Thompson street. J. Berkelback & Co. (C), 4609 Richmond street. Cost, \$2,400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 4511 Thompson street.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$3,000,000. Storage shop, brick, two stories, 437x490 feet, Fifty-eighth and Callowhill streets.

M. Lerro (O), 1325 Titan street. Cost \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 18x28 feet, 1306 Wharton street.

Klaus & Baxter (O), Fifty-seventh and Hoffman streets. Cost, \$24,000. Twelve residences, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, Fifty-fifth and Hoffman streets. Cost \$35,000. Fifteen residences. Cost, \$6,000. Three dwellings.

T. L. Wilcox (O), Johnston street. Stokes Bros. (O), 6723 Musgrave street. Cost, \$6,754. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 20x32 feet, Jefferson and Johnson streets.

William Guitzsich (O), 3452 North Second street. D. W. O'Dea, 5219 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x55 feet, Fifth and Lindley avenue.

J. C. Mellon (O), Haverford, Pa. G. C. Dougherty (C), 1642 Ludlow street. Cost \$5,000. Store, brick, three stories, 16x60 feet, 1723 Ranstead street. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, 1611 Sansom street.

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streets. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, Third and Ritner streets.

Mrs. Bates (O), 126 East Clearfield streets. H. W. Carroclough (C), 3229 North Front street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 3240 North Front street.

Finance Co. of Penna. (O), 517 Chestnut street. Soos & Dothard (C), 1438 South Penn Square. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, 237 South Eighteenth street.

Dr. Lutz (O), Atlantic City, N. J. M. J. Welsh (C), 7000 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$900. Office, northeast corner of German-town avenue.

Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co. (O), Manayunk, Pa. Cost, \$3,000. Screen rooms.

E. Tricker (O), 5939 Wyalusing avenue. B. P. Evans Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$4,000. Apartments, 1718 North Eighteenth street.

Academy of Music (O), Broad and Locust streets. F. A. Havens (C), 485 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$5,000. Theatre.

H. Hoffman (O), Empire Building. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building (C), \$6,000. Offices and stores, Juniper and Market streets.

H. Grantham (O), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$5,149. Dwelling, 178 Queen lane.

Without energetic effort a man must remain in a rut and can never expect to share with his hustling, up-to-date competitor. Quoting the words of a gifted scribe: "Health attends the man who acts. Wisdom guides him. Hope frees him. Joy helps him. Power moves him. Progress marks him. Fame follows him. Wealth rewards him. Love chooses him. Fate obeys him. God blesses him. Immortality crowns him."

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and your duty and begin it

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Surely you're not always going

To be "a going to be," and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

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Play-it-on-a-hunch advertising is not the kind that wins out. The steady, persistently repeated note of appeal is what tells.—Cement World.

Alterations and Additions

H. C. Cassell (O), 2303 Germantown avenue. A. F. Atwood (C), Aldan, Pa. Cost, \$1,000. Church, 203-5-7 East Tioga street

J. E. Beatty (O), 1105 Real Estate Trust Building. J. Schuster (C), 3552 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1,569. Factory, 229 North Sixth street.

G. R. Nichols (O), Wissahickon avenue and Carpenter street. N. S. Oberholtzer (C), 5524 Pulaski avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Garage.

S. Mitchell (O), 37 North Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling, 6144 Lansdowne avenue.

P. H. Johnson (O), Land Title Building. Cost \$5,458. Hospital, Thirty-fourth and Vintage avenue.

E. Cope (O), 124 West Walnut Lane. W. J. Gruhler Co. (C), 219 High street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling.

Home for Incurables (O), Forty-eighth and Woodland avenue. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$2,000. Home.

Estate of F. A. Potts (O), Thirty-first and Jefferson streets. R. F. Lank (C), 1121 North Forty-first street. Cost, \$1,500. Airdome, Forty-fourth and Parkside avenue.

R. M. Green & Sons (O), 1413 Vine street. C. Lofland (C), Water and Race streets. Cost, \$600. Factory, 316 North Seventeenth street.

Archbishop Prendergast (O), Eighteenth and Summer streets. William J. McShane (C), 417 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$19,092. Church, Grays Ferry road and Fitzwater streets.

Weder Manufacturing Co. (O), Twentieth and Market streets. P. E. Bertrand & Co., 717 Walnut street. Cost, \$7,000. Factory, Germantown avenue and Stenton avenue.

B. L. Carroll (O), Sixtieth and Girard avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 6038-40 Haverford avenue.

T. E. Murphy (O), 6400 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$2,500. Residence.

J. E. Hermanson (O), 1217 Columbia avenue. W. A. Margerum (C), 547 North Tenth street. Cost, \$700. Store.

E. E. Bralton (O), 5034 Cedar avenue. Bratton & Co. (C), 233 South Fortieth street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 121 South Thirty-ninth street.

H. K. Mulford Co. (C), Thirteenth and Pine streets. Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$700. Manufacturing, 1136 Catherine street.

M. Magill (O), 2251 North Twenty-ninth street. Gilman & Chafin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, \$860. Store and dwelling, Seventh and Moore streets.

Charles Strickler (O), 512 North American. Kcelle Speth Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$1,500. Garage.

C. W. Shelmire (O), Germantown avenue. H. P. Werner (C), 3245 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$6,000. Store, Germantown and Lehigh avenue.

W. G. Warden (O), Germantown, Phila. J. Sims Wilson & Co. (C), 1127 Brown street. Cost, \$4,500. Dwelling, School lane and Wissahickon avenue.

Rev. J. A. Dalton (O), Third and Ritner

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Half the Material Now Thought Necessary**

The tall buildings of New York are as characteristic an expression of our democracy and its activities as the pyramids are of ancient Egyptian civilization. When the economic prestige of Egypt fell, pyramid building stopped short. Skyscraper building is in the hands of the same destiny. Just as the palaces of Venice record the triumph of her merchant princes, so business success is registered on the skyline of New York.

Thirty years is an insignificant period in history, and yet the end of the last century was so crowded with scientific progress that the earlier skyscrapers are now antiquated, worn-out machines, ready for the scrap pile. Our locomotives, our machinery, our steamships, are "scrapped" after twenty or thirty years, and yet it strikes some as amazing that our buildings should be discarded after three decades, as they inevitably must be under present conditions.

Will Be a Community Building.

About one-half of the buildings on Manhattan Island have lived their allotted three decades and now stand practically out of date, almost abandoned and awaiting the wrecking gang. And what is to replace them?

Scientifically constructed community buildings covering large plots of at least half a block.

The future building must cover a minimum area of 50,000 square feet or, better, 100,000 square feet, and it must be high, unless realty valuations are to be heavily marked down and a loss accepted by landowners, which is hardly conceivable.

Granted that the future building is to cover a full square, is to be high, is to be a community building, and is to embody the latest resources of science, then the outlines of a skyscraper of fifty years hence are fairly well defined.

About fifty per cent. of the ground floor will be given over to entrance corridors which will be continuations of the streets through the building lined with stores. The building will be entered at the top as well as at the bottom. With tall buildings compelled by these circumstances to use plots of one full square, the complaint of stealing one's neighbor's light disappears, so far as adjacent owners are concerned, and the limitation for aviation heights then comes up for consideration.

One Thousand Feet High.

While under a republican form of government, where everyone is equal before the law, it is hardly possible to make property unequal to the extent of classifying it in an

aristocracy of zones, still the proposition to set a limiting height of 700 feet for buildings in the interest of aviation with an exception in favor of towers of, say, twenty per cent., is an equitable one. We may consider, therefore, that our building will have aviation platforms at the height of 700 feet and will extend up to a total height of 1,000 feet.

Nickel steel has a strength of about 110,000 pounds per square inch with an elastic limit of double that of the structural steel now in common use. Chrome nickel steel when tempered has an elastic limit of about 135,000 pounds per square inch, nearly four times that of the structural steel in common use. Chromium vanadium steel runs even higher, reaching with oil tempering about 150,000 pounds per square inch. These are not experimental steels, but steels actually in use for bridges, shafts, locomotive forgings, tires, tubes and piston rods.

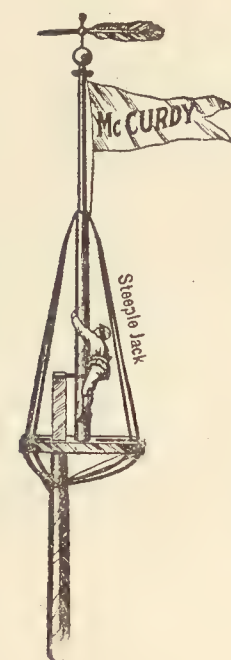
With steel machinery four and five times as strong as that commonly specified in buildings, it is apparent that there is no difficulty so far as steel is concerned in the design of a building 1,000 feet high or higher. Indeed, the column sections might be made even less than those in a typical tall building, such as the Singer Building, and yet the building be made twice as high if in time architects can utilize the latest researches of metallurgy.

It is entirely conceivable that a crucible steel will be available for structural purposes as processes are improved and commercialized in the next fifty years. This should result in an economy in first cost of perhaps twenty-five or thirty per cent., as much less steel will be required and the foundations can be made correspondingly cheaper.

Lighter Masonry.

With improved steel of a strength three times that now in use there must also come a realization of the utter ridiculousness of heavy, bulky masonry as a structural material for tall buildings. Masonry as a building material is a survival from the days of fortified cities surrounded by high stone walls, a tradition of the days of stone castles with moats and drawbridges. But these departed forever with the advent of high power artillery and field pieces. The New York building merely needs a screen against the elements—against the weather and against fire.

The masonry of our tall buildings is not as good a weather screen in some cases as a tin roof a tenth of an inch thick, and yet architects fail to realize that the walls of modern buildings need be essentially nothing but weather screens—sheathings. This element, added to the previous economy, should result



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in a saving of fifty per cent. in cost, other elements being assumed to remain constant. The present building laws require twelve-inch brick walls for the upper five stories and an increase of four inches more of brick work for each four stories from that down to the foundation, and call for tremendous expenditures for masonry walls and for foundations that serve no rational purpose.

Fifty years should see a change in these conditions and permit the cutting of the dead weight out of our buildings. This will reduce the amount of steel required in a building about twenty-five per cent., and with improved steel now coming to the front the weight of steel required in a building fifty years hence should not be more than half of that used to-day. Dead weight is not essential to the stability of these buildings; scientifically efficient design will develop lightness and strength, as in all improved mechanism, and result in an economy of fifty per cent. in construction and a great increase in efficiency, as well as a saving of space.

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fied clay or concrete, or of four inches of a new and superior fire cement of a vitreous character, will be all that is needed in the way of exterior walls. Most of the buildings of the future will be built with about one-half the amount of material now utilized, volume for volume. This saving will come through the use of better and more scientific materials, a cutting down of the dead, useless weight, and a consequent saving in the cost of heavy foundations.

Foundation problems should thus become simpler. Indeed, the foundation problem of Manhattan Island, which is underlaid by hard, igneous rock, resolves itself merely into digging down to bed-rock. This is not a hard scientific problem; it is a matter of dollars and cents, and persistence.

The absurd situation is now tolerated where the foundations cost about as much as the superstructure. This absurdly unscientific, unnecessary and wasteful operation indicates that the present is a time of transition.

The heating, lighting and ventilating of our buildings is in a rudimentary state. With the saving of fifty per cent. on construction by the use of lighter and better materials and a cutting down of heavy, bulky dead-weight masonry, it should be possible to develop the mechanical equipment of future buildings so as to maintain in them ideal climatic and hygienic conditions, now to be realized nowhere on earth.

The typical skyscraper of 1963 will offer an epitome of the scientific invention and discovery of the age under one roof. It will be a structure gathering in one locality the fruits of the centuries, offering its tenants all that wisdom has evolved. The height will be incidental to the location.

Fireproof Furniture.

The general problem of construction and fireproofing is now solved, but fireproof metal furniture and fittings will be mandatory. Indeed, with the increasing scarcity of fine wood and the improvement of metal-working machinery, the difference in cost, when all elements are given due weight, will probably be in favor of the metal fittings in any case. No radical change is to be expected or will be necessary in the development of elevators. The present method of electric elevator operation is susceptible of extension to meet any demand.

In general efficiency and service, however, keen competition will no doubt develop applications of scientific invention and discover improvements. The future building will have

an entrance for aerial service, as well as for street and subway service. It will be maintained at a constant Florida temperature throughout the year. The opportunities for recreation will have full consideration. It will be a city in itself, and a most up-to-date city. The upper stories will exhibit the marvels of the hour.

Among the better methods of the future should be the perfection of a vitreous surfacing of moderate tensile strength for external protection. It is conceivable that such a surfacing could be moulded in place by a heat concentrating device, if cheap energy were to become available.

Soft Color Effects.

The external ornamentation under such conditions would be susceptible of a great variety of treatment with soft color effects. Masonry should follow the log cabin and stockade into oblivion. It is the crudest, most unscientific manner of building ever devised, the relic of the day of walled camps. Heavy, unwieldy, bulky and inefficient, science merely tolerates it as a "masonry screen" in modern building, and as a concession to tradition, until a rational scientific weather screen for steel framing is developed, from vitreous material.

The Woolworth Building, the latest skyscraper, indicates plainly the trend that way. The steel frame is dressed with a coating of vitreous terra cotta blocks, moulded in Gothic forms. But this is but the transitional stage. The numerous joints between the blocks are points of vulnerability. The logical thing is a continuous coating, fireproof, waterproof, weatherproof.

Such a final consummation, though scientifically indicated, has no historical tradition in architecture except the analogy of a stucco finish so common in Spain and the Orient and must, therefore, be a slow and gradual development.

It is susceptible, however, of superior artistic treatment, both as to form and color, and should make the 1950 building the rival of the Taj Mahal in soft and delicate tracery and color effect. An aggregation under one roof of all that science can do for human efficiency and convenience, protected by a covering superior in strength, form and artistic appreciation—this outlines the vision of the building of fifty years hence.—D. H. Ray in "New York Real Estate Record."

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It helps your biz',
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A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

FUTURIST ARCHITECTURE

On the editorial page of a New York newspaper there recently appeared a casual criticism of the architecture of Manhattan. It was stated that the ensemble of the city was entirely devoid of architectural unity and revealed fickle treatment, a turning from one fad to another. Furthermore, the buildings themselves were described as un-American. Prototypes of the Woolworth Building, the Madison Square Garden tower and the Metropolitan tower were cited in order to prove that the architecture was merely European grafted upon American structures. The conclusion was drawn that, despite our progress in other things, we had evolved nothing distinctively American in architecture, and that it was time for a Futurist school to appear and produce a style peculiarly our own.

Because this periodical plea for a distinctly American architecture is so persistently recurrent, and because it appears with such commonplace regularity, it might well have elicited merely the reply of a yawn. But the case is altered when the old topic reappears again under the cloak of Futurism; having a painful recollection of the example of "Futurist" architecture shown at the recent International Exposition, we must retort. That one model is beyond criticism simply because two individuals cannot argue in two different languages and establish any conclusion without resorting to physical violence. But where there may be some doubt about the function of a painting, there is not about a building. The example in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory fails in its function of being a dwelling. It simply wouldn't work.

While this aspect of the distinctively American architecture is before us it might be well to investigate the national styles of any country, limiting our discussion for convenience to the dwelling house. From a rudimentary shelter of sods, or hides, or bark there developed a structure better fitted to keep out the weather—the growth was simply one that showed a gradual improvement in efficiency as a protection. It paralleled the invention of tools of the appearance of primitive manufacturing skill. As with any development, come greater and more diversified wants. The primitive hut became more than a shelter; it contained certain conveniences. Later, with awakening esthetic sense, came decoration and ornament, until the homes of the people became what we find them to-day. The architecture depended upon racial characteristics, on climate, on geologic or geographical conditions. Civilization advanced with the traffic between towns and nations, and architecture was influenced by foreign ideas. Thus it is that Egyptian detail has much that is Assyrian about it; Roman much engrafted from all the states that flourished during her prime. In the domestic styles, however, the traditions of the land strongly

prevailed, and there are some nations where it might be conceded that there are characteristic national types—England and Germany, or Switzerland, for instance. Even there, however, an argumentative analyst might show evidence of foreign influence or prove similarities between styles.

In America, national growth shows a marked difference. Following the previously given analogy, an American type should show characteristics of the Indian tepee. But the Indian contributed nothing. There was no development from an elemental type. These United States were settled by different races and different nationalities. Their geography and climate show an immense range of conditions. Throughout this diversified environment the process of amalgamation is going on. The land is a potential Babel, except that there speech only was confused. Here ideals, training, customs, religion—all vary; but instead of confusion there is combination rather than conglomeration. Not only New York, but the nation is the melting pot of peoples. Can we then expect a representative national architecture, a distinctively American evolutionary type, free from outside influence? It may not come until we are sure of what is American, unless the new school is to be born by parthenogenesis; suddenly, by a miracle.

And now this Futurist architecture, what may that be. According to the article aforementioned, we have a right to assume this to mean an architecture built upon the creed of the Modernist school. It is to be individualistic, distinct and original; it must spring like Athena from Jove's head. Really to be Futurist the house could not be a house as we think of it—that would show slavery to tradition. It must be an absolutely new conception and free from the cramping effect of habit or rule or custom.

In the case of painting and sculpture, criticism may be turned aside by refusing to accept the terms of the hypothetical question. If one says, "This is a new art; it never existed before; it cannot be judged by the canons of other art; beside it fights canons of all sorts," he steps beyond the range of argument.

The claim, however, may be criticised. This "subjective objectivity" is either divine inspiration or it is taught by one to another, developed by theory and practice; the originator to his pupils. Some one simply assumes the province of time and change and experience; he places himself in the position of tradition. "I am greater than the ages; follow me, not them," must be his exhortation. It is clear, then, that there must be imitation in this new art; moreover, that it is only an unnatural process, its machinery working exactly as art developed, except that the artificial is substituted for the real

the unnatural for the natural, a moment for an age. The very claims of Futurism to originality are fatuous. Beyond this it is retrogression to pre-Darwinian methods of thought. It would prefer the doctrine of spontaneous growth to the scientific and modern idea of evolution. It substitutes ratiocination for experimental reasoning.

Thank goodness there is something so very healthy about the business of architecture that is fairly free from the continual eccentricities of cultists! Combined with the esthetic there is the balancing necessity of utility. The house is to be lived in; it has functional requirements.

One cannot conceive of any of the defensive statements for Modernist painting similarly brought forward for architecture. "My impression of a house" may be unchallenged on canvass, but when wrought in building materials—the idea is too preposterous. Think of Futurist plumbing and heating! Yet they are considerations of the architect's art.

It is so futile to be seduced by a fad, lured by a term. The words of the appeal for a Futurist architecture are thoughtless. If there is a sensational Futurist painting and sculpture, why not architecture? New, American, different—all the picturesque features, but none of the useful ones. It is such flighty criticism that it raised against American work to-day. There is room for just criticism, but the cheap substitute continually appears instead. It is to be hoped that those good workers who are interpreting the constant change and development and new requirements will continue in their typically American work. Our architects have an ear to the ground, not an eye on the magician's crystal. They are not imitators, but constructors who some day will evolve, develop and create. Their work is not from air. Its ideals consider rather the end than the beginning. Let us forget the silly plain for an American style in the realization that we are achieving it in process.—House and Garden.

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Editorial Comment

A letter, written by a well-known New York architect to the "Brooklyn Eagle," covers in a wholly rational and comprehensive way the attitude of the average practitioner towards his client.

"It is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy that prompts the client to ask his architect to give the best of his talent and experience and in the same breath to cut the rate of his commission. The rates established by the institute are no more than will give a fair return for the services rendered. The architect who shirks his duties to obtain a larger profit and the 'scab' who makes a practice of rate-cutting are in the same class, and inferior workmanship may be expected of both.

"No reputable architect will overcharge for his services. He is much more apt to under-value them. Furthermore, he is a position to save his client a sum as much as and often more than his commission by reason of his familiarity with the supply markets, and his experience in the use of materials of one kind and another. In a hundred and one ways he is fitted to suggest savings and economies unknown to the layman.

"It is not to be expected, however, that he will busy his brain seeking legitimate means of reducing the cost to the owner (when every dollar saved lowers his own commission proportionately), unless he feels he is being adequately paid, and is insured a fair profit on his labors. The architect's commission is but a small part of the cost of the house, and the owner makes his first expensive mistake when he figures to 'save' anything on this score.

"When the architect is in possession of the 'clues' to the problem before him, its happy solution is merely a concern of his ability, to turn them to interesting account. The client should be the main source of needed information and assistance in supplying the 'personality' of the plan, but he should allow it to be evolved in a rational, individual manner in harmony with the environment and the spirit of the times. The architect should bear in mind that he acts largely in the capacity of an adviser, and he must respect the owner's wishes unless he can convince him of his error with clear argument and clean-cut illustrations. In other words, he must demonstrate what detriment to the work would result if any erroneous measures that his client might desire are enacted. It is supposed that the client will seriously consider the architect's advice before it is rejected, for it represents the fruit of many years' study and experience, which cannot be safely disregarded.

"Probably the most embarrassing moment in the architect's intercourse with his client is when there arises a question of taste. Un-

less you know your man it may well lead to blows. Taste is a product of personality and environment, and good taste is merely a measure of local standards. The Indian's wigwam and his personal attire may conform as accurately to the precepts of good taste as the fashionably dressed American millionaire in his modern chateau. Many a layman considers himself a competent art critic who would never question the opinion of his lawyer or his doctor, or advance any views upon finance or attempt to explain a problem in engineering.

"All of these gentlemen may successfully hide their failures. Even the engineer may temporarily cloak his defective structure with the architect's mantle. Endowed with such powers for good and for evil there rests upon the architect a grave responsibility, demanding from him the highest form of mental and moral equipment. Let him but show his capacity for good deeds, let him but prove his worth, and the public can be trusted to give him place in the councils of the nation."

* * *

Mr. G. Alexander Wright, of San Francisco, who is an enthusiastic advocate of the English idea of having a surveyor take off quantities for the benefit of estimating bidders, delivered an address recently before the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco on the subject of "A Better System of Estimating Among Building Contractors." This address "The Guide" hopes to be able to present to its readers in an early issue, many of its arguments being of vital interest to men engaged in estimating on big work.

* * *

That Pure Paint Bill has again made its appearance at Harrisburg. How any self-respecting legislative body can give consideration to a measure so obviously "pinch" legislation "The Guide" is quite unable to understand. No public or trade demand exists for the passage of this bill, which should be defeated most decisively.

* * *

Operative builders are still throwing up paper houses by the hundred in the outlying sections of Philadelphia. Down in the foreign quarter galvanized iron sham fronts on the flimsiest kind of base are, under the guise of bay windows, made to do service for two and sometimes three stories of what should be good brickwork. Isn't it about time for the Bureau of Building Inspection to do something to arrest this carnival of shoddy building?

* * *

In view of the agitation of the question of limiting the height of buildings in New York City it is interesting to note the places where under municipal or State laws a limit

has been placed on the height to which buildings may be erected. These arranged in alphabetical order are as follows:

Baltimore—Fireproof buildings limited to 175 feet and non-fireproof buildings to 85 feet.

Boston—Two and one-half times the width of the street, the maximum being 125 feet.

Buffalo—No height greater than four times the average of least horizontal dimension of the building.

Chicago—An absolute limit of 200 feet.

Cleveland—Two and one-half times the width of street with maximum of 200 feet. Recesses or set-backs to be counted as added to the width of the street.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**All systems for collection and disposal of sewage were discussed in an illustrated address by Chief Engineer and Surveyor George S. Webster, upon his inauguration as president of the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia, Spruce street, below Broad street, at the recent annual election. The possibilities of collecting and pumping Philadelphia sewage under the Delaware River to sandy farms in New Jersey, following the practice of the city of Berlin were presented. He said it would require the pumpage of 400,000,000 gallons daily out of the Delaware. In addition to the election of Chief Webster as its president, the club elected the following officers: Vice-presidents, W. H. Connell, Carlton E. Davis, Clayton W. Pike; secretary, H. W. Benjamin; treasurer, W. H. Kinsey; managers for three years, M. J. McCrudden, T. G. Simon, F. Bloch and R. C. Hicks.

**Plans have been completed for four more moving picture theatres to be built at York road and Luzerne street, Twenty-sixth and South streets, Broad street, near Reed and Broad street, north of Wolf. All four will be of brick and represent an outlay estimated at \$50,000. Including this group, no fewer than one dozen projects of the kind have been launched the present month, and since the beginning of the year more than two score have been got under way. In all parts of the city they have risen, or are being built. Many of the structures represent individual costs in excess of \$50,000. At a cost of \$6,000, James G. Doak & Co. have been awarded the contract for alterations to the building at the northeast corner of Juniper and Market streets, which, with the properties 1219 Market street and 7 to 17 North Juniper street, was recently bought by a syndicate of local theatrical men for \$1,300,000. The buildings 7 to 17 North Juniper street are now being demolished, preparatory to the building of a vaudeville theatre on the site.

**The "pure paint" bill has been sent back to the Senate Committee on Judiciary Special for a public hearing. This bill, which was introduced by Representative Rockwell,

of Tioga County, has had a stormy career. It has passed the House, and has appeared on the second reading calendar of the Senate. On motion of Senator Salus, Philadelphia, the measure was sent back to committee for a hearing.

**Governor Tener will shortly announce the appointment of the following as members of the Metropolitan Planning Commission: George Sullivan, president of the Lower Merion Township Commissioners, Cynwyd; Charles O. Kruger, president of Abington Township Commissioners, Abington; Joseph R. Grundy, Bristol; Arthur P. Townsend, Langhorne; Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Rosemont; Mrs. Rollin Norris, secretary of the Township Planning Commission, Ardmore; Mrs. William I. Hull, Swarthmore; Marshall R. Pugh, Wayne; William T. Ellis, Bryn Mawr; John Gribbell, Wyncote; Penrose Robinson, Hatboro; Charles Johnson, Insurance Commissioner, Norristown; State Senator Edwin S. Vare, Philadelphia; George S. Webster, Survey Bureau, Philadelphia, and Samuel G. Houston, Philadelphia. The Metropolitan Planning Act requires that the Governor shall appoint fifteen commissioners, three of whom shall represent Philadelphia, the others representing the territory contained in the planning district. This district takes in a radius of twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. The purpose of the law creating such commission is to provide for a harmonious system of public improvements for the joint benefit of city and suburban residents.

**Senator Salus, of Philadelphia, introduced in the Senate recently a bill providing that no building, bridge, arch, gate, fence or other structure to be paid for by public funds, shall be erected in Philadelphia unless the proposed location and the design be approved by the Philadelphia Art Jury. The jury shall also have the power to approve all structures or fixtures belonging to any person or corporation which shall be erected at any public place.

**The City of Cleveland, Ohio, has shown

its progressiveness by establishing the office of city heating and ventilating engineer. This office has been made a division of the Department of Buildings and was filled February 24 by the appointment of T. R. Quay, of that city. Under Mr. Quay's direction, inspections will be made as soon as possible (probably next fall) of the theatres, moving picture shows, schools, etc., with a view of correcting bad ventilating conditions. In the meantime Mr. Quay is revising parts of the city building code dealing with heating and ventilating requirements, examining plans for new buildings, suggesting practical means for ventilation to architects and owners in cases where plans show practically nothing in this connection, and working out the organization of a division of heating and ventilation in such a way as to insure immediate results as soon as the organization is completed.

**Shape & Bready, 220 West Forty-second street, Manhattan, have been selected architects for a ten-story hotel, 225x225 feet, to be erected at Montreal, Canada, on the block known as the St. Georges Church property. Edward C. Fogg and P. G. S. Hooke, managers of the Hotel Belmont, Park avenue and Forty-second street, Manhattan, are the owners, and George Ross, of Montreal, has been retained as consulting architect. Owing to the Canadian law governing church properties, the new owners will not get possession of the site before next June, 1914, when operations will be started. The plot contains 55,000 square feet, and the cost of the building is placed at \$4,000,000.

**Plans are still in progress for the thirty-story "Professional Building" which the 262 West Seventy-second Street Company, of 258 Broadway, J. L. Waldenburg, E. B. Lyon and J. Kooperstein, directors, are to erect at the southeast corner of West End avenue and Seventy-second street, New York, on a plot 100x88 feet. Francis H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, is architect. No contracts have yet been awarded. The building is intended principally for the use of physicians, surgeons, dentists, chemists, oculists, architects and other specialists.

**Cass Gilbert, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York, has been selected architect in competition, for a public library building to be erected at Detroit, Mich., to cost \$1,000,000. The plans were entered in a competition, in which the firms of Carrere & Hastings and McKim, Meade & White also submitted plans. In all, ten sets of plans were considered by the jury on award, whose membership consisted of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Paul Cret, Professor of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania; John L. Mauran, of St. Louis, and Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia.

**Creditors of Milliken Brothers, Inc., structural iron and steel contractors, No. 66 Broadway, and at Milliken, Staten Island, elected Francis Dykes and Forsyth Wickes & Co., receivers, and Lewis H. Freedman, trustees, with bond fixed at \$50,000. The reorganization committee filed 191 claims aggre-

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gating \$2,500,000, and claims were also filed by a number of other creditors. The counsel for the receivers announced that it was the intention to apply for a prompt sale of the assets in order to proceed with a plan of reorganization, and the matter would come up for consideration at the next meeting.

**The recently elected Board of Directors of the new Giant Portland Cement Company met at the offices of the company on Thursday in the Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, for the purpose of organizing. The directors of the new company are Messrs. Edward B. Smith, Robert W. Lesley, Charles F. Conn, Charles J. Rhoades, Evan Randolph, Charles Scott, Jr., Frank H. Clement, Gerald Holsman, Winthrop Sargent, Claude A. Simpler and William J. Maloney. The officers of the company are as follows: Charles F. Conn, president; Charles J. Rhoades, vice-president; Robert E. Griffith, vice-president in charge of sales; Joseph F. Lennig, secretary, and F. J. Jiggins, treasurer. The Board of directors at Thursday's meeting also appointed the following Executive Committee: Edward B. Smith, Charles Scott, Jr., Robert W. Lesley, Charles J. Rhoades and Winthrop Sargent. The president of the company, Charles F. Conn, is ex-officio member of the Executive Committee. The Giant Portland Cement Company was recently organized under the laws of Delaware and has taken over all the property, mills, lands and business affairs of the American Cement Company and its subsidiaries. It has large holdings of lands in Pennsylvania, New York State and Virginia. The mills of the company in the Lehigh region are in full operation.

**It was announced on Exchange this week that George R. King, formerly vice-president of J. B. King & Co., one of the oldest plaster

and supply houses in New York City, has been elected to the office of president left vacant by the death of J. Berre King, on April 22. The other officers of the company

are: Jerome Allen King, vice-president; Joseph C. Seguire, secretary and general manager, and Edward B. King, treasurer. George R. King will be the exchange member.

WASTE IN BIDDING

One of the brightest little magazines published is "Cottrell's." There is always matter from cover to cover that is well worth reading. A recent issue contained the following article concerning the waste in bidding.

Most of our economic waste is due to a lack of a definite knowledge of costs in our industries.

For instance: You have a building project and you call in seven or eight contractors all of the same general class to submit proposals on the work. There will be a difference of 30 per cent. between the highest and lowest proposal, and all of which means that costs in this industry are largely a matter of opinion.

With costs only as a matter of opinion, the building public has no confidence that one man's judgment represents the lowest market price, so a group is called in to spend their time and money in making an estimate, and with no reward—only the hope of reward.

All this is wasted effort with them all, save the successful bidder.

Very few people realize what it costs to make estimates on building projects, even though the basis of an estimate is not a matter of definite knowledge.

Take a court house or city hall, say one costing five million dollars, exclusive of the heating, plumbing and decorations.

It will cost each general contractor who submits a proposal \$5,000 in traveling expenses and the labor of estimators.

Say there are eight contractors figuring on the work. This means that through a lack of confidence, which has been created in the public mind by a lack of definite knowledge, a debt of \$40,000 has been accumulated, which society, somewhere, somehow, must pay.

With smaller building projects the cost of making estimates is very much higher in percentage, double in some cases, and when we consider all the estimating of all the building of the United States in a year, the amount expended in both money and effort, in order that the owner may know the lowest market price, is a gigantic total and a frightful economic waste.

It has only been within the last few years that there has been any organized effort among building contractors to determine absolutely costs in the detailed operations of building, and with the same certainty and accuracy that the typewriter, adding machine, automobile, and low-price watch manufacturers know their detailed costs.

This organized effort for cost finding has only been with the very large contracting

organizations, and is of little value because they have the unfair competition of those who do not know their costs.

The average contractor in the average city has no definite knowledge of the cost of a cubic foot of brick work, a square of floor, a yard of plastering or the average cost of putting on inside trim, fitting such and hanging doors.

The average knowledge of building costs is inherited—the present generation got their present basis of prices from their fathers or their former employers under whom they learned their trade.

These prices have been increased in percentages from time to time as material and labor prices have increased, but no doubt the original basis of them was wrong.

The average contractor's bookkeeping, together with his cost keeping, is so indefinite that he does not know until a contract is completed or until the end of the year, or until he goes out of business, or dies, whether he has made any money or not.

He may make money on one operation and lose it on another, or on one contract and lose it on another; he gets too much for one operation or one contract and not enough for another.

Then comes the moral effect of a lack of definite knowledge of costs.

The shrewd owner finds that costs are a matter of opinion, and he at once undertakes to change that opinion by applying horse-buyer methods in order to get his building as cheap as possible; the contractor in turn takes this as a moral license to "trim" the owner at every point, even to the extent of slighting the work.

The owner comes back with bonds, forfeitures and iron-clad contracts, all of which are childish, for no one can make a man do good work if he hasn't the free will with a profit as an incentive to good work.

The building contractor has not made money in the same sense as other industries involving the same skill, responsibility and capital.

The solution of this evil is in very simple local organizations of contractors, not to control prices, but for the purpose of educating each other to costs.

Price will take care of itself naturally if each knows his cost; for it isn't natural for a man to sell less than cost if he knows it.

The printing industry of this country was up against the same problem as the building contractor until a very few years ago. They tried all sorts of organizations for years, but

(Continued on page 404.)



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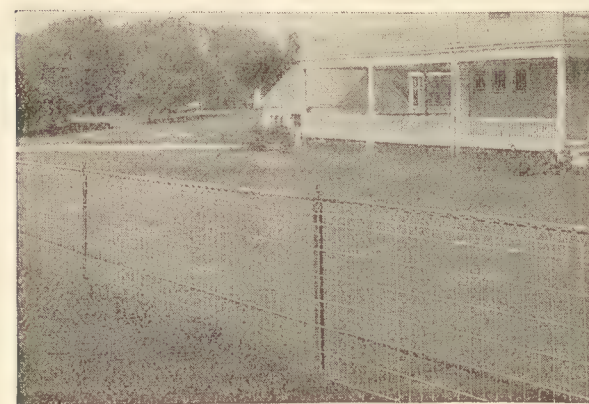
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WASTE IN BIDDING.

(Continued from page 402.)

their final success was in organizations to educate costs.

In every large community the printers have an organization, on the plan of a social club, except that the principal committee is known as the cost committee, which collects data as to costs locally, nationally and even internationally. These local organizations naturally form themselves into national organizations, that employ cost-finding experts even from outside industries, and this knowledge becomes accessible to all members.

It is simply a case of the strong educating the weak in order to keep the weak from becoming unfair competition.

As a result, there is a normal profit on every printing contract rather than one buyer paying too much and another not enough.

With a definite knowledge of costs the printer has the moral courage to say "no" to the horse-trader buyer.

This editorial is simply using the building industry as an illustration of a condition which will prevail in any industry or any service to society where the cost of rendering the service is not known.

It will not apply to the farmer, the storekeeper, the banker or even the professional man.

It is just the difference between knowledge and ignorance, efficiency and obstruction.

AGREEABLE LIGHTING.

The number of different methods which may be adopted, each one of which, while suitable for any given situation, is profoundly unsuitable in one differing slightly from it, has added to the difficulties, but at the same time increased the artistic possibilities of a satisfactory lighting scheme. One has only to turn to the theatre in order to see how many emotional effects are now produced on the audience by a manipulation of the lighting that it was formerly necessary to obtain by means of weird or thrilling sounds in the orchestra, and one sees how great and comparatively unexplored this field is. Everyone knows that he cannot see as well with a light glaring into his eyes, no matter how brilliantly his surroundings may be illuminated, as he can if the lights are properly disposed, even though they be fewer in number or less powerful.

This effect of glare is not confined only to a light shining directly on the eye; it exists, but exists in a lesser degree, when the light is arranged to fall on white or lightly colored surfaces at an incorrect angle. The absence of glare is the very first desideratum in any lighting scheme, and should be attained at all costs. An indirect system of lighting goes far to insure this, but is not always a specific, and the whole circumstances of any particular case must be carefully considered. Nothing can be more effective when it is properly carried out amid suitable surroundings. The experienced illuminating engineer should

be called in wherever it is desired to use this method, and his advice should be followed. There is danger to a good decorative effect in supplying too much light. The most effective room is the one which is illuminated with various degrees of strength. A proper proportion of light and shade is necessary if a good effect is to be obtained. A factory or workshop may require a penetrating white light which will reveal every thread in a complicated fabric or every scratch in an elaborate piece of mechanism; it is a sine qua non for the hospital operating table; but it is emphatically not the way to light a room in which one takes one's comfort. This latter is not a matter of mathematics and mean candle-power per square foot of surface, but rather of imagination and aesthetic sense.

The distribution of the lights is a much more important factor than their number, and this cannot be properly attempted until something is known of the size and style of the furniture in the room to be lighted. The obviously utilitarian arrangement of lights so often adopted is not always the best, and sometimes the alteration in position of a few articles of furniture may even destroy the utility to which everything else has been sacrificed. The knowledge, experience and care required, are now available, and it is not too much to hope that with the further improvements, which are bound to follow, the soothing effect of artificial lighting may become an antidote to the whirling rapidity of town life.

The question of fittings is rather one that should be treated in a committee consisting of the decorator, the illuminating engineer and the house owner.—House Beautiful.

SPACE FOR A SMILE.

"I hear Wombat is a gentleman farmer now."

"Right up to the notch, too. Puts evening dress on all his scarecrows every day at dusk."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

* * *

First Chicago Dame: "People take shorter wedding trips than they did formerly."

Second Chicago Dame: "Perhaps—but they take them more often."—Life.

* * *

"What is the principal difference between modern and ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urned their dead."—Baltimore American.

* * *

"Our product is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. No man can sell stuff to-day that has not been tested."

"We manage to sell our product without testing it."

"That's odd. What do you sell?"

"Dynamite."—Washington Herald.

Many tradesmen there are who put in a mighty lot of arduous labor, expended largely on a poor and unprofitable class of work. Naturally the yearly balance shows the lack of management and foresight and the pushing competitor gets away with the good things.

This is a reminder of the Indian preacher:

There was an Indian, named Big Smoke, employed as a missionary to his fellow Smokes. A white man, encountering Big Smoke, asked him what he did for a living.

"Umph!" said Big Smoke. "Me preach!"

"That so? What do you get for preaching?"

"Me git ten dollar a year."

"Well," said the white man, "that's damn poor pay."

"Umph!" said Big Smoke. "Me damn poor preach!"

So runs the world—poor pay, poor preach!

SHEET METAL IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.

The architect and designer are ever on the alert to discover that which is new, artistic, quaint, or even foreign in appearance. Even now the exterior of buildings, both business and residential, including apartment houses for city erection, are taking on new and improved forms. The moment any architectural feature becomes hackneyed, even though it has in former years been surrounded by an atmosphere of romance and elegance, an active and fertile brain is already seeking something new or yet untried. Houses of the Mexican or Spanish type, having wide cornices, tile roofs and ornamental balconies, have been built in California and other sunny climates, and are now finding their way into the East. Roofing tile of quaint design can be made of copper as well as of terra cotta; small detail for exterior work can be beautifully rendered in either copper or zinc, and crestings and finials of copper look as well as if of tile or solid bronze. Much copper is being used now. It oxidizes beautifully and the color desired can be attained by chemical means. Of course, when a new structure of any character is to be erected, the architect is looked to in the matter of design, but in many cases the architect does not always know the possibilities of sheet metal or keep them in mind. It is not without reason to say that it is within the field of the sheet metal contractor, not only to note the trend of things in building matters, but to make it his business to see that the architect is kept posted on the utility and beauty of sheet metal, not alone by suggestions, but by keeping his show room well supplied with the most recent creations and seeing that it is visited frequently by architects.—Sheet Metal.

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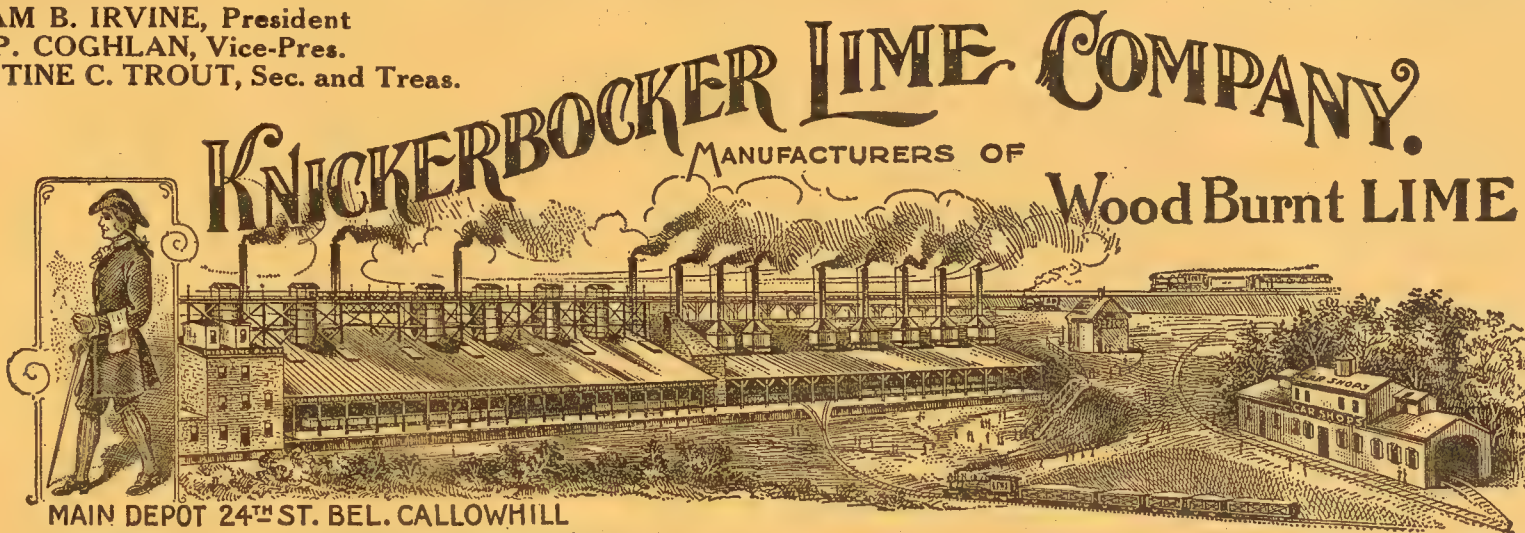
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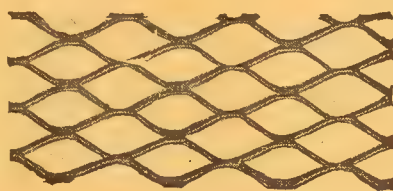
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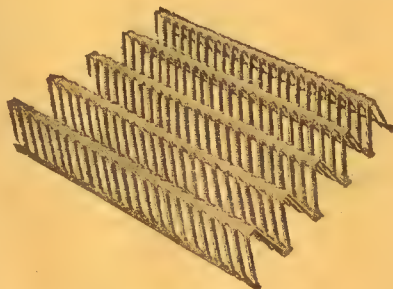
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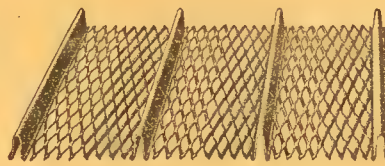


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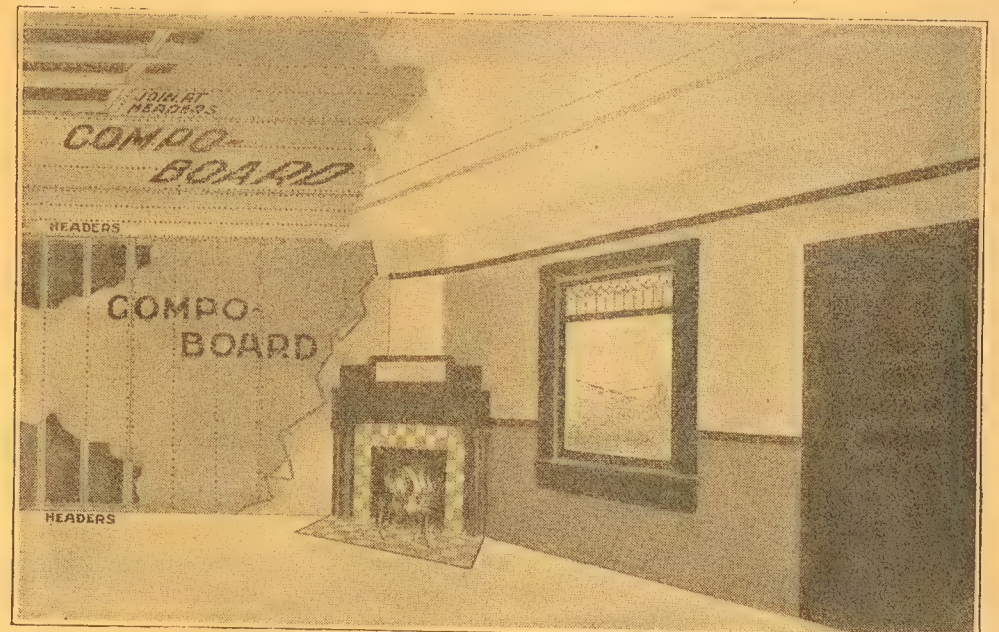
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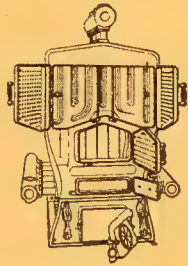
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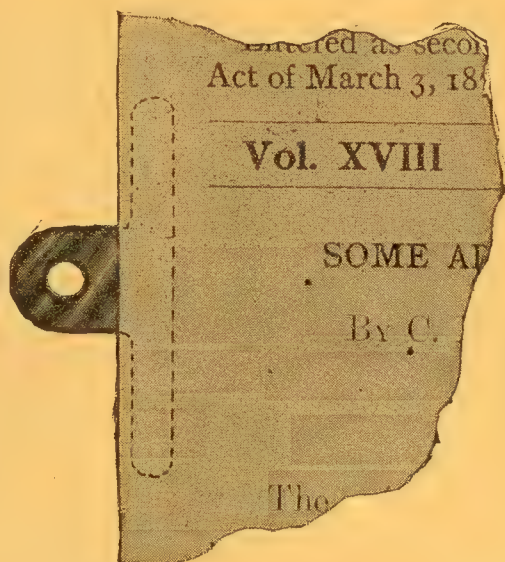
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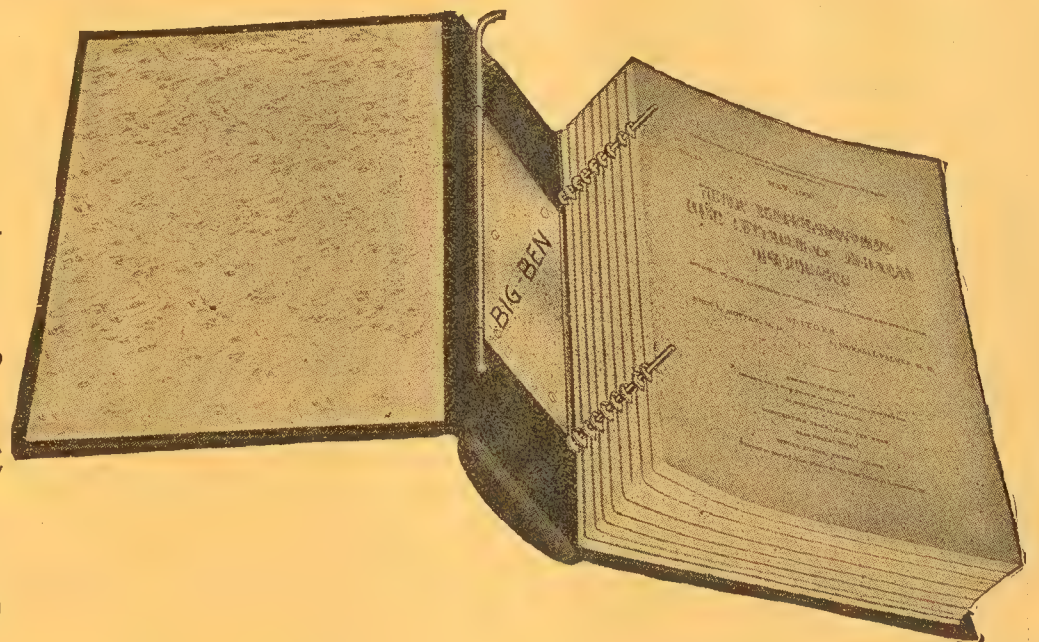
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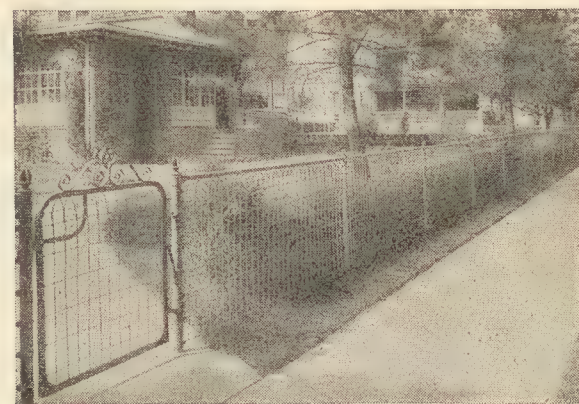
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 26.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Office Building (alt. and add.), Fifty-second and Ludlow streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Freihofer & Nirdlinger, care architect. Brick, three stories, 36x50 feet, slag roof, electric light (heat reserved). Architect taking bids, due June 28th. The following are figuring: J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street.

Apartment House, 3350 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Mrs. Mary A. Battee, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Revised plans in progress.

Machine Shop, Seventh and Wood streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Central Machine Company, 710 Cherry street. Brick, terra cotta, concrete, three stories, 44x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due July 2nd. The following are figuring: P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; H. C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Buildings (6), Girard College. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Trustees of Girard College. Brick and stone, three stories, copper and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior and exterior. Architect taking revised bids, due June 27th. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denekla Building; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1126 Brown street; Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street.

Dyeing Plant, Delaware River and Milner street, \$100,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Hellwig Silk Dyeing Company, Ninth and Buttonwood streets. Brick and concrete, dye house, two stories, 100x200 feet; power house, one story, 90x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric

lighting, water supply system, pumps, etc. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about one month.

Church, Fifty-first and Spruce streets, \$100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, P. E. Church of the Mediator, on premises. Brick, stone, terra cotta, two stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Chapel, Twenty-second and Reed streets, \$25,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, St. Simon the Cyrenian P. E. Church, Rev. John R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone, one story, tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Final plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, H. H. Collins, Jr., Bryn Mawr, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 40x50 feet, with 40-foot wing. Architects taking bids, due June 28th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

Restaurant, 1818-1820 Market street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, Dr. L. O. Waller, 27 South Nineteenth street. Brick, steel and white glazed terra cotta, two stories, 28x176 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due June 26th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Barclay White Company, Perry Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street; E. F. Fonder, Land Title Building.

Church, Vineland, N. J. \$60,000. Architect, George F. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

High School (alt. and add.), Vineland, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, Vineland, N. J. Brick, two stories, tin and slate roof, electric lighting, American Foundry and Furnace Company's heating system, metal ceilings, reinforced concrete floors and stairs, hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due June 25, at 8 P. M. The following are figuring: Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street; W. E. Allen, Vineland, N. J.; Vanleer & Peterson, Glassboro, N. J.; D. E. Boyer Company, 523 1/2 Arch street, Camden, N. J.

Residence, Germantown. Architect, private plans. Owner, Philip H. Moore, 6646 Germantown avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 18x15 feet; wing, 13x16 feet. Shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, central plant. Owner taking bids, due June 23rd. McClintock & Weaver, 24 Phil-Elena street; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrave street, are figuring.

Store (alt. and add.), 1316 Chestnut street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, H. K. Kelly; lessee, S. F. Whitman & Sons, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, slag and tin roof, electric light, marble interior, hardwood floors. Architects have received bids.

School Building, Palmerton, Pa. Architect, M. G. Prutzman, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Owner, Borough of Palmerton, Pa. Brick, two stories, 64x150 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due July 26th. Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, Mt. Airy, Pa., 12,000. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owner, H. J. Moyer, 41 East Mt. Pleasant avenue. Brick and concrete, one story, 35x115 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due June 26th. The complete list of bidders are: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1713 Sansom street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street; Fred Brock, Room 45, 1118

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Chestnut street; F. K. Stahl, 221 East Dur-
ham street.

Residences (6), Ridley Park, Pa. Archi-
tect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street.
Owners, Haydock & Turner, Ridley Park, Pa.
Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories,
20x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam
heat. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Mt. Airy, Pa., \$12,000.
Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt
Building. Owner, H. J. Moyer, 41 East Mt.
Pleasant avenue. Brick and concrete, one
story, 35x115 feet, slag roof, electric light,
steam heat. Architect taking bids, due June
26th. The following are figuring: Fred
Brock, Room 45, 1118 Chestnut street; F. K.
Stahl, 221 East Durham street; Thomas Lit-
tle & Sons, 1713 Moravian street.

Dairy Building, Dreer and Coral streets.
Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard
Building. Owner, Harbison Dairies, on prem-
ises. Brick and terra cotta, two and three
stories, 103x110 feet, hollow tile and concrete
fireproofing, steel sash, slag roof (heat, light
and waterproofing reserved). Architects tak-
ing bids, due June 26th. The following are
figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor
street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom
streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom
street; J. N. Gill Company, Heed Building;
F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street A. R. Raff,
1635 Thompson street; Irwin & Leighton, 126
North Twelfth street.

Stable, Moorestown, N. J. Architects, Bal-
linger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner,
Rev. J. W. Murphy, Moorestown. Stone and
frame, two stories, slate roof, electric light.
Architects taking bids, due June 26th. The
following are figuring: W. J. McShane, 417
South Thirteenth street; J. S. Rogers Com-
pany, Moorestown, N. J.; W. A. Richman,
Moorestown, N. J.

Church, Twenty-second and Bolton streets,
\$20,000. Architect, C. Henry Wilson, 1130
Lombard street. Owner, Morris Brown A. M.
E. Church, Rev. Elijah Byrd, 1757 North
Woodstock street. Granite, one story, 48x85
feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric light-
ing. Plans in progress. Architect will take
bids in two weeks.

Factory (add.), Thirty-seventh and Filbert
streets. Architects, Penckert & Wunder, 310
Chestnut street. Owners, Alloway-Martin
Company, on premises. Brick, four stories,
35x80 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric
lighting. Architects have received revised
bids.

Church, Easton, Pa. Architect, George E.
Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, St.
Mark's Reformed Church, care Rev. Herbert
C. Slamp, 722 Spring Garden street, Easton,
Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heat-

ing, electric lighting. Architect taking bids,
due June 30th. The following are figuring:
A. A. Bechtel, A. P. Smith & Son, Ed. Pit-
tenger, H. F. Dech, Lerch Bros., Morgan &
Stern, Henry Steinmetz, Howard P. Folken-
son, all of Easton, Pa., and H. J. Wenzel-
berger, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Ochs Construc-
tion Company, Allentown, Pa.

School, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, Clyde
S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board
of Education. Brick, two stories, 31x88 feet,
slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners
taking bids. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom
streets, and F. Roe Searing, Perry Building,
are figuring.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Philmont, Pa.
Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal.
Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
Company. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, one
story, 33x38 feet, slate and slag roof, water-
proofing, hot air heat, electric light, marble
interior. Owners taking bids, due June 27th.
The following are figuring: Irwin & Leigh-
ton, 126 North Twelfth street; Charles Gilpin,
Harrison Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison
Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street;
H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Chas.
McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets;
J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. Sims
Wilson, 1125 Brown street; F. L. Hoover, 1023
Cherry street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nine-
teenth street; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon
avenue; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title
Building; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity
Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh
avenue; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth
street.

Stable, Garage and Barn, Rosemont, Pa.
Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey
Building. Owner, William L. Austin, Rose-
mont, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-
half stories. Plans in progress.

Hospital, 532 and 534 Spruce street. Archi-
tects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Build-
ing. Owners, Jewish Maternity Hospital, care
Ed. Brylawski, 636 West Cliveden street, Ger-
mantown. Brick and limestone, four stories,
46x97 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat, fireproof, concrete and hollow tile. Archi-
tects have received bids.

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Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Howell Lloyd, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, three stories. Consists of general remodeling. Plans in progress.

Storage Building, Marcus Hook, Pa., \$60,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owners, F. W. Tunnell & Co., 15 North Fifth street. Steel, two and three stories, 60x40 feet and 80x180 feet. Plans in progress. Engineers will take bids in two weeks.

Warehouse and Office, Twelfth and Sedgely avenue. Architect, H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue. Owner, P. Elmer Weitzel, Germantown and Sedgely avenue. Brick, one and two stories, 26x80 feet and 60x125 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Dry Kiln, Lester, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Lester Piano Company, on premises. Brick, hollow tile and concrete, one story, 20x35 feet, waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due June 25th. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; E. B. McCaul, Sixty-fifth and Park avenue, Oak Lane.

Church and Parish House, Norristown, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Trinity, Rev. Mackintosh, Norristown, Pa. Brick, stone, two stories, 50x100 feet, tin roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), Fifteenth and Ontario streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Dr. Horace J. Forman, 3350 North Fifteenth street. Brick, three stories, electric light, steam heat. Owners will take sub-bids on all lines.

Convent (alt. and add.), Chester, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, St. Michael's R. C. Church. Brick and stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due June 27th. The following are figuring: Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Nolan Brothers, Chester, Pa.

Toilet Rooms, Third and Reed streets. Architect, G. I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owners, Sacred Heart School, on premises. Brick, one story, 20x27 feet, tin roof, electric light (heat reserved). Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 903 Clinton street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Hunter Ewing, 505 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric light. Architects taking bids, due July 1st. The following are figuring: George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Smith-

Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; John N. Gill Company, Heed Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Garage, Diamond and Croskey streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, E. Levine, 124 North Third street, Philadelphia. Brick, two stories, 30x45 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fortieth and Poplar streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Percy Peiser, 835 Arch street. Brick, one story, 35x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due June 30th. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

School (add.), Tacony, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Leo's R. C. Church, care T. F. Fogerty, Tacony. Brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Huntingdon avenue and Cumberland streets. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, People's Theatre, care George S. Gandy. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, consists of interior alterations and concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Plans in progress.

Bank Building (add.), Germantown and Erie avenues. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, North Philadelphia Trust Company, on premises. Granite and limestone, two stories, 36x30 feet, interior marble work, mahogany cabinet work, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due July 1st. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street; M. S. Oberholtzer, 5524 Pulaski avenue; Schreiber & Steinhauer, Fifth and Tabor road.

Hospital (add.), Palmerton, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, New Jersey Zinc Company of Pennsylvania, Palmerton, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 27x30 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due July 1st. Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Woodbury, N. J. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Owner, D. P. Mitchell, Woodbury, N. J. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x65 feet, electric light, shingle roof (heat reserved). Architect has received bids.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), 1714 North Eighth street. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Morris

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School, (add.) Berwyn, Pa. Architect, F. G. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owners, Tredyfrin School Board of Chester County, Pa. Stone and shingles, two stories, 32x45 feet, shingle roof, steam heat. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Church, Sixty-third and Woodland avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedricke, 103 Post Office Building, Darby, Pa. Owners, Woodland Baptist Church. Brick, granite and terra cotta, two stories, 50x98 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Architect taking bids, due June 30th. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, is figuring.

Moving Picture Theatre, 1632-34 Market street. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, Daniel Dever, 1636 Market street. Brick, one story, 36x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking sub-bids on all lines, due June 28th.

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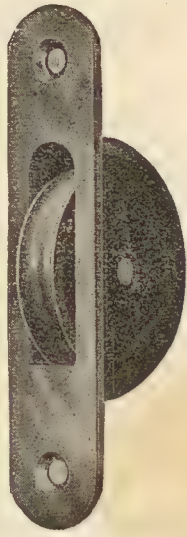
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Parish House, Tacony, Philadelphia. Archi-
tect, George C. Baum, 1828 Wallace street.
Owners, Disston Presbyterian Church, care
G. W. Gamble, chairman of Building Commit-
tee, Bureau of Inspection, City Hall. Brick,
one story, 55x94 feet, slag roof, electric light,
steam heat. Owners taking bids, due June
30th. The following are figuring: H. E.
Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. W. Van
Loon, Denckla Building; Oak Lane Park
Building Company, Oak Lane, Pa.

Moving Picture Parlor, Fortieth and Pop-
lar streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter,
137 South Fifth street. Owner, Percy Peiser,
835 Arch street. Brick, one story, 35x100
feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat.
Architects taking bids. The complete list of
bidders are: T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom
street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Lam
Building Company, 1001 Wood street; H. E.
Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; James Con-
nor, 2848 Frankford avenue; A. Whitehead,
1624 Latimer street; Sax & Abbott, Hale
Building. Bids due June 30th.

Residence, Brookline, Pa. Architect, LeRoy
B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, L.
J. Levy, Exchange Building. Stone and frame,
two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot
water heat, electric light, hardwood floors.

Architects taking bids, due June 30th. The
following are figuring: William R. Dough-
erty, 1608 Sansom street; Alex Chambley, 243
South Tenth street; G. B. Turner, Highland
Park; W. H. Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.;
Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street;
M. Swartley, 427 Hermitage street, Roxbor-
ough, Pa.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa., \$20,000. Archi-
tects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618
Chestnut street. Owner, T. G. Stockhausen,
North American Building. Brick, marble
trimmings, three stories, 45x75 feet, shingle
roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood
floors. Architects taking bids, due June 28th.
William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street,
only bidder.

School, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, Clyde
S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board
of Education. Brick, two stories, 31x88 feet,
slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners
taking bids, due July 1st, 8 P. M. The fol-
lowing are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and
Sansom streets; F. Roe Searing, Perry Build-
ing; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street;
A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; H. L.
Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. S. Rogers &
Co., Moorestown, N. J.; Van Leer & Peterson,
Glassboro, N. J.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Cottage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects,
Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Own-
er, Henry F. Harris, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Brick
and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x89
feet, shingle roof, electric light, Karbolith
floors. Contract awarded to J. S. Cornell &
Sons, Land Title Building.

Garage, Stillman and Oxford streets, \$8,000.
Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street.
Owners, Riddell & McCoach, Land Title Build-
ing. Brick, one story, 80x88 feet, slag roof,
electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded
to George Kessler, Drexel Building.

Walkway, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Archi-
tect, private plans. Owners, S. B. & B. W.
Fleisher, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Steel
and wood. Contract awarded to Sax & Ab-
bott, Hale Building.

Warehouse (alt. and add.), Eleventh and
Wood streets. Architect, private plans. Own-
ers, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Com-
pany, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick,
two stories, slag roof, electric light, general
interior alterations. Contract awarded to F.
A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Church (add.), Broad and McFarren streets,
\$18,000. Architect, E. L. Lever, 36 North
Frazer street. Owners, Second Baptist
Church (Colored), on premises. Brick and
limestone trimmings, one story, 50x60 feet,
slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating.
Contract awarded to W. J. Robinson, 1508
Lombard street.

Store (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Filbert
streets, \$28,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan,
Crozer Building. Owner, Harry C. Kahn, on

premises. Brick, six stories (heat and light
reserved). Consists of general alterations
and addition (interior), new bulk windows.
Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty,
1608 Sansom street.

Stores and Apartments, southwest corner
Seventeenth and Vine streets. Architect, Wil-
liam Lowenthal, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner,
Mrs. Anna M. Steeble, care Edward Lutz,
agent, 240 North Seventeenth street. Brick,
two stories, 19x137 feet, red pressed bricks,
slag roof, hot water heat. Contract awarded
to Joseph Bird & Co., 211 North Thirteenth
street.

Church, Twenty-eighth and Snyder avenue.
Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Build-
ing. Owners, Holy Virgin Greek Orthodox
Church, Twelfth and Fitzwater streets. Stone,
one story, 45x75 feet and two stories 18x48
feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Contract awarded to Eagle Construc-
tion Company, northeast corner Fifty-second
and Market streets.

Church, Harrison and Cottage streets. Arch-

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itect, S. D. Miller, 1117 Foulkrod street. Owners, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, care Rev. F. Miller, 1722 Harrison street. Stone, one story, 60x65 feet, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Picture Theatre (remodeling), 903-05-07 North Sixth street. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Stiefel Amusement Company, care architect. Brick and marble trimmings, one story, 45x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Michael Kirschner, 421 Snyder avenue.

Exposition Buildings (5), Broad and Oregon avenue, \$50,000. Architect, C. Henry Wilson, 1130 Lombard street. Owners, Emancipation Proclamation Semi-Centennial, care H. W. Bass, 1352 Lombard street. Plaster and metal lath, one and two stories, 75x150 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to W. J. Robinson, 1508 Lombard street.

Electric Light Plant, Camden, N. J. Architects, Runyon & Carey, Newark, N. J. Owners, Municipal Electric Light Company, care F. A. Finkeldey, chairman, Camden, N. J. Brick, one story, 81x84 feet, slag roof, waterproofing. The lowest bid was submitted by Atlantic Construction and Supply Company, Atlantic City, N. J., \$413,900.

Car House and Shops, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, J. H. Frank, 119 West Springfield avenue, Chestnut Hill. Engineers, Stern & Silverman, Land Title Building. Owners, Atlantic City and Seashore Railroad Company, Atlantic City. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 187x390 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Residence and Garage, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, E. J. McAleer, 1422 North Eighth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Gate Lodge, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, William L. Austin, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, two stories, 40x38 feet, slate roof (heat and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street.

Dispensary, Marcus Hook, Pa., \$7,000. Arch-

itects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, one story, 26x40 feet, tile roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2333 North Park avenue. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Walter B. Winstock. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Residences (3), McCallum and Mt. Pleasant avenues. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Mrs. I. Smith, 5439 Germantown avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x38 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to L. Peters, 3537 North Fifteenth street.

Dining Hall, Marcus Hook, Pa., \$56,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch streets. Owners, American Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, two stories, 80x100 feet, tile roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

Dog Kennels, Etc., Broomall, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, T. P. Hunter, on premises. Brick, one story, slate roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to G. W. Grover, Morton, Pa.

Garage, Tenth and Spring streets, \$8,000. Architects, Furness & Evans, Provident Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 50x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street.

Hall (alt. and add.), Collegeville, Pa. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. Stone and terra cotta, two and three stories, tin roof (heat and light reserved). Consists of interior alterations and additions, waterproofing. Contract awarded to F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street.

Residence and Garage, Media, Pa., \$12,000. Architect, Newton Flounders, Media, Pa. Owner, J. V. Debert, Media, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

James Paul (O), 2554 Howard street. David Paul (C), 2554 Howard street. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Comley and Montague streets.

Chris. Gerke (O), 7101 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$2,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, 7153-55 Vandyke street.

Shirley Reeve (O), 7026 Vandyke street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x24 feet, Cottage and Disston sts.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building. J. E. Walt (C), Willow Grove, Pa. Cost, \$15,150. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 17x36 feet, Crefelt and Willow Grove avenue.

C. Bussinger (O), 3152 E street. Cost, \$1,515. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x28 feet, H and Unruth streets.

Tabernacle Lutheran Church (O), Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets. E. J. Kreitzburg (C), 1345 Arch street. Cost, \$25,000. Church,

stone, two stories, 60x70 feet, Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Sax & Abbott (C), Hale Building. Cost, \$128,000. Home, brick, two stories, 46x76 feet, Byberry, Pa. Cost, \$41,000. Home.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building. J. E. Walt (C), Willow Grove, Pa. Cost, \$11,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 28x34 feet, Willow Grove avenue and Crefelt street.

J. M. Hess (O), 3520 Sunnyside avenue. F. L. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, Falls of Schuylkill.

Baldwin Locomotive Works (O), 500 North Broad street. Cost, \$100. Garage, brick, one story, 18x18 feet, Eighteenth and Buttonwood streets.

Free Library of Philadelphia (O), Thirteenth and Locust streets. J. Myers & Son (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$45,000.

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Library, brick, one story, 38x107 feet, Sixty-fifth and Girard avenue.

S. S. Wilmer (O), 3211 Comly street. Cost, \$10,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, Comly and Jackson streets.

J. F. Wiza (O), 4444 East Thompson street. M. Parson (C), 4517 Almond street. Cost, \$2,900. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x42 feet, Almond and Orthodox streets.

J. D. Larkin Company (O), Buffalo, N. Y. Aberthaw Construction Company (C), Boston, Mass. Cost, \$275,000. Manufacturing, brick, twelve stories, 136x166 feet, Twenty-second and Arch streets.

J. M. Faust (O), 258 West Erie avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x46 feet, Camac and Fisher streets.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$8,000. Storage, brick, one story, 50x100 feet, Frankford avenue and Bridge street.

Girard Point Storage Company (O), Broad Street Station. James Stewart (C), Chicago, Ill. Cost, \$60,000. Grain elevator, concrete, 33x42 feet, Penrose Ferry road.

L. Goldman (O), 613 Bainbridge street. M. J. Lazaroff (C), 1418 South Sixth street. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 22x50 feet, Sixth and Bainbridge streets. Cost, \$2,600. One dwelling.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$30,000. Power house, brick, one story, 96x54 feet, Thirteenth and Mifflin streets.

C. Cicillello (O), 5627 Washington avenue. C. Fedora & Bros. (C), 2924 North Van Pelt street. Cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x43 feet, 501 Clymer street.

General Eng. Company (O), 764 Swanson street. F. W. Allison Company (C), 1710 Rittenhouse street. Cost, \$13,000. Shops and office, brick, one story, 67x157 feet, Front and Kenil worth streets.

William Karalkowid (O), 2450 South Thirty-eighth street. Eagle Construction Company (C), Fifty-second and Market streets. Cost, \$16,000. Church, stone, two stories, 45x75 feet, Twenty-eighth and Synder avenue. N. A. Berger (O), 624 East Girard avenue. H. Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$5,750. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 20x28 feet, 519 East Girard avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia. Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$1,500. Coal pocket, Grays Ferry Freight Yard.

S. R. Edge (O), 5014 Willow Grove avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Apartment house, brick, four stories, 50x110 feet, Forty-fifth and Osage avenue.

H. Berman (O), 508 South street. Gilman & Grafkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, \$10,500. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 43x107 feet, 2029 South Third street.

C. A. Shetzline (O), 2021 South Broad st. F. Williams (C), 1432 Wolf street. Cost, \$106,500. Eighty-eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, Front and Snyder avenue.

S. Frank Williamson (O), Broad and Somerset streets. G. A. Boyd (C), 1822 West Erie avenue. Cost, \$15,200. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x53 feet, Twelfth and Somerville avenue.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne avenue and Duval street. Cost, \$8,500. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 27x47 feet, Greene and Lincoln streets.

Samuel Shoemaker (O), 1831 Land Title Building. Cost, \$85,300. Thirty-one dwellings, stone, two stories, 18x46 feet, Sixty-first and Catharine streets.

Charles Segal (O), 608 South street. Nathan Raidman (C), 5934 Walnut street. Cost, \$10,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 40x92 feet, 5026 Baltimore avenue.

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cher street. Cost, \$2,000. Storage, Tacony and Torresdale avenues.

R. Lapetine (O), 2514 South Fifteenth street. D. Burro, 809 South Eighth street. Cost, \$890. Store and dwelling, Twelfth and Ritner streets.

William Roewetch (O), 210 Pelham avenue. McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 West Phil-Elena street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 210 Pelham street.

Berger Bros. Company (O), 237 Arch street. Cost, \$1,200. Warehouse, 237 Arch street.

Church of the Evangel (O), Eighteenth and Tasker streets. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$3,500. Church, Eighteenth and Tasker streets.

M. Hub (O), 245 South Twentieth street. E. Rieben (C), 2632 West Cumberland street. Cost, \$5,900. Store, 4734 Frankford avenue.

M. Leff (O), 721 South street. N. Rosensky (C), 512 Titan street. Cost, \$1,100. Store and dwelling, 721 South street.

Bishop J. J. McCort (O), Forty-eighth and Lancaster avenue. J. Doyle & Sons, 878 North Forty-sixth street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, Forty-eighth and Lancaster avenue.

The Continental Hotel (O), Ninth and Chestnut streets. Stewart & Stevens Iron Works (C), Ninth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut sts.

E. W. Harris (O), 50 North Twenty-third street. Ed. Cunningham (C), 50 North Twenty-third street. Cost, \$2,500. Storage, 203 North Twenty-second street.

J. F. Davidson (O), 2560 North Third street. E. Keeler Company (C), 1531 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$2,500. 2560 North Third street.

E. D. L. Driver (O), 817 North Forty-second street. G. Kessler Construction Company (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$2,250. Store, 817 North Forty-second street.

American Ice Company (O), Glenwood avenue and Montgomery avenue. Irwin & Leighton (C), 126 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$10,000. Ice plant, Glenwood and Montgomery avenues.

Friedberger Aaron Mfg. Company (O), Eighteenth and Windrim avenue. C. P. Bowler (C), Reading, Pa. Cost, \$2,840. Manufacturing Building, Eighteenth and Windrim avenue.

The Realty Company (O), Real Estate Trust Building. Louis Cahan (C), 520 Pennsylvania Building. Cost, \$30,000. Store and offices, Fifty-second and Ludlow streets.

G. W. Glotts (O), Twelfth and Filbert sts. A. Donaldson, Jr. (C), 2237 Oakford street. Cost, \$2,000. Saloon, Twelfth and Filbert streets.

R. C. Remmey & Co. (O), Hedley street and Delaware River. H. C. Trotman (C), 111 North Third street. Cost, \$600. Tower and tank, Hedley street and Delaware River.

Alterations and Additions

Fred Groff (O), Twenty-sixth and Poplar streets. H. Voight (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$1,000. Saloon, Twenty-sixth and Poplar streets.

F. Kelly (O), 1724 Hancock street. Joseph Dunn (C), 1704 North Second street. Cost, \$1,800. Store 1732 Hancock street.

Karchner & Rahn (O), 1603 Chestnut street. H. E. Grau Company (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,500. Residence, 6012 Ridge avenue.

Kingan Provision Company (O), Eighth and Callowhill streets. P. Haibach Construction Company (C), 2530 Thompson street. Cost, \$900. Office, Eighth and Callowhill streets.

Robert Smith (O), 2346 Reed street. F. L. Hudson (C), 1948 South Twenty-third street. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling, 2346 Reed street.

Philadelphia County Fair Association (O), Byberry, Philadelphia. Cost, \$3,200. Poultry House, Byberry, Pa.

J. M. Arrison (O), 403 West Cheltenham avenue. M. S. Oberholtzer (C), 5524 Pulaski avenue. Cost, \$2,100. Dwelling, 403 West Cheltenham avenue.

C. A. Gllagher (O), 6419 Woodbine avenue.

Cost, \$875. Residence, 6419 Woodbine avenue.

Weightman Estate (O), 1336 Walnut street. J. S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and Club Room, 221 South Broad street.

William Colflesh (O), Fifty-second and Woodland avenue. Cost, \$2,100. Green House, Fifty-second and Woodland avenue.

Goldfine Bros. (O), 330 North American street. 330 North American street. Samuel Schultz (C), 920 East Moyamensing avenue. Cost, \$2,725. Stable, 330 North American street.

Fred Walsh (O), 1631 North Twenty-seventh street. P. Haibach Construction Company (C), 2530 West Thompson street. Cost, \$2,400. Store, 1602 North Twenty-seventh street.

F. Kennedy (O), 2043 Spruce street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 2043 Spruce street.

Abe Cohen (O), 110 Chestnut street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 808 Cantrell street.

William Ford (O), Tacony and Torresdale avenues. R. Beatty & Bros., 2321 East Flet-

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FAILURES AMONG BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(From the Building Age)

Some of the reasons which have been instrumental in causing recent failures in close sequence among building and engineering contractors of more or less prominence are set forth in a very interesting article in the "Real Estate Record," and from it we take the following:

The primary factors in the troubles of firms suffering business embarrassment at this time are three: First, failure on the part of those figuring jobs to discount the steadily rising prices of building materials; second, underestimating, and, third, taking business beyond the capacity of their resources through the process of "bunching." An attempt has been made to attribute some of these failures to slowness of steel deliveries, but those who are in close touch with the credit market say that this factor, instead of being potent, is only mildly contributive.

Basic construction conditions are excellent. The real estate market is more active than it has been in almost six months. Building money is comparatively easy, especially for gilt-edged propositions; and the building material market is firm, with mill supplies conservatively low, prices stiffening, and the distributing market well stocked. Dodge reports show a healthy tone in the matter of prospective building operations throughout the entire metropolitan district, and architects as a rule report full boards. Such being the case, delay in deliveries of structural material, while possibly temporarily embarrassing to contracting firms by reason of withholding of process payments, should not precipitate a sound building firm. The real causes of failure, therefore, must be looked for elsewhere.

Competition among building contractors and engineering companies in recent years has been very keen. So many new concerns with limited resources have entered the building field that established houses have had to depend largely upon old customers and upon their reputations for reliability for new contracts. The result has been a partial recognition, at least, of what has come to be the "unwritten law" among contractors.

The small contractor, pushed hard to keep enough business in hand to hold his organization together, is sometimes tempted to ape the big firms and "bunch" a number of operations simultaneously.

During the last two years common brick has moved up from \$5.75 a thousand, wholesale, to \$6.75 and \$7 (summer quotations). Portland cement two years ago this spring was as low as 70 cents a barrel, Lehigh Valley, while the prospects are that it will be considerably over a dollar a barrel before the spring building season actually starts. Structural steel, two years ago, was considered high at \$27, while to-day it is stiff at \$31. Lumber, in all departments, has advanced at least five per cent. since 1909, and this week's

reports show that practically all lines will move to even higher levels than have heretofore existed when the spring season opens. Stone, sand, roofing, equipment and labor all cost more to-day, and the increasing demand for fireproof construction only tends to make the cost of construction move higher.

In the face of this sharp rise in material prices, competition has been such as to force construction prices down, and the inevitable consequence has been smaller profits, if not actual losses.

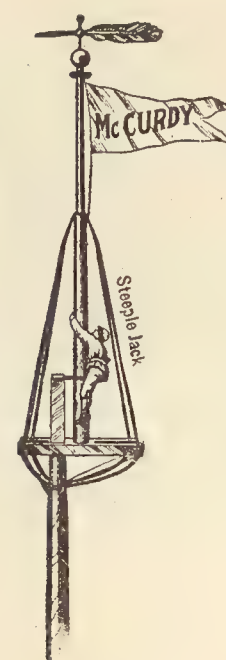
The Percentage Contract.

Many people refrain from building homes because they have been told by their friends that it always costs more than they thought it was going to do. And then explanations of how much this "extra" cost, and how much more this involved than the original amount provided for, are forthcoming, with the result that the man who had notions of putting up a \$3,000 or \$4,000 residence decides to pay rent a while longer and not risk plunging in over his head.

This condition is remedied to a large extent by the percentage plan, for a limit is always fixed beyond which the builder may not go. And when there is added to this, as is frequently the case, a provision that the builder is to receive 50 per cent. of the saving that is made on the original estimate, there is every incentive for him to reduce costs at every turn, and to put the building into the hands of the owner, complete, for less than had been expected, instead of more. This is the modern profit-sharing idea which has been found to work well in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and there is no reason why it should not be a success in the construction field.

In the average dwelling proposition the contractor who takes a job at a low figure cannot help trying to increase his profits to normal by putting in the inevitable extras at a pretty high figure. This is what most owners object to; namely, that the bids are not a fair indication of what the house is going to cost. When the percentage system is used, extras go in at no higher figures than any other items, and the tendency of the builder, especially if he is on a basis similar to that outlined above, whereby he as well as the owner will profit through securing a saving in the cost of the job, will be to reduce the expense attached to these, instead of increasing it.

The system is eminently fair to the contractor, since it rids each job of the terrors attached to figuring an unusual or unknown quantity. In most cases, especially where a building something out of the ordinary is to be put up, and unusual conditions must be confronted, it is necessary that the contractor add a considerable factor of safety, in order to be sure of making a profit. But in a case where the business is handled on the percent-



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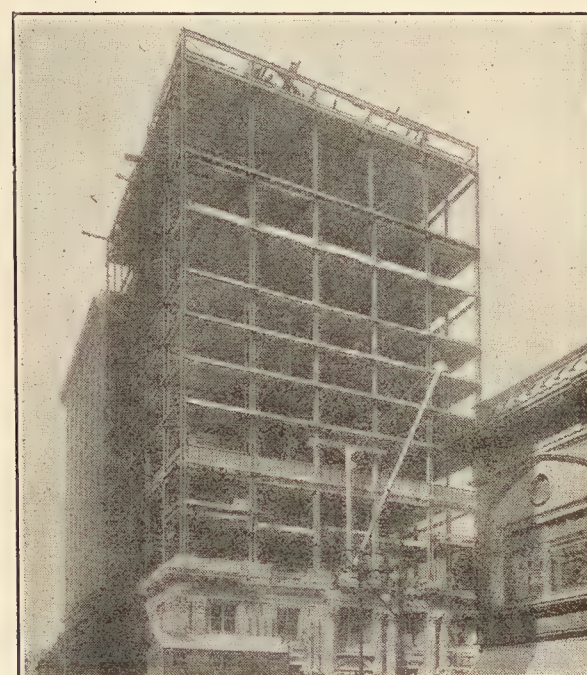
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During the last few years a great advance has been made in the methods of testing buildings and in the consequent verification or correction of methods of designing structures. The Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Illinois has just issued Bulletin No. 64, by Arthur N. Talbot and Willis A. Slater, which is entitled "Tests of Reinforced Concrete Buildings Under Load." This bulletin gives a detailed description of methods developed at the University of Illinois for measuring the stresses produced in the steel and concrete in reinforced concrete buildings under load. By the use of delicate measuring apparatus, the minute stretches and shortenings which occur in the beams, columns, and floor slabs of a reinforced concrete building while under load can be measured. The results of the tests on three large reinforced concrete buildings located in three large cities, are recorded. The data obtained are of a character to permit a discussion of the correctness of the methods of design and of the mathematical formulas in use.

The bulletin is of special interest to engineers, structural designers and architects, and is of general interest on account of the light it throws on the safety of full-sized concrete structures. It may be obtained upon application to the Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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ECONOMY IN REINFORCED CON- CRETE DESIGN.

An elaborate compilation of cost data on reinforced concrete engineering construction was recently presented to the Concrete Institute, London, Eng., by Mr. John A. Davenport. Three fundamental factors are considered in their bearing on economy in design—(1) effect of beam section; (2) effect of steel percentage; (3) effect of arrangement of beams, columns and other members.

The following conclusions are drawn:

Reinforced concrete T-beams, correctly designed, with the total depth three times the breadth of web, are more economical than any other section, for all values of unit cost and loading.

For plain beams reinforced in any way whatever, the most economical ratio of depth to breadth is 3, for all values of unit cost and loading.

For singly-reinforced plain beams, the most economical reinforcement percentage runs from 1 to 1.2, for all values of unit cost and loading.

For doubly reinforced plain beams, the most economical reinforcement percentage is 1, with equal tension and compression steel, for all values of unit cost and loading.

Plain beams doubly reinforced may be more economical than similar beams singly reinforced, the relative economies depending upon the values of unit cost and ratio of depth to breadth of section, but not to any appreciable extent upon the loading.

The foregoing conclusions are quite independent of any economies effected by adopting uniform sections throughout a design.

For ordinary values of unit cost, square columns are most economical when the diameter of the lateral reinforcement is small and the percentage of longitudinal reinforcement high. Increased economy will result from the use of longitudinal reinforcement having a lower yield point than mild steel, provided such material can be purchased at proportionately reduced rates. The greatest economy of space is to be obtained by using large diameter lateral reinforcement, with a high percentage of longitudinal reinforcement.

A rational arrangement of slabs and beams supported by columns is more economical than slabs supported by beams only.

A low percentage slab reinforcement is more economical than a high percentage.

A thin slab is more economical than a thick slab.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF TO-DAY

(Mr. William Koehl, Architect, Cleveland, in "Ohio Architect and Builder")

It is held that architecture is essentially and inevitably the unconscious expression of a national spirit; that architecture reflects the history, character, and temperament of a people; and that an indigenous style in architecture is produced by important factors—wealth, peace, leisure, civilization, and culture. The object of this paper is to illustrate these facts as manifested in the branch of architecture called domestic, with special reference to the country and suburban home of moderate cost in America.

In every art and science, we find good interspersed with bad. The cockle is sure to appear, and appears in proportion to the power of the enemy under the guises of ignorance, commercial gain, and ostentation. America up to within a few years, was one vast cockle field of bad architecture. Rarely was an ideal home to be found, except those that remained from Colonial times. The majority of small houses during that period were built by men who had no knowledge or skill in planning, and whose notions and thoughts were entirely commercial. True, there are still many such men committing abominations for personal gain, but luckily, the people at large are realizing the deceit and are demanding homes to suit the conditions of to-day. What influence this demand has done to domestic architecture is apparent throughout the land.

To cover the entire field properly we cannot confine our observations to one region. We must go to Massachusetts, New Yrk, and Eastern Pennsylvania to study Colonial and Italian adaptations; Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan abounds with English types; Chicago has produced a style of her own, called the Progressive, and California claims the Bungalow. This variation of styles is due no doubt to the predominant sentiment that prevails in each section in favor of some particular style. Art of building always yields to the demand.

Yet all these styles are being made thoroughly native, indigenous American, no matter whence the influence. Indeed, we still go back to precedent, but we use it no more as a model but as an inspiration. The Colonial and the English especially serve as guiding impulses, and on their simple and sound foundations we are building notable work redolent with race and informed with fine feeling. Examining the work in the various styles, we find no copying. Good architects to-day assimilate the fine spirit of past masterpieces, grasp the essentials, and make it more or less their own.

Perhaps the Colonial, on account of its note of sincerity, is the most favorite precedent on which we depend. It is the most

national. True, it abounds chiefly in the East, yet is found in every section or region. Its simplicity of mass, directness of expression, and its refinement of detail are appealing. English homes have much that attract our admiration. We cannot but admire the quaint beauty of the old English country houses. They are well adapted to the English landscape, but to copy them outright would be disastrous in America. We can, however, emulate the spirit in which the early English home-builders worked. They knew the principles that underlie a good home. Some of the most salient characteristics are the groups of chimney stacks that suggest warmth and hospitality, and long lines of ridge and wall contribute to an air of restful seclusion and retirement. The general plan, however, is unsuited to our conditions of living, excepting for details. The Colonial and English types predominate here, but there is still another type that is eliciting much admiration—the Bungalow. To California we principally owe this charming, free, rugged and cozy type. Influenced by mostly Oriental—Japanese, Sikkhi, Bhutan, Thibet—sources, is yet so nicely assimilated by an architect of knowledge and taste, and so thoroughly adapted to every condition—environment, cost, service, beauty—that it has spread like witchery throughout the land, and verily threatens the supremacy, especially in the more inexpensive types.

All these types, though widely varied on the exterior, are yet much alike in plan. The American's inherent desire for fresh air and sunshine prompts him not to omit sun rooms, sleeping porches, and to have, if possible, every room face the south, not only for the sun, but also for the cool breezes. On the first floor all main rooms are connected with large openings forming long vistas, and realize the importance of working from within outward instead of as in former years from without inward. Whatever beauty the house possesses is based on sound and logical planning and construction. The plan is the outcome of actual requirements based on the habits of living of its occupants.

Unlike the city house built on a narrow lot with only a few feet between, the ideal home always has a beautiful setting with sufficient space between houses. Therefore the garden is likewise eliciting as much care and attention as the house itself. We are getting back to mother earth—to nature, and under nature's influence we cannot go far wrong. A home surrounded by a beautiful garden has and will always be admired. Consequently in speaking of the home the garden is necessarily included to make one harmonious whole.

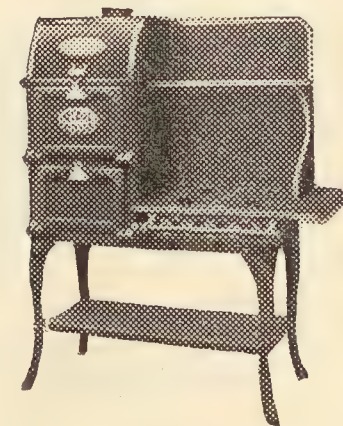
Perhaps, in no other class of building has been more thoroughly developed, within the last few years, the principle of beauty known as harmony or adaptation which includes economy, order, unity in variety and proportion, and has more thoroughly inculcated the characteristics of durability, comfort and homelike charm than in the home of moderate cost. This principle and these characteristics are also found in the more expensive home, but these cannot so well reflect the spirit of the people at large, as do the smaller and more humble types.

This enthusiasm displayed in the development of the American home is attributed to various causes. Good architecture has always been held to be the outcome of gradual accessions to a simple demand—hence the study of past work. Architect (he is now considered a necessary evil) and owner alike seem to vie with each other in the gathering of ideas and material through various media: by travel abroad and at home, books and periodicals on architecture find their way into every home. These means especially coupled with good taste are keeping us in touch with all past and present achievements. Also, at no time in the past has country life been more desired and appreciated than at the present time. This condition is somewhat due to the improved modern transit facilities, to high cost of living, and the over crowded conditions of our cities. The people have learned to prefer the beautiful flowers, pure air and fresh, wholesome food, to the foul smell of the gutters and dirty streets of the city.

Again, it is fully realized that the home to be ideal must be both beautiful and practical.

(Continued on page 417.)

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Editorial Comment

Mr. Paul Philippe Cret, whose brilliant career was made the subject of a sketch not long since in the "Guide's" "Who's Who" series, has been singled out for a distinction seldom conferred upon men of his profession, however eminent. At the recent commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cret was honored with the degree of Doctor of Science.

The honor is a deserved one, Mr. Cret being one of the ablest and most promising of the younger men in American architecture. In addition to a most lucrative and important private practice and a growing reputation as a writer on architectural subjects, Mr. Cret holds the chair of professor of design at the U. of P. He is a native of Lyons, France, is not yet 40, and is regarded as one of the coming men in his line. It affords the "Guide" not a little satisfaction to note that the sketches of Mr. Cret printed in the dailies were borrowed almost verbatim from the recent "Who's Who" material used in the "Guide." The instance is a practical and concrete one illustrative of the value to the profession of this series. No member of the profession is able to say just when some achievement of his is likely to make him an object of attention at the hands of the outside or lay press. A place in the "Guide's" "Who's Who" series simplifies immensely the task of gathering the data for notice in the lay press while guaranteeing its correctness. By the way, there are a number of prominent architects yet to be heard from in the matter of this series. If you happen to be one of them, why not forward that photo and data to-day,—now,—before you find time to forget it?

* * *

Mr. C. E. Schermerhorn, of Philadelphia, has a pleasing and well-considered article in the June number of "Architecture and Building" on "The Evolution of Domestic Plans."

"As 'the groves were God's first temples,'" writes Mr. Schermerhorn, "so, undoubtedly, were they the earliest dwellings of man; the dense foliage of the trees afforded protection against the too fervid rays of the sun and the hollow trunks and the caves among the rocks served as shelter from the fury of the storm. By twining together the tops of saplings growing near each other and filling in the spaces between them with loose branches, arbors or bough-houses were readily constructed. These satisfied the wants of the people of the first ages; then followed dwellings constructed by cutting down trees and placing them in a circle, with their tops leaning against each other and fastened, branches being interwoven and the interstices filled with clay, forming the wigwam of the savage. In other cases a framework of poles was covered with strips of bark or skins of

animals. Then, the dome-like mud hut with a hole for a door, through which one must enter 'on all fours,' showed a slight advance in point of comfort. Still later the necessities of a pastoral life produced tents, first made of skins of animals, then of various kinds of fabric. Following these portable habitations came the rectangular one-room log house, which formed the foundation or germ of the cottage, the mansion and the villa of to-day.

"The house of each epoch forms a chapter in the world's history. In the wigwam of the savage we recognize an expression of their rude life lacking refinement or skill to provide anything beyond a mere shelter; the tent of the nomadic tribe is not less significant of their habits and modes of existence; and so the log cabin, the hall of the Saxon thane, the feudal castle, the grange, manor house, villa, etc., have their readily comprehended meanings; each was called into existence by the exigencies of the social period to which it belongs, and reveals the principal features in the life of its first inhabitants, the plans varying according to the prevailing economic, social and moral conditions of the people.

"The study of plans of past structures is a study of the record of civilizations, customs and manners, a permanent expression of the people in whose time the plans were carried out, and the recording is as true now as in the times of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans and Mediaevalists.

"Plans are made by the needs of the people, and, nolens volens, must bear the impress of the people's mind whether Classic, Mediaeval, Renaissance or Modern.

"Of the domestic plans of the past but little or nothing remains except here and there some archaeological glimpse of a room in some temple or palace. The mode of life was at such a variance with ours. In many cases the climate allowed men to live in the open air so that few buildings erected before the middle of the nineteenth century and not many even of a later period in other countries are useful as precedents or models in our country.

"Domestic planning is a science of to-day. The plan of any building used for domestic purposes is readily distinguishable.

"We only have to look at the excavated buildings in Pompeii to note how easily discernible are those of the dwelling house.

"Wherever men have built they have adopted for each class of building some general type of plan which, for the period in which it was constructed, had proved successful in its working and suited to the kind of life enjoyed by its inhabitants and the personal predilections of the owner. Although we have our own peculiar habits and manner of life, which differ in many respects from those of

any other people and which must be taken into account by the planner, yet the study of the typical plans of older communities, which have been evolved by centuries of experience, has been useful to us.

"New ideas if reasonable are worth attention and new solutions of old problems deserve study.

"Our houses of to-day are descendants of mediaeval dwellings, and though conditions of living have been greatly improved since the Middle Ages, some lingering traditions of the manners and customs of those days still affect our methods of thought, and our methods of life to-day, and reflect themselves in the planning of our homes. A study, for instance, of the development of the country house from mediaeval conditions is a matter of much interest."

* * *

The June number of "Architecture and Building" is, in a way, a Schermerhorn number, many beautiful examples of the skill of this distinguished architect embellishing its pages. Mr. Schermerhorn's country house work is particularly successful, showing a high and attractive order of taste, originality and artistic utilitarianism.

* * *

The new Penn Mutual Building, preparations for the construction of which are now under way at Sixth and Walnut, will be a fitting addition to the series of imposing improvements in what has come to be known as "The Washington Square" district.

The building will be nine stories in height, including a basement, and the entrance will face Independence Square. The design consists of three superimposed classic orders, comprising two stories in the lower order and three stories each of the upper orders. The exterior will be of hammered white granite from the Maine quarries, except the base to the level of the first-story window sills, which will be of a darker polished granite.

The four fluted granite monoliths of the entrance portico will be five feet in diameter by forty feet high, raised nine feet above the level of the sidewalk on polished granite pedestals. In order to add architectural dignity to the entrance, the main wall of the north front has been recessed ten feet from the building line with a few easy steps leading from the outside to the vestibule.

On the first floor will be the main clerical room and the offices of the president and officers. A modern vault standing free on all sides will be built in the rear centre of this floor, in which will be stored all the securities of the company. The third story will contain the board and committee rooms, and the remainder of the space will be used for the storing of "live" records.

On the eighth floor will be the dining rooms of the first officers and second officers and clerks, the kitchens, service pantries, laundry and linen room, a rest room and a locker room for the women employes, and an apartment for the superintendent of the

building. The attic will be used for the storage of "dead" records.

The convenience tower extends one story above the roof and contains the water storage tanks, the elevator overhead machinery and a recreation room for the men employes, which will be enclosed in glass. The boilers and pumps will be entirely outside under the rear court.

Fireproofing has been the special feature in the designing of the structure. It has been designed with a steel skeleton, protected throughout by concrete or solid masonry. All windows and other openings exposed to fire risk will be of metal with wire glass. The mechanical equipment will be complete and independent of outside connections.

It is estimated that the building will cost upward of \$1,000,000, and was designed by Edgar V. Seeler, architect.

The Building Committee consists of Richard S. Brock, chairman and senior member of trustees; Robert Dornan, Charles S. W. Packard, Robert C. Lippincott, George K. Johnson, president of the company; Lincoln K. Passmore, William H. Kingsley and Robert C. Drayton, vice-presidents. The late James F. Hope, former president of the Union League, was until his recent death an active member of the committee.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 415.)

tical—must perform its functions well and be pleasant about it. Where can it perform these functions better than in the country? Within we have not only shelter from the elements, but also the benefits of the sun and breezes; without it is made indigenous by the proper selection of style, materials, and colors that harmonize and blend happily with the immediate surroundings. This is true in Eastern Pennsylvania, where stone is easily and cheaply had, and the Colonial style prevailing, the ideal home that is accepted as native is the home built of stone in the Colonial style. In California the landscape is dotted with beautiful homes that appear as a natural growth. Field stone and rough timbers constitute the principal material, and in the hands of the architect who knows the caprices of the style, inject into it the fine, free, rugged, and hospitable spirit of the bungalow. Thus it was in old England where we find in the various regions styles that harmonize and blend nicely on account of this law of nature. In those early days they were compelled to build of materials most easily obtained, thus fulfilling this law unconsciously. We, on the contrary, by our present means of transportation can build of materials gathered from every part of the globe as economically as the materials gathered near at hand.

Travel and reading, besides working wonders throughout the land, have also wrought their mischief. There are always some who do not comprehend the value of a native style and erroneously model their homes after

types individually beautiful and perfect under its local conditions, but brought forth and planted bodily in a foreign land and climate loses its charm and wilts like a tropical plant in the arctic zone. It behooves us to go back to precedent, but we must not remain there. The spirit and principles alone are of value to us.

If we are fortunate to have the inheritance of past and foreign examples to lead us aright, how much greater will the inheritance of future generations be! They will not be required to look beyond the confines of their own country for inspiration as we do to-day, but culture and taste will guide them to avoid what is ugly, uncomfortable, impractical, and follow in the footpath of the present generation until the final principles and ultimate ideals will be fully realized by all classes throughout our country.

This fine spirit of home life so broadly manifested in the building and adornment of the house is surely the most important as well as the most human expression of the art of man, and cannot but affect and uplift the national character. Shallowness, ostentation and pretention will soon be entirely avoided, and stillness, quiet earnestness that seems to lull and soothe the spirit with promises of peace, are the things that will predominate. Such a home is truly a great achievement, a daily influence and delight.

BEQUEST TO PROVIDE FOR RESEARCH WORK IN VENTILATION.

A notable bequest has been made to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, according to the terms of which \$50,000 will be devoted to research work and experiments in connection with the general subject of ventilation and ventilating methods. This work will be carried on through a Department of Social Welfare established by Mrs. Anderson's bequest, and plans have been made to appoint a commission of six recognized experts to carry on the work.

Those who have received appointment as members of the commission are Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, of the College of the City of New York, chairman; D. D. Kimball, heating and ventilating engineer, New York; Prof. F. S. Lee, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Dr. James Alexander Miller, Bellevue Hospital, New York; Prof. E. B. Phelps, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

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PENNSYLVANIA ENACTS SEPARATE CONTRACT LAW.

Announcement is made that the separate contract bill, which was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature through the activity of the Pennsylvania Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, has now become a law, the Governor's signature having been affixed May 1. The full text of the new law is as follows:

"An Act regulating the letting of certain contracts for the erection, construction and alteration of public buildings.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter in the preparation of specifications for the erection, construction and alteration of any public building when the entire cost of such work shall exceed \$1,000 it shall be the duty of the architect, engineer or other person preparing such specifications to prepare separate specifications for the plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical work, and it shall be the duty of the person or persons authorized to enter into contracts for the erection, construction or alteration of such public buildings to receive separate bids upon each of the said branches of work and to award the contract for the same to the lowest responsible bidder for each of said branches.

"Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

The way to get money is to sell things to people who want things. People who want building material and building devices read "The Guide."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The Philadelphia delegates made a great showing, thirty strong as they were, at the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Chicago recently. They had a special car and here are the names: F. S. Underhill, Emil Guenther, J. Gibson Melvain, Jr., W. H. Lear, T. B. Hoffman, J. Randall Williams, Jr., Thomas E. Coale, Lewis White, John W. Coles, Ben C. Currie, Harry Humphries, H. R. Humphreys, Ed. Magee, William F. Stroud, M. W. Dukes, R. Torpin, Jr., Fisher Dalrymple, Ben Stoker, Stewart Buck, Robert Ridele, John J. Rumbarger, John Warner, William J. Foley, I. N. Troth, Charles Este, Jr., Harry Walters and James A. Richardson. It was not only a pleasant trip, but they added to the interest of the last session of the National Hardwood Lumber Association meeting by presenting to John M. Pritchard a silver loving cup. Messrs. Guenther and Underhill were masters of the ceremonies of the presentation, and "put it over" John Pritchard so strong that he could scarcely find words to express his obvious appreciation. The cup was in recognition of his services on the Rules Committee for eleven years, six of which he has been chairman. It was a graceful compliment in Philadelphia's usual happy style.

**On and after July 1, 1913, the general offices and main factory of the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, heretofore of South Bend, Ind., will be located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the company announces that larger factory and other conveniences will permit a more intimate and better service to its patrons.

**The following architects and engineers have changed their addresses to the new Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, New York: Architects: Henry Bacon, Donn Barber, Arnold W. Brunner, C. H. Caldwell, Thornton Chard, Ewing & Chappell, Ford, Butler & Oliver, Howard Greenley, LaFarge & Morris, C. N. Lowrie, McKim, Mead & White, Kenneth M. Murchison, Lionel Moses, 2d; Ludlow & Peabody, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Samuel Parsons & Co., Lockwood, Greene & Co.; George P. Post & Sons. Engineers: Henry C. Meyer, Jr., Nygren, Tenney & Ohmes, Aus. Gunvald, Clark, McMullen & Riley, Charles E. Knox, J. F. Musselman, Post & McCord and E. W. Stern.

**Through the efforts of Arthur McGonagle and E. H. Eggleston, Jr., a meeting was held May 22 at the Fort Pitt Hotel to take steps towards organizing a trade golf association to include in its membership those affiliated with the building industry in the Pittsburgh

district. It was proposed to name the organization the Central Trade Golf Association.

**Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held in Buffalo, August 25-30, 1913, will discuss, among other things, "The Relation of School Architecture to School Hygiene." A special symposium is being arranged on the subject of school illumination, while papers will be read on "Recirculation and Ventilation," by Luther Gullick, of New York; on "The Planning of Schoolhouses Against the Fire Hazard," by Frank Irving Cooper, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and on "Some Aspects of the Problem of Ventilation," by Prof. Theodore Hough, of the University of Virginia. Membership in the congress may be secured through the payment of a fee of \$5.00. Applications should be sent to Prof. Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York, New York.

**Graphite for the boiler is an interesting booklet published by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., showing how Dixon's boiler graphite does its work. Directions are included showing how to feed the graphite to the boilers. Size, 3¼x6¼ inches. Pp. 16.

**Batterson & Eisele, contractors for interior marble, whose New York office has been located in the Times Building for many years, have just moved their quarters to the new Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, corner of Fortieth street. This is one of the oldest firms in this line in the United States.

**Some idea of the wide adaptability of the Patterson hot water tank may be gained from the notable list of installations recently made by the manufacturers, Frank L. Patterson & Co., 26 Cortlandt street, New York: Syracuse City Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Sevilla Hotel, New York; Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pendemins Hotel, Edmonton, Ala.; Black Fireproof Building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Raymore Apartments, New York; Y. W. C. A. Building, Yonkers, N. Y.; Martin Restaurant, New York; Yadkin Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.; St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y.; the Bismarck Restaurant, Cleveland, O.; Harmer Rubber Reclaiming Company, East Millstone, N. J.; Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; White Sulphur Springs Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Potter Knitting Co., Springfield, Mass.; Broadway Market, Detroit, Mich.; Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Washington, D. C.; Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.; Celburen Apart-

ments, New York; New Century Hotel, Dawson Springs, Ky.; Magnus Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Barnard Court Apartments, New York; Fiat Automobile Plant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**In the last ten years the installation of hot water and steam heating, and for large buildings the necessary ventilating facilities in conjunction therewith, has made enormous strides. Quite recently most of the larger technical schools in Germany, notably those at Charlottenburg (Berlin), Hanover, and Danzig, have introduced regular courses in heating and ventilating engineering and give degrees in the subjects (corresponding to bachelor of science and doctor of science). Most of the larger firms not only possess branch offices for the distribution of their manufactured product, but also a staff of experienced engineers to make the required installation.—From Vice Consul Ernest L. Ives, Magdeburg, Germany.

**Oscar C. Hering, of the firm of Hering & Fitch, of New York City, has been commissioned by the McKnight Realty Company to visit Port Sunlight, Bourneville, Letchworth, and other "garden cities" of England with a view to adopting the principles of design employed in those charming communities to the development of extensive properties about to be improved by the above-named company. Armed with letters to Ambassador Page, the British Institute of Architects and prominent English architects, Mr. Hering expects to obtain valuable information. A new word has been coined to describe the recent awakening to the utilitarian value of beauty and good taste in the development of our suburbs. The "beautility" (beauty and utility) of a comprehensive town plan and of architecture in harmony with the environment and of the landscape, interpreting the spirit and needs of the people, has come to be recognized as an important factor in successful suburban development.

**Figures regarding the manufacture of cement in the United States in 1912 have been announced by the U. S. Geological Survey. They show that the total production of Portland, natural and puzzolan cement in the United States during 1912 was 83,351,191 barrels, valued at \$67,461,513, as compared with 79,547,958 barrels, valued at \$66,705,136, produced in 1911. Of this, all but less than 1,000,000 barrels was Portland cement. The increase for the year in quantity of Portland cement was 4.98 per cent., and in value, 1.13 per cent. At the end of the year the apparent stock of Portland cement on hand was 7,811,329 barrels, compared with 10,385,789 barrels on hand at the end of 1911, indicating a reduction of more than 2,500,000 barrels, in stock. During the year there were 4,215,533 barrels of cement, mostly Portland, exported, as compared with 3,135,409 barrels for the year preceding. Imports of foreign-made cement in 1912 were approximately 68,500 barrels, as compared with 164,670 barrels in 1911. Natural cement was produced in 1912 in 15 plants distributed in nine States, there being no change in the situation compared with

1911, except a decrease in production. The output during 1912 amounted to 821,231 barrels, valued at \$367,222, compared with 926,091 barrels, valued at \$378,533, in 1911—a decrease of 104,860 barrels, or 11.3 per cent., in quantity, and of \$11,311, or 3 per cent., in value. The average price of natural cement at the mills in 1912 was 44.7 cents a barrel, compared with 40.9 cents in 1911.

**The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company announce the purchase by it of the patents and business thereunder of the Joseph Bardsley Manufacturing Company. The trade has been advised that the Joseph Bardsley Manufacturing Company will render bills for all shipments made prior to June 2 and will collect all amounts due on transactions prior to that date. It will also be responsible for the payments of all bills for materials and supplies delivered to it prior to June 2. Hereafter the business will be conducted by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company in its own name and for its own account. It will accept delivery of all materials and supplies heretofore ordered by the Joseph Bardsley Manufacturing Company, and will make due payment therefor, provided that it is notified in writing prior to June 16 of each such outstanding order. The business consists in the manufacture and sale under the Bardsley patents of liquid door checks, liquid double acting and single acting checking floor hinges, screen door checks, wood knobs, etc. This consolidation of the two lines of product probably constitutes the most extensive group of door checking devices made by any manufacturer in the world.

**The Terminal Iron Works is the name of a new firm recently established. However, the members of this firm, Mr. Benjamin J. Hasselman and Mr. Peter Petersen, have been in this field for many years. Mr. Hasselman was chief estimator for the Winslow Brothers Company at their New York office for six years and was with the Wells Architectural Iron Company for one year; and Mr. Petersen had been connected with the Winslow Brothers Company for the past twelve years, seven years as superintendent of the New York office and five years as superintendent of the Chicago plant. This newly organized firm is prepared to furnish estimates anywhere for ornamental iron and bronze work. They are very capably equipped for handling contracts of any character in their line. Their location is Bush Terminal Building No. 1, 241 Thirty-seventh street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Richmond Radiator Company, New York, has appointed Walter S. Appleton as manager of its New York office at 1480 Broadway.

**Puzzolan cement was manufactured during 1912 at three plants in the United States—at North Birmingham, Ala., Struthers, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa.—and "Collos" cement at Buffalo, N. Y., according to the U. S. Geological Survey. The output of puzzolan and "Collos" cements in 1912 was 91,867 barrels, valued at \$77,363, compared with 93,230 barrels, valued at \$77,786, in 1911. This represents a decrease in quantity of 1,363 barrels and a decrease in value of \$423. The average

price per barrel of these slag cements in 1911 and 1912 was 83.4 cents. It is remarkable that in 1912 the average price of slag cement was, perhaps for the first time, 2.1 cents higher than that of Portland cement. One reason for the present high average price of puzzolan cement is that a considerable quantity of this product is of a light color and is considered to be non-staining, and consequently is sold at a higher price than ordinary gray or brown cements.

MISTAKES IN PAINTING.

When you consider the variety of colors now made by paint manufacturers—the helpful service maintained by most paint concerns, the advice of so many architects given often times "free gratis," the departments now running in so many of the magazines devoted to house building and the education which comes from observing houses painted in good taste, how can you account for the occasional job of painting where ugly colors have been used?

One may take a brand-new house of good design and render it an entire failure simply in the painting. On the other hand, one can make an uninteresting house quite attractive by the judicious use of colors.

For a good job of painting, contractors are sometimes to blame when they permit unskilful customers to select inharmonious colors because it is easier to let them have what they want than to talk them out of it. Sometimes owners themselves are at fault when they insist upon having a combination of any house. Sometimes the paint is to blame for containing ingredients which are not durable, soon causing it to fade, blister and peel, until the house looks worse after painting than before. Sometimes the owner isn't willing to pay enough for the work to permit the painter to do an honest job.

Whatever the reasons, there are certainly freshly painted houses in every town which offend every beholder. Houses which proclaim aloud the ill taste of their owners; houses which make life less pleasant to the neighbors, to say the least.

Before selecting colors for a house one should give the matter the same consideration one would expect to give any other important esthetic problem. Color cards are to be had anywhere for the asking. House owners can obtain a few and study them carefully, at the same time observing colors on other houses. If still in doubt, one may consult others; write to manufacturers, or to anyone else who is an authority on such matters. The world is full of paint wisdom painstakingly gathered together for freely informing the inexperienced how to paint their houses.

Let there be paint, but let paint be right.

Take into consideration the surroundings of the house. Do not use a strong green in a landscape full of Nature's green. Temper the mistakes of man as much as possible. Remember your neighbor and his color schemes.—House Beautiful.

SHORTCOMINGS.

Shortcomings grow large with measurement, and no two scales of measurement agree. Thus it is that different countries show different styles of building; in some cities there is a great uniformity of appearance in adjoining houses and in others as great an absence of it. The dissimilarity of American streets and houses, which is the natural outcome of the builders' independence of action, would be considered a shortcoming in European cities; wealth of association gives an interest to every neighborhood and site if not to each individual house in old cities, but where there is less association and no precedent the builder can establish an interest and precedent in his own way. For the American there is, in general, much freedom as regards the height of buildings; for him a low house falls short of its usefulness, while for the Parisian each foot which raises a building above the adjacent ones is measured with the sum of its shortcomings and counted an infringement upon the laws which govern such matters. While the American is keeping his eye on his own structure, the Parisian has also in view the setting of the picture which he is creating, that part which is already there. Other cities have been laid out on much the same plan as Paris, Washington and Cairo most prominent amongst them, and the same laws in respect of uniformity of height in adjoining buildings which exist in Paris are now enforced in the capital of the United States.

Buildings which follow strict laws of uniformity rarely possess much individuality, but this is supplied very largely to many Parisian houses by the decoration of the exteriors. Here individual taste has wide scope, for there is a wide range of material and a widespread knowledge existing amongst an industrial people of this material; masterpieces of sculpture, painting and ceramic work are near to serve as models, and in the hands of artists decoration is art. Decoration in Paris, whether it be in the form of bunting and flowers for some fete or a permanent structure to beautify the exterior of a building, is never gaudy nor out of character with its surroundings. The application of colored ceramic work to the exterior of a house does not cause it to assume a holiday aspect, but the monotony of tone of concrete or other structural materials is relieved by the colored ornament, the designs give character to mere walls and the building has a personality.

The interior of a French house is always interesting; it is essentially the home of a people who stay much at home, and it is not surprising that the exterior of a much-used building should suggest itself to its inmates as a large field upon which to work out a schedule of decoration, and as a method by which to stamp a house with an individuality of its own. Even bands of tiling which are used in the most modest form of decoration enliven the character of an exterior, and where much of this material is used and designs worked out in it to fill up the spaces between the windows, the exterior decoration

can be itself a work of art, and correspondingly beautiful with the interior.

It was a Frenchman, Bernard Palissy, who in the sixteenth century raised the industry of ceramics to that of a fine art, and since that epoch the product of the ceramist has found a large place in mural and other decoration. The French in the thoroughness of their work and in their far-sighted policy find it well that the decoration of a building should be as permanent in its usefulness and purpose as the structure itself, and plastic clay, out of which such ceramic materials are made, is an inspiration in the hands of the artist. On a house which is likely to remain long in a family, the cost of such decoration is not lost, and where the larger view of the part each building plays in the picture is kept well in sight—which for the true artist means always the most—a work of art, whether it be the plan of the structure or its decoration, is a future heritage.

The shortcomings of a building are often seen only in its wear, and age, which lends interest, loses its meaning where repairs prevent the whole from growing old together. The Parisian houses exist first as a part in a picture and secondly for its owner. There is an art in finding room for a picture where it was not known to exist; there is a generosity in contributing a gayer note to a sombre tune; and a sympathy in sharing with the outside world the imaginings of the painter.

All which may be summed up in the statement that the average American dwelling is monotonous.—House Beautiful.

PROTECTION OF FLOOR OPENINGS

When the so-called fireproof buildings which are now being designated as "fire resisting" or "fire resistive" buildings, were built, the architects and general public felt that the so-called fireproof construction was such a step in advance and such a great improvement over the old wooden beam construction, that little or no thought was given to the protection of floor openings.

As fire resisting buildings grew larger in area and taller in height, with the consequent increased amount of valuable contents, attention began to be directed toward the spread of fire from one part of the building to the other.

Fully twenty years ago this principle was admitted by architects, and loft buildings in the city of New York were built with enclosed fireproof stairs, and elevators with solid doors. Sometimes these doors were of wood for the staircases and open grille work for the elevators.

Shortly thereafter the doors for the stairs and elevators began to be made fireproof, and the vent shaft openings that pierce these also had fireproof windows and wireglass provided, and at the present time for tall buildings, with a view of preventing the spread of fire from one part of the building to another, it is not only important to protect all openings, either horizontal or vertical, that communi-

cate with parts above or adjoining, but also to construct the exterior windows with metal and wire glass so that the fire will not communicate from one floor to the other by the outside of the buildings.—Julius Franke in "Insurance Engineering."

TRADE MAGAZINES AND THE WASTE BASKET.

Newspapers cover the world at large, and live men read them—though often in only a skim-milk sort of way—to keep posted on general doings enough to make at least a show of knowledge. It is only occasionally, however, that the newspaper touches vitally upon the little world in which the reader is most directly interested—namely, the world of his own particular trade or branch of business, which means more for his success and the happiness of those who are near and dear to him than all the rest of the universe, and in which his aims and hopes and material welfare are chiefly centered.

Only the special trade or technical magazine has this vital import for the business workers of the world. They are realizing this more and more, and it is an auspicious sign. For it means a saving of economic waste, an embracing of opportunities which would otherwise be lost because neglected, a full development of the possibilities of larger power which, without the trade publication, would probably lie forever unknown and unrealized. Is it not worth more to the tradesman or the business man, for example, to find in his technical paper some item that will help him to reduce operating costs and increase efficiency, than it is to read about the dynamite-throwing and forked-lightning tactics of that militant host of social reformers in England whose antics partake of the masculine but not the manly? No matter how hard-pressed a man may be for time—and many a man, in the skirmish or the battle of business, merely sleeps on his arms in the trenches on the picket-line—he cannot afford to throw away his trade magazine. He may not be able to read it the day it reaches him, or to read all of it at any one time; but it will pay him to lay it aside for another time, and to keep it for reference as occasion will surely require.—Cement World.

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Good fortune often chooses the most unlikely of messengers to herald its coming.

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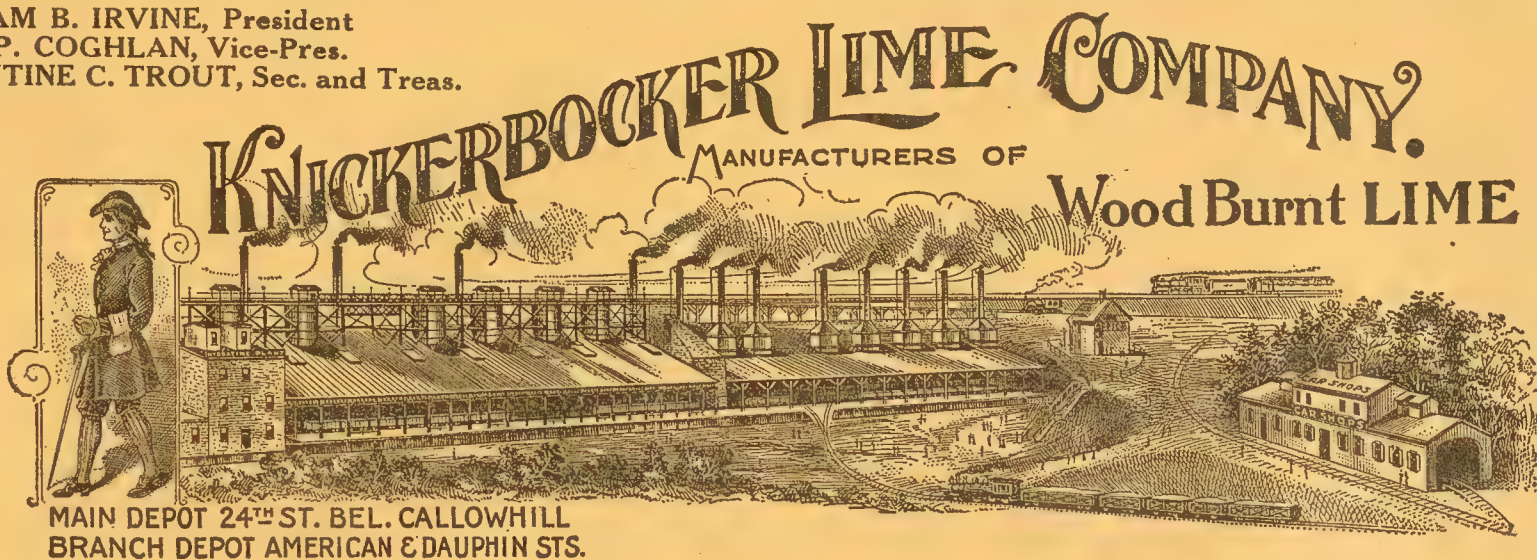
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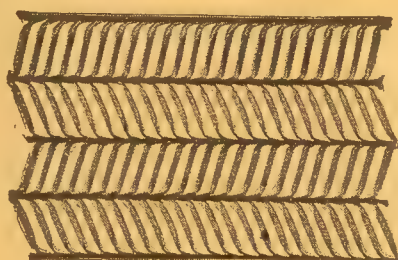
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 27.

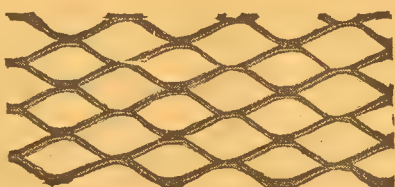
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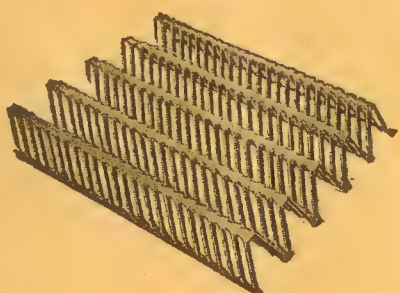
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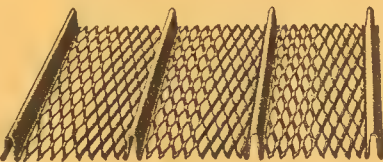


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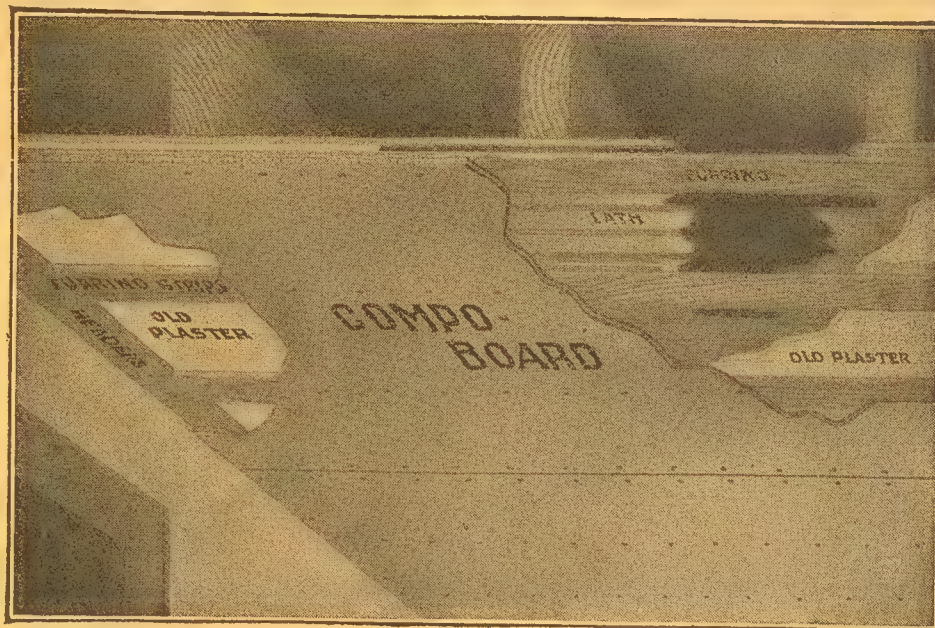
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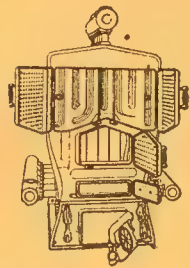
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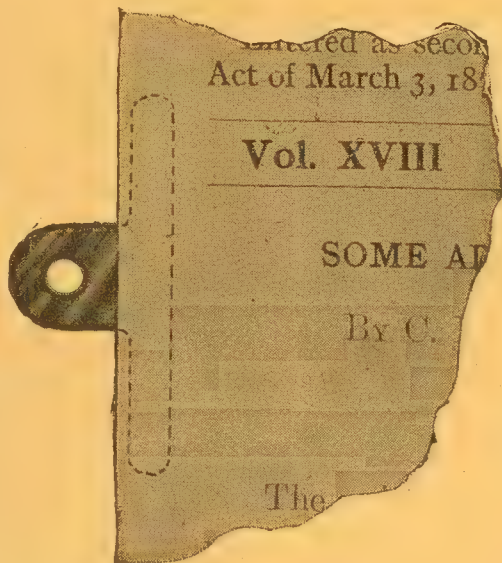
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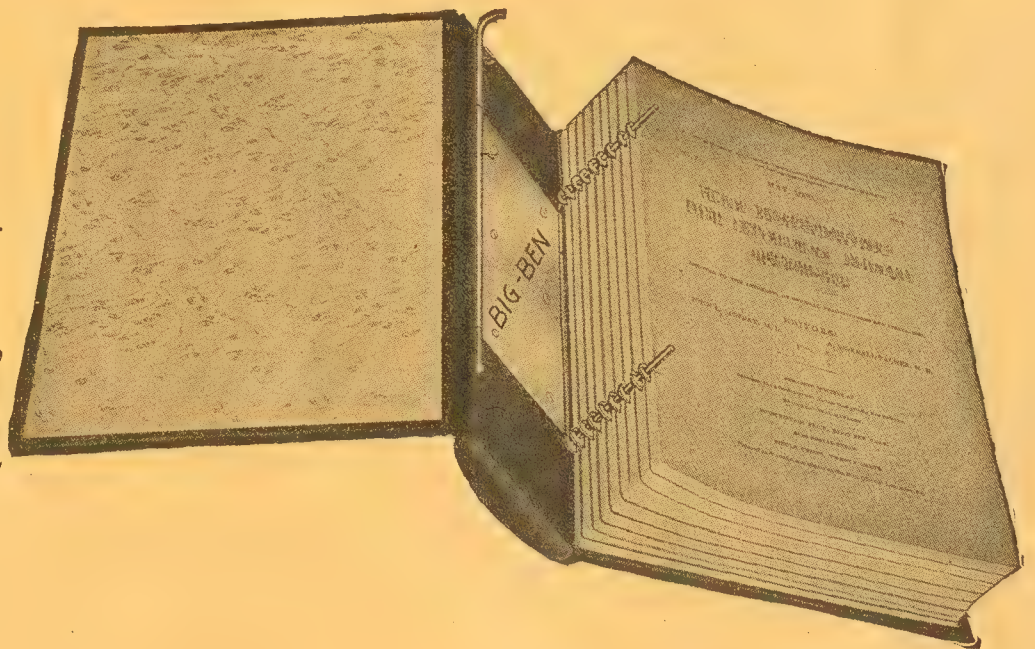
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1913.

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CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Professor's House, Germantown and Gowan avenues. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Lutheran Theological Seminary, on premises. Stone, three stories, 43x41 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, vapor and vacuum heating. Architects taking bids due July 7th. The following are figuring: Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; F. Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue; Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1001 Chestnut street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H. P. Schneider, 3715 Old York road.

School, Lindenwold, N. J. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, one story, 52x86 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Factory, Tacony and Deveraux streets. Architect, H. Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owner, E. A. Gillinder, on premises. Brick, two stories, 62x155 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids. F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, is figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Front and Laurel streets. Architects, H. T. Campion, 1420 Chestnut street. Owner, A. C. Haines & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 64x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due July 1. The following are figuring: Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building; H. C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Theatre, Sixteenth and Market streets. Architect, William H. Hoffman, Empire Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, terra cotta, concrete, fireproof, two stories, 140x54 feet, gravel and green tile roof, steam heat, electric light, Eastman's marble, waterproofing, metal lath, metal window frames. Architect taking bids due July 2. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood st.; John McKenna & Son, 213 North Tenth street, are figuring.

Sunday School Building, East Downingtown, Pa. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, Central Presbyterian Church, East Downingtown, Pa. Stone, one story, 40x54 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Club House, Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Loyal Order of Moose, Pottstown, Pa. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners ready for bids.

Residence (alt.), 1428 North Fifty-third street. Private plans. Owner, William W. Supplee, Belmont Iron Works, Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Brick, two stories, tin roof (heating reserved). Owners taking bids due July 2. The following are figuring: Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; J. Dunlap, 5157 Haverford avenue; E. R. Sheen, 450 North Wilton street; Charles C. Pace, Merion.

Residences (4), Merion, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, name withheld. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories. (2) 68x57, 69x27 and 72x54 feet, slate and tile roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due July 12. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; E. J. Hedden, 1418 South Penn Square; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1713 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Laundry (add.), 321-323 North Thirty-second street. Architect, William Lowenthal, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Penna. Laundry Co., on premises. Brick, two stories, 45x100, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, elevator, boiler room. Architect taking bids due July 2. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh ave.; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street, Brown-King Construction Co., Harrison Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

School, Meadville, Pa., \$30,000. Architects (Assoc.) Blithe & Richards, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board, care of W. H. Gaskill, Secretary, Meadville, Pa. Stone, two stories, 107x84 feet, tin roof, Plenum system of heating. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids in about one week.

School, Collingdale, Pa., \$20,000. Architects (Assoc.), Blithe & Richards, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board, W.H. Millbourne, Secretary, Collingdale. Stone, two stories, 70x40 feet, slag roof, Plenum system of heating. Plans in progress.

School, Yardley, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, School Board, care of T. Sidney Cadwallader, Yardley, Pa. Stone, one story, 30x70 feet, slate roof. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, R. A. Whetstone, Jr., 1227 Sixty-eighth avenue, Oak Lane. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x27 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in two weeks.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Club House (alt. and add.), Media, Pa. Architects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, Rose Tree Hunt Club, Media, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x25 feet; stable, two stories, 30x70 feet; tack house, 15x15 feet; shingle roof. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in ten days.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa., \$25,000. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, James Emott Caldwell, 902 Chestnut street. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories, 70x20 feet, 30-foot wing, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot air heating. Architects taking bids due July

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Bath House, 975 North Seventh street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Samuel Bushad, 2222 Natrona street. Brick, two stories, 45x95 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner has received bids.

Bank Building (alts.), 713 Chestnut street. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Bank of Commerce, 624 Chestnut street. Stone, two stories, 30x173 feet, tin roof, Georgia or Vermont marble. Architect has received bids.

Church, Thirty-sixth and Market streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, P. E. Church of the Redemption, Rev. E. A. Clay, 19 North Fifty-sixth street. Stone, one story, 48x141 feet, slate roof, electric lighting (heat, reserved). Architects taking revised bids due July 2. The following are figuring: M. H. Niernsee, Real Estate Trust Building; Thomas Little & Sons, 1615 Sansom street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Stacy Reeves, 2011 Market street; Joseph Bird Co., 213 North Eleventh street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Pennsylvania Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street.

Garage, Chestnut Hill. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Mrs. R. H. Bayard Bowie, on premises. Stone, one story, 28x43 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architect taking bids due July 3. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Garage, Diamond & Croskey streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, E. Levine, 124 N. Third street. Brick two stories, 30x45 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner has received bids.

Stable, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner William L. Austin, Rosemont, Pa. Store, two stories, 80x122, slate and tin roof (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids due July 3. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Graham-Campion, Heed Building; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; F. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

Residence, Reading, Pa. Architect, J. I.

Bright, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Owner, G. Howard Bright, Reading, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x70 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School, Ithaca, N. Y. Architects, Gibb & Waltz, Ithaca, N. Y. Owner, Schorelkoff Memorial Training School, Ithaca, N. Y. Brick, three stories, 87x200 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids due July 9. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Church (alt. and add.), Ardmore, Pa., \$20,000. Architect, C. Henry Wilson, 1130 Lombard street. Owner, Zion Baptist Church, care of Rev. T. Telfiman, 214 Highland avenue, Ardmore, Pa. Brick, one story, 50x65 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Bank, Norristown, Pa. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Owner, Montgomery Trust Co., care of Mr. Comley, Norristown, Pa. Marble, two stories, 30x100 feet, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due July 7. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; F. R. Heavner, Norristown; W. H. Hoffner & Bros., and B. F. Templeton, both of Norristown; W. J. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.; Roydhouse & Arey, Fidelity Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, H. E. Barton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, Board of Education, care of William Henry, Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x85 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Revised plans in progress.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architect, D. T. Lang, Audubon, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, care of William Henry, Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84, slag roof, steam heat, waterproofing, electric lighting. Revised plans in progress.

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Residence, Midvale avenue, Falls of Schuylkill. Architect H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, P. H. Kelly, Lippincott Building. Brick, three stories, 16x55 feet, slag roof, hot water heat, hard wood floors. Architect has received bids.

Telephone Exchange (alts.) (13) Various locations. Private plans. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and stone, one, two and three stories, electric light, steam heat, fireproofing, concrete, fire escapes, metal windows. Owners have received revised bids.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Penna. Building. Owner, William H. Stanton, care of Architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 40x52 feet, shingle roof, hot water heat, electric light. Architect has received revised bids.

Factory, Elizabethport, N. J., \$80,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owner, Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabethport, N. J. Reinforced concrete, three stories, 60x300 feet, slag roof, direct heating, electric lighting, 200 H. P. water tube boiler. Plans in progress. Engineers will take bids in two months.

Club House (alt. and add.), 232 South Fourth street. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, Fire Insurance Club, care of architect. Brick, three stories (heating and lighting, reserved). Architects taking bids due July 8. The following are figuring: Harry Gill, 2200 Germantown avenue; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. G. English, 1610 North Carlisle street.

Hospital Buildings (3), Cambridge, Md. Architects, Parker, Thomas & Rice, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Eastern Shore State Hospital, care of State of Maryland. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 166x300 feet, dining hall, laundry, two stories, 48x118 feet, power house, one story, 47x100, slate roof, electric light, concrete fireproofing (power equipment reserved). Owners taking bids due July 2. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Warehouse, Shell and Cherry streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, W. M. Sladkin, 827 Arch street. Concrete, brick and terra cotta, four stories, 30x120 feet, waterproofing, electric light, steam heat, metal windows, slag roof. Architect taking bids due July 7. The following are figuring: P. Haibach Construction Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; H. C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Tunnel, Thirty-second and Master streets.

\$4000. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, waterproofing. Architect has received revised bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 1424 Chestnut street. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Jacob Reed & Sons, on premises. Brick, four stories, consists of interior alterations and additions, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due July 3. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street.

School (alt. and add.), Richmond and Ontario streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building; Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 40x65, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due July 7, 2.30 P. M. The following are figuring: Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; H. E. Batch, Tenth and Sansom streets; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Theatre, Eighth and Vine streets. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. G. Jermon, on premises. Brick, three stories, consisting of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Radnor, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Carroll Hodge, on premises. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due July 3. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.; Millard N. Croll, Wayne, Pa.; J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.

Residence, Dorranceton, Pa. Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Helen Lathrop, Dorranceton, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x47 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Architects taking bids due July 7. The following are figuring: Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; E. L. Long, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John Curtis & Co., Wilkes-Barre; M. L. Roth & W. H. Sheppard, both of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

School (add.), Sixty-second and Lebanon streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, granite, two stories, 74x120 feet, slate roof, electric light, indirect steam heat, marble interior, enamel brick, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile,

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expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids due July 7, 2.30 P. M. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

School (add.), Sixtieth and Cedar avenue. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and stone, three stories, 71x97, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, marble interior. Owner taking bids due July 7, 2.30 P. M. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; P. J. Burley, 1233 Cherry street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh ave.

Store Building, 944 North Second street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Charles Call, 944 North Second street. Brick, three stories, 22x80.

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slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Office and Laboratory, Thirty-sixth and Grays Ferry road. Architect, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Harrison Bros. Co., on premises. Brick, 33x72 feet, two stories, slag roof, electric light, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids due July 3. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

College, Princeton, N. J. Architect T. H. Poole & Co., 13 West Thirtieth street, New York. Owner, St. Joseph's College, care of Rev. P. McHale, Princeton. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories, 75x233 feet, slate roof (heat and light, reserved), waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Architects have received bids.

Church, E. Thompson and Kirkbride streets, \$20,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Bridesburg M. E. Church, care Rev. F. H. Tees, 2715 Kirkbride street. Stone, one story, 55x115 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress. Bids in about one month.

Garage, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, C. S. Parker, 1227 West Hilton street. Owner, E. H. Hedley, 20 South Twelfth street. Brick and stone, one story, 55x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Pump House, Rome, N. Y. Architect, private plans. Owners, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, New York City. Brick and concrete, one story, 30x50 feet, slag roof, fireproof (power equipment reserved). Owners taking bids, due July 9th. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, is figuring.

Church, Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets. Architect, C. W. Bolton, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Union Baptist Church, Rev. W. G. Parks, 1909 Bain bridge street. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 80x115 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due July 14th. The following are figuring: H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; H. C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street; B. P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. L. Hoover, 1023 Cherry street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residence, Newtown Square, Pa. Architects, Furness, Evans Company, Provident Life Building. Owner, Dr. Alfred Stengel, 1728 Spruce street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x65 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids, due July 7th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; A. M. Hall, Paoli, Pa.; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; W. H. Roberts, Newtown Square, Pa.; W. H. Doyle, Berwyn, Pa.

School, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 31x88 feet, slate roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due July 7th. (Note change.) The complete list is: VanLeer & Peterson, Glassboro, N. J.; Laurence Bowe, Gloucester, N. J.; H. H. Baton, Tenth and

Sansom streets; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. S. Rogers Company, Moorestown, N. J.; J. P. Oliphant, Collingswood, N. J.; D. E. Boyer & Co., Camden, N. J.

Dormitory (add.), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania. Brick, limestone, terra cotta, four stories, copper and slate roof, steam heating, central plant, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one month.

High School, Conshohocken, Pa., \$50,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owners, School Board of Conshohocken. Brick, two stories, 70x170 feet, slate roof. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Club House, 3619-3621 Locust street, \$35,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owners, Phi-Gamma Delta Fraternity, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories, 40x120 feet. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about 10 days.

Church, Shamokin, Pa. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Shamokin, Pa. Brick, two stories, 50x100 feet, slate roof. Architect taking bids, due July 9th. The following are figuring: Mt. Carmel Lumber Company and T. J. Coats & Bros., Shamokin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, East End Lumber Company, Fry & Davis, all of Shamokin, Pa.

School, Ithaca, N. Y. Architects, Gibb & Waltz, Ithaca, N. Y. Owners, Schorelkoff Memorial Training School, Ithaca, N. Y. Brick, three stories, 87x200 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due July 9th. The complete list of bidders is as follows: Schaefer Const. Co., New York City; Central Building Company, Worcester, Mass.; the Durolithic Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wells Const. Co., Witherspoon Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Driscoll Bros. & Co., Ithaca, N. Y.; Eastern Concrete Steel Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Connors Bros. Co., Lowell, Mass.; the Alex. Shumay & Utz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. H. Mitchell, Binghamton, N. Y.; Jones, Beirs Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

Store (alt. and add.), 1224 Chestnut street. Engineer, O. J. Potts, care J. B. Stetson, Fifth and Montgomery avenue. Owner, J. B. Stetson, 1108 Chestnut street. Consists of new front, new fixtures and general alteration to building. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Car Shops (alt. and add.), Meadow, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care of F. Div. Supt. of New York Div., Jersey City, N. J. Brick, steel and wood, 120x700 feet, slag roof, electric light, one story. Contract awarded to Chas. Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Laboratory, Altoona, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care of Mr. Devlin, Broad Street Station. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 54x164 feet, fireproof, concrete and expanded metal, marble interior, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, asbestos floors. Contract awarded to Wm. Linker, Heed Building.

Store, Picture Theatre and Garage, York road and Luzerne street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Sol Allinger, 1307 Market street. Brick, one story, 51x108x81 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to W. P. Huster, Twelfth and Lycoming avenue.

Residence, Haddonfield, N. J. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert T. Moore, Haddonfield, N. J. Stone and half timber, two and one-half stories, 36x65 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. E. and A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Store and Office Building (completion), Fifty-second and Ludlow streets. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owner, Parke Realty Co., Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, seven stories, consists of interior alteration and addition for stores and offices, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Store Building, 247-249 North Twelfth street. Architect, Chas. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick, two stories, 93x36 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to Fred Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1128 Calowhill street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Jas. A. Humphreys, 1021 Calowhill street. Consists of new front and one story addition, 18x75 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to M. Fishman, 611 Wood street.

Opera House (alt. and add.), Broad and Montgomery avenue. Architect, T. W. Lamb, 501 West Fifth avenue, New York city; Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South Broad street. Brick, three stories, consists of interior alterations and additions, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), southeast corner Twelfth and Tioga streets. \$14,000. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Chestnut street. Owner, Samuel T. Fox, Ninth and Calowhill streets. Brick, two stories, 50x100 feet, slag roof, hardwood floors (steam heating reserved). Contract awarded to Jos. H. Maguire, Wayne, Pa.

Residence, Villanova, Pa. Architect, Chas. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, H. L. Walker, care of Brown Brothers, 328 Chestnut street. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 50x35 feet, wing 25x25

feet, shingle roof, hot air heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Geo. L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Studio Building, Springfield avenue and Lincoln Drive. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Willett Stained Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Stone, three stories, 36x116 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Home, Wilmington, Delaware. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Little Sisters of the Poor, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light (steam heat reserved), marble interior, composition floors. Contract awarded to J. E. Healy, Wilmington, Delaware.

Store Building (new front), 1829 Chestnut street. \$6,500. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Washington L. Robins, Morris Building. Consists of new front of terra cotta, electric light, also a new fireproof garage in rear, brick, one story, 18x40 feet, slag roof, steam heat. Contract awarded to T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Broad and Reed streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, one story, 56x180 feet, steam heat, electric light, slag roof. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Building. Brick, stone and terra cotta, sixteen stories, 60x140 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal, composition floors, high pressure boilers. Contract awarded to George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building.

Store (alt. and add.), 1316 Chestnut street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, H. K. Kelly, lessee, S. F. Whitman & Sons, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, slag and tin roof, electric light, marble interior. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Hale Building (alt.), Tenth and Carpenter streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Hebrew Educational Society, on premises. Brick, three stories, electric light. Consists of interior alteration and addition. Contract awarded to Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street.

Church, Trenton, N. J. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owner, St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church, Trenton, N. J. Stone, one story, 66x125 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Daniel Dugan, 404 Greenwood avenue.

Store Building, 944 North Second street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Charles Gall, 944 North Second street. Brick, three stories, 22x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to B. Bornstein, 407 South Fifth street.

Restaurant, 1818-20 Market street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, L. O. Waller, 1703 Chestnut street. Brick, steel and white glazed terra cotta, two stories, 28x176 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric

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lighting. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1608 Cherry street.

Library, Seventieth and Woodland avenue, \$25,000. Architect, H. C. Richards, 201 South Twelfth street. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care Librarian, J. Thompson, Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 44x125 feet, electric light, copper and slag roof, marble interior, waterproofing, granite and limestone. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Residence (atl. and add.), Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, C. S. Parker, 1227 West Hilton street. Owner, E. H. Hedley, 20 South Twelfth street. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Estate of Stephen Girard (O), Philadelphia. Cost, \$54,000. Twelve dwellings, stone, two stories, 16x54 feet, Twenty-first and Ritner streets. Cost, \$81,000, eighteen dwellings.

Louis Spineeli (O), 1000 Fernon street. A. Codamo (C), 1636 South Juniper street. Cost, \$2,400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, 1002 Fernon street. Cost, \$1,000. Stable.

E. L. Oelschlager (O), 1429 Morris street. F. Quate (C), 1323 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$7,765. Store and offices, brick, two stories, 36x93 feet, 247 North Twelfth street.

W. Fischer (O), 3621 North Fifth street. Cost, \$12,200. Seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x39 feet, Franklin and Bristol sts.

Freidman & Rose (O), 61 North Second street. J. Rose & Son (C), 5121 Brown street. Cost, \$12,000. Picture theatre, one story, 37x75 feet, Twenty-fifth and Ridge avenue.

J. Kret (O), 3251 Germantown avenue. Ziegenfris (C), 1307 Venango street. Cost, \$1,000. Shop, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, 3249 Germantown avenue.

Ed. Reese (O), 154 Dorrance street. G. F. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eightieth and Suffolk avenue.

Miss I. Smith (O), 3428 North Fifteenth street. L. Peters (C), 3428 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$10,000. Two dwellings, stone, three stories, 27x32 feet, Mt. Pleasant avenue and McCullum street. Cost, \$5,000. One dwelling.

N. Borrelli (O), 404 North Sixty-fourth street. A. Valenano (C), 5726 Pearl street. Cost, \$4,900. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets.

J. Loughran (O), 2238 North Broad street. Cost, \$16,100. Seven dwellings, brick, 16x28 feet, Fourth and Rockland streets.

Arcade Real Estate Co. (O), Arcade Building. Irwin & Leighton (C), 126 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$600,000. Office building, brick, fourteen stories, 86x101 feet, Broad and Market streets.

N. J. Robertson (O), Germantown. A. L. Shock (C), Chestnut Hill. Cost, \$6,400. Two dwellings, stone, three stories, 16x48 feet, Sixty-fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, Germantown.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building. J. Gerhart (C), 7201 Charlton street. Cost, \$7,500. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 23x45 feet, Allen Lane and Charlton street.

Dr. C. S. Hirsch (O), Ninth and Pine streets. Smith-Hardican Co. (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$5,200. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 14x44 feet, Ninth and Pine streets.

Geo. Beck (O), 1816 Cayuga street. H. E. Sweger (C), 4335 Uber street. Cost, \$3,750. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x53 feet, Fifteenth and Loudon streets.

Jos. Bird (O), Drexel Road. Jos. Bird

Co. (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$3,200. Garage, brick, one story, 50x80 feet, 1026 Spring street.

Archbishop E. F. Prendergast (O), Eighteenth and Summer streets. W. J. McShane (C), 417 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$3,000. School, Eighteenth and Morris streets.

C. E. Rees (O), 2017 Clearfield street. Cost, \$12,000. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Comly and Cottage streets. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling.

F. M. Faulkner (O), 2331 Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$33,000. Fifteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x39 feet, Memphis and Ann streets. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$18,200. Seven dwellings. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling.

T. P. Rittenhouse (O), 682 West Johnson street. T. P. Rittenhouse (C), 682 West Johnson street. Cost, \$4,200. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, Kingsley and Wissahickon avenue.

Peter Maguire (O), 5336 Vine street. Cost, \$18,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 71x112 feet, Sixtieth and Cedar avenue.

J. J. Hurley (O), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, \$5,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x44 feet, 532 East Monastery avenue.

J. G. Brill Co. (O), Sixty-second and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$15,000. Shop, brick, one story, 53x132 feet, Sixtieth and Woodland avenue.

Natrona Realty Co. (O), Real Estate Trust Building. G. Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$22,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 79x94 feet, Ridge avenue and Natrona street.

Kahn & Greenberg (O), 1421 Chestnut street. Stuckert & Sloan (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, \$20,000. Store, brick, four stories, 16x49 feet, Twenty-third and Chestnut streets.

B. S. Sterling (O), 2239 North Thirty-third street. Cost, \$6,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet. Cost, \$66,000. Thirty dwellings, Fifty-eighth and Cedar avenue.

R. F. Whitman (O), 4703 Kingsessing avenue. S. R. Edge (C), 5014 Willow avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Garage, brick, one story, 37x42 feet.

P. H. Kelly (C) and (O), Lippincott Building. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 16x47 feet, 3665 Midvale avenue.

Dr. Geo. Woodward (O), North American Building. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$27,600. Four dwellings, stone, three stories, 40x140 feet, Crefelt and Abington avenue.

Mfg. Real Estate Co. (O), 50 North Twenty-third street. Ed. Cunningham (C). Cost, \$18,000. Machine shop, brick,

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one story, 56x185 feet, 222 North Twenty-first street.

J. H. Parker (O), 1434 Jerome street. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 17x37 feet, Sydenham and Loudon streets.

W. H. Trotter (O), Chestnut Hill. S. Harting (C), 20 East Johnson street. Cost, \$14,000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 39x64 feet.

American Ice Co. (O), Sixth and Arch streets. Wm. Linker Co. (C), 724 Heed Building. Cost, \$4,000. Boiler house, brick, one story, 60x160 feet, Glenwood avenue and Columbia avenue.

David Cram (O), 6600 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$26,400. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet, Fifty-seventh and Broomall avenue. Cost, \$26,400. Twelve dwellings.

John Schmunk, Jr. (O), 612 Cambria street. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet, Eighth and Tioga streets.

E. J. McAleer (O), 1422 North Eighth street. B. P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth street and Wallace street. Cost, \$11,900. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 37x40 feet, Gowan avenue and Crittenden street. Cost, \$2,500. Store.

J. F. McCartney (O), Forty-second and Aspen streets. Cost, \$12,000. Six dwellings, two stories, brick, 16x30 feet, Franklin and Overington avenue.

W. L. Brown, 3d (O), 4522 Spruce street. J. Morrow (C), York Road and Wilson street. Cost, \$8,700. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 45x38 feet, Tenth and Oak Lane avenue.

C. A. Smith (O), 4215 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 4712 Reinhart street.

M. Martin (O), 716 South Seventh street. J. Palama (C), 712 Fitzwater street. Cost, \$900. Store and dwelling, 710 South Seventh street.

C. Best (O), Leopold and Wilkey streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$700. Factory.

P. Saeta (O), 1200 South Fifth street. S. Levitt (C), 439 Dickinson street. Cost, \$2,750. Store, Fifth and Dickinson streets.

P. F. Schroeder (O), Sixtieth and Spruce streets. F. L. Davis (C), Thirteenth and Netro streets. Cost, \$2,600. Dwelling, Tenth and Champlost avenue.

Dr. Woodward (O), North American Building. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$10,000. Studio, Springfield avenue and Lincoln drive.

H. P. McCutcheon Bros. (O), Eleventh and Arch streets. F. L. Hoover & Sons (C), 1023 Cherry street. Cost, \$500, Eleventh and Arch streets.

E. & A. Bonnem (O), 1814 Diamond street. F. Rose & Sons (C), 5121 Brown street. Cost, \$11,000. Moving picture theatre, Sixth and Pike streets.

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Can be used over old or new floors and stairs, wood,
concrete or any good foundation.

Hausmann & Sons (O), 5115 Westminster avenue. J. M. Hohn (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, \$1,300. Factory, 5115 Westminster avenue.

J. B. Cancelmo (O), Second and Dock sts. A. Blassi (C), 759 South Sixth street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and offices, Second and Pine streets.

Alterations and Additions

Adam Lotz (O), Germantown avenue and Mermaid Lane. H. J. Harback (C), 206 Mt. Pleasant avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Hotel. A. Seffers (O), 2002 Tioga street. J. L. Ruse (C), 3713 Darien street. Cost, \$6,500. Residence.

Geo. B. Heckel (O), 4032 Chestnut street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 200 South Forty-second street.

B. Weinberg (O), 752 South Fourth street. S. Berger (C), 416 Queen street. Cost, \$800. Store and dwelling.

A. T. Tufankjan (O), 442 South Fifty-second street. J. D. Fisher (C), 5718 Market street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling.

H. H. Sheip Mfg. Co. (O), Sixth and Columbia avenue. Barclay White Co. (C), Perry Building. Cost, \$2,000.

Phila. Electric Co. (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. Parvin & Co. (C), Stephen Girard Building. Cost, \$11,000. Sub-Station, Twenty-eighth and Christian streets.

L. Asbert (O), 757 South Front street. C. J. Jarrisk (C), 928 South Second street. Cost, \$650. Saloon.

Keneseth Israel Cong. (O), Broad and Lehigh avenue. C. McCaul Co. (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$16,350. Synagogue.

Home Life Ins. Co. (O), 415 Walnut street. A. MacTavish (C), 1513 Pine street. Cost, \$7,867. Office, 506 Walnut street.

J. T. Lewis & Bros. (O), Huntingdon and Thompson streets. Turner Concrete Steel Co. (C). Cost, \$2,000. Storage.

C. B. Fraley (O), Crefelt and Sunset streets. Roh & Megargee (C), 101 East Philellena street. Cost, \$1,735. Dwelling.

Harry Alger (O), Twentieth and Atlantic avenue. W. H. Schultz (C), 3340 North Carlisle street. Cost, \$6,000. Garage.

Eastern Coal Co. (O), Greenwich Point. Belmont Iron Works (C), Philadelphia. Cost, \$1,275. Machine shop, Delaware avenue and Porter street.

Dr. E. Wilson (O), Builders' Exchange. Richards & Shourds (C), 1125 Spring street. Cost, \$1,200. Tea room, 214 South Fifteenth street.

Jos. Bohn (O), 2100 East Dauphin street. W. Stone & Son (C), 2069 East Dauphin street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling.

H. Ross (O), 212 Girard avenue. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$1,800. Store.

C. Chiuso Co. (O), 1030 Ellsworth street. Cost, \$500. Bakery, 1030 Ellsworth street.

Atlantic Dryer Co. (O), Meadow and Wolf streets. W. Uhler (C), 2018 South Iseminger street. Cost, \$1,500. Warehouse.

Holy Trinity Church (O), Nineteenth and Walnut streets. W. Ferguson & Sons (C), 405 South Twenty-first street. Cost, \$600. Dwelling, 2216 Spruce street.

I. M. Duffy (O), 302 West Frazier street. T. C. Duffy (C), 302 West Frazier street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, 115 North Fifty-eighth street.

L. C. Madeiro (O), School Lane. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrave street. Cost, \$700. Dwelling, School lane and Wissahickon avenue.

A. Mahjanlian (O), 5726 Walnut street. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$1,000. 5605 Spruce street.

J. F. McCartney (O), Forty-second and Aspen streets. Cost, \$1,000. Theatre, Frankford avenue and Overington avenue.

J. Josephs (O), 1905 Columbia avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$1,300. Store and dwelling.

Dr. M. J. Walser (O), 1709 Green street. A. MacTavish (C), 1513 Pine street. Cost, \$2,400. Dwelling.

H. H. Hubbert (O), 246 Chestnut street. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$2,800. Theatre, 5530 Vine street.

G. W. Blabon Co. (O), Hunting Park avenue. M. W. Kellog Co. (C), 50 Church street, New York city. Cost, \$8,000. Boiler house, Hunting Park avenue.

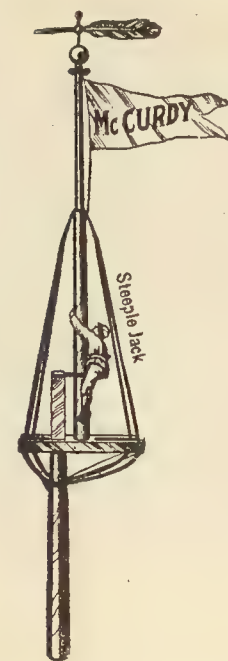
Eugene Leeds Co. (O), 7127 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$750. Garage, 7128-30 Yocum street.

J. Berenger (O), 2768 Frankford avenue. H. Drake (C), 3139 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$800. Barber shop, 2770 Frankford avenue.

POSSIBILITY OF WATER-TIGHT CONCRETE.

The question of whether concrete can be made in itself waterproof was recently asked Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston. In reply, Mr. Wason was very emphatic in stating that not only can concrete be made impervious under ordinary pressures, but even under extraordinary pressures. By "ordinary pressures" is meant pressures due to heads 10 feet or below, while "extraordinary pressure" refers to standpipe pressure. It is simply a question of well-graded materials, proper proportions, and thorough workmanship to get the maximum density. With good work, the Aberthaw Company have found that for maximum density a mix of 1:2:3½ is about correct, the aggregate varying from 3½:4. The time that should be given to mixing the materials is very important. On the best work done by the company the materials were kept in the mixer for five minutes. The amount of water is also very important. The point of plasticity can be judged by the eyesight, and the concrete should barely quake. The materials, after being mixed, must be handled very carefully so that there will be no separation of the same. To make impervious concrete structures, great care must be taken also in getting the joints clean before going on with the next day's work. In Mr. Wason's opinion, 99 per cent. of all leaky concrete building work is due to poor workmanship.

These considerations relate, of course, only to the possibility of obtaining impermeability in the concrete material itself. In structures where seepage occurs after placing, or where cracks admitting water are developed through settling or shrinkage or expansion, the prob-



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Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint

Sets the Standard
in protective paints.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company
Main Office and Works, Jersey City
Philadelphia Office, 1020 Arch Street

lem is one of a different character calling for a corresponding difference in waterproofing treatment.

One secret that has been fairly well kept is the secret of success. Strange, too, when so many people are anxious to tell about it.

THE GREAT BUSINESS AWAKENER.

At a dinner recently given at the Chicago Press Club, the Superintendent of Mails of the Chicago post office paid high tribute to the trade press of the country as "the most powerful influence to-day in business." Said he: "When a business man subscribes for a trade paper, it proves that he has waked up."

Don't try to see out of some other man's eyes when you've got a pair of your own,—use them and go over every job carefully before you consider that you are through with it, and don't forget that one "good job" is a better advertisement than many poor ones.—Exchange.

For every "one" man you can mention who has succeeded without advertising we'll agree to name ten whose greater success has been due to advertising "direct." Moral Advertise!



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OR FURNISH MATERIAL ONLY

SEND MEN ANYWHERE
BEST MECHANICS

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DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute
Do It Now.

ind your duty and begin it
Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going
To be "a going to be," and knowing
You must sometime make a showing.
Do It Now.

Play-it-on-a-hunch advertising is not the kind that wins out. The steady, persistently repeated note of appeal is what tells.—Cement World.

Ever try a "Want" ad in The Guide?
Gets the goods every time.

SAWDUST CEMENT.

A novel cement for concealing the flaws in wood may be prepared as follows: Put any quantity of fine sawdust of the same wood your work is made with into an earthen pan, and pour boiling water on it; stir it well, and let it remain for a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it. Then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste. Put it into a coarse cloth and squeeze all the moisture from it. Keep for use, and, when wanted, mix a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make a paste; rub it well into the cracks or fill up the holes in your work with it. When quite hard and dry, clean the work off, and, if carefully done, you will scarcely discern the imperfection.

Without energetic effort a man must remain in a rut and can never expect to share with his hustling, up-to-date competitor. Quoting the words of a gifted scribe: "Health attends the man who acts. Wisdom guides him. Hope frees him. Joy helps him. Power moves him. Progress marks him. Fame follows him. Wealth rewards him. Love chooses him. Fate obeys him. God blesses him. Immortality crowns him."

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

THE SKYSCRAPER "HITS" PARIS.

A news dispatch from Paris reads: Great changes are taking place all over Paris at present, and in a few years even the center of the city will be hard to recognize. The American skyscraper in a modified form has made its first appearance here, and within a few minutes' walk from the Madelin Church the first steel and concrete building is at present nearing its completion as far as the exterior is concerned.

It is an ugly looking structure and looks glaringly out of place among its aristocratic looking neighbors on the boulevard, but it will be followed by many others, for ground is growing terribly dear in Paris, and it is necessary to build houses containing a great number of apartments.

I only wish that some real good American architect would come over here to show the people of Paris that it is possible to build modern houses of this kind without making them a neyesore to the whole district, for the French architects who are able to construct veritable poems in brick and mortar, when building private residences or public buildings, do not know how to put up a decent looking office building or apartment house in the American way.

Among the buildings doomed to disappear none will be more missed than the famous Cafe Anglais, which is shortly to be replaced by a skyscraper of steel and plaster.

SPACE FOR A SMILE.

Hustle vs. Gabble.

The fellow who is always howling about bad business is the fellow who hasn't much of a business to howl about anyway. The really successful fellow minds his own business. When business is good he tries to make it better, and when it is bad keeps his mouth closed and hustles all the harder.

* * *

As to Floors.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic?" asked the architect.

The Springfield man looked dubious.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic patterns?"

"I don't know so much about that," he finally said. "I ain't got any prejudice against Moses as a man, and maybe he knew a lot about the law. As regards laying floors, though, I kinder think I'd rather have them unsectarian."—Harper's Weekly.

Philadelphia is one of the busiest building centers in the United States and "The Guide" is the only medium that touches this golden field.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

By HARRIE T. LINDBERG IN HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

"I would rather have my home comfortable and convenient inside than beautiful outside." That sentiment, expressed with a thousand variations, implies more eloquently than argument the gap which too often exists in this country between beauty and utility, particularly in domestic architecture. The gap is unfortunate and it is unnecessary.

It is a far cry from the cottage to the college dormitory or from the city house, built upon a narrow lot and walled against other houses on either side, to the manor house on its broad acres. Yet no matter what the site or class of dwelling the attempt should be made to embody that spirit of domesticity without which the mansion is magnificently mournful and the cottage like anything but a home. This attempt is surely the duty of all those who are striving to raise the standard of our native domestic architecture, of all who would prove that the sacrifice of exterior attractiveness and fitness to interior convenience is quite needless and unwarranted. It is an axiom of architecture that a building should rationally express the purposes for which it was designed, that a church should not look like a theatre nor a library like a railroad station. The well-designed house then should be significant of, and adapted to the habits and life of its occupants, and should obviously express its purpose.

The design of a proper dwelling is based upon structural integrity and honesty of expression; on right proportion and simplicity of outline. It follows no whimsical fashion; it apes no popular style. It is neither fantastic in outline or frivolous in detail. It pretends to be nothing but what it is, and it therefore contains no qualities which detract from simple dignity.

Build simply, whether a cottage or a castle. That is one of the fundamental laws of domestic architecture. This law applies especially to the architecture of country houses. A large living-room is obviously more acceptable to the average family than the same space cut up into a "parlor" and "reception-room," and a porte cochere is generally demanded for its name rather than its necessity. To avoid pretence, to ignore shams, to prune and cut the superfluous, these are rules to follow in designing houses of real character.

In America the increased desire for country life has of late given rise to an increased demand for modest but well-designed country houses. Now, those architects who have the ability and the desire to put conscientious study into the planning of small houses, have long realized that the work involves even greater ingenuity than the work of building

larger structures. The reward, on the other hand, is much less. It is, therefore, easy to see why so much of the work has been done by untrained men, whose lamentable monuments of bad taste are scattered through our country sides and suburbs.

To treat the problem more specifically, we had best consider it under two distinct headings: The small house or cottage, and the large residence or manor house. We shall find that although a number of practical considerations vary widely with the two, yet the fundamental laws are the same for both.

For a small house the prime requisite is simplicity. Obviously, a "one-material" house is more simple and satisfying to the eye than a small house built of stone, brick, stucco, and shingles. Besides being more economical, the "one-material" house gains in character and dignity. For in working simply in one material, there is less temptation to introduce meaningless ornaments, showy paint, and superfluous mouldings. When possible, the materials to be obtained in the neighborhood of the site are the most appropriate.

The second requisite for suburban cottages is an attractive form. They should never be built on the plan of a square with their three dimensions equal. If we turn to examples of the old farmhouses of New England and the South, which always seem so well to fit their sites, we find one of the primary rules in their construction is that one dimension should dominate. A comparison of a square house of a given area with one that is oblong and of the same area will show, however, that the oblong house besides gaining in general exterior appearance permits of more exposure in the rooms.

The third requisite is a study of solids and voids and of grouping. The dignity of a quiet facade is dependent upon the rhythmic spacing of the windows. Instead of several small windows, a great opening divided by many mullions, may give to the facade a simple and finer treatment, as well as better wall surface in the rooms. Then, too, the size and shape of the panes of glass should be kept uniform throughout the house, for perhaps nothing does more to lend "scale" and domestic feeling to a dwelling than the careful study of the divisions of the sash. The effect of light and shadow may be used in a telling way in house designing, be the house but a humble cottage. The play of shadows produced by a simple lattice may readily take the place of architectural ornament, and may be far more effective.

We now come to the question of height. As a rule, the small house should be low, or at

least should give the effect of being low. A house that sits high is never quite friendly to its garden or lawn. Two stories are sufficient. A peculiar charm is often attained by rambling single-story wings. It is pleasant, too, to pass from the living-room or dining-room, through casement windows, down a single step to the brick terrace or out upon the lawn.

But the principal feature of the country house is the roof, sheltering, as it does, the whole building, and if properly handled, conveying at once a kindly feeling of homeliness. The beautiful roofs of English cottages owe their charm not only to their unbroken surfaces, but to their interesting materials—their thatch, quarried slate, and hand-made tiles. We in America, with our manufactured shingles and tile, are here at a disadvantage. Of late there has been devised a successful method of laying shingles, whereby has been produced a texture and softness of thatch without gross imitation. This effect is gained by permitting no sharp angles by rounding the hips and ridges and furring the valleys, and by means of steam the shingles are bent at the gables to meet the verge-board and eaves. The courses of shingles are laid out of horizontal in long irregular ways, varying in width of exposed surface from one to five inches, thus giving the entire roof a texture when sufficiently weathered, which no stain could possibly produce.

This type of roof, however, can be only used appropriately as an integral part of the design. Where it is put on structures not meant to receive it, we are inflicted with the absurdities that, since this method was devised, have been cropping up in our suburbs,

(Continued on page 433.)

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 2, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

Next week's issue will be the "Guide's" semi-annual building report number considerably enlarged, presenting a mass of carefully collated data dealing with the building activity of 1913 to date, together with a number of special and all of the regular features associated with the "Guide." This special number will be extensively circulated, is of unusual interest to many lines of the building trades and is of particular and unique value to advertisers. If you have not already placed your order for space in this number you will be wise to do so without delay, inasmuch as the advertising pages will closed within a few days.

* * *

Here is a little protest from St. Paul, Minn., with which the "Guide" does not hesitate to express its complete sympathy. More than once within the past few years has the "Guide" been on the verge of indulging a similar plaint regarding this growing disposition to cater to outside talent. We have been deterred in each instance by the foolish fear of appearing to be provincial and over-disposed to exalt the purely local side of the loyalty we owe our clientele. St. Paul states the case about as concisely as we could wish. The quotation is from "The Improvement Bulletin" of that city:

A large bank in St. Paul, having a skyscraper to build in its home city, where the owners for the most part make a banker's living from the patronage of the people, loyally went to Chicago for the architect and now the checks will begin to flow to this gentleman and help him maintain his position among the Upper Ten. Meantime St. Paul architects can meet their grocery bills as best they can and consider what the poet said: "Laugh and the world laughs with you." The St. Paul architects know that other large checks are flowing to out-of-town architects from St. Paul patriots and so they all go about now wearing a broad grin. The Gargoyle Club, the St. Paul Architectural Club, felt so tickled at the way things were going that it adopted a resolution of protest, in which it says:

"The awarding of plans for the Merchants' Bank Building, Public Library, Union Depot, Hill Building and St. Paul Bread Factory will involve the spending of at least \$300,000 in commissions to foreign architects. It is like a man in St. Paul ordering a suit from a New York tailor who never saw and doesn't know his measurements. An applicable instance is that of a St. Paul man who gave the plans for his residence to a New York architect. When the house came to be built it was found that the architect specified materials that could not be got in St. Paul, and bringing the stuff in from the outside raised the cost of

building several thousand dollars above the contract price.

"It was this shortsightedness on the part of St. Paul builders that caused Cass Gilbert, one of the tip-top men in the profession, to leave St. Paul and locate in New York.

"For ten years after he drew the plans for the new Capitol he tried to make a living in St. Paul and could not. Then he went to New York and built the fifty-five story Woolworth Building, the tallest skyscraper in the world. A year after he left St. Paul he was awarded a gold medal by a British architectural society as one of the leading architects in the world. If he had remained in St. Paul this honor would have been reflected on this city. Only recently he was interviewed by the New York "World" for an article in their Sunday magazine section and on the possibilities of a 100-story skyscraper. And this is the architect who could not make a living in St. Paul. That peculiar attitude of human nature which invoked the proverb that 'a prophet is not without honor save in his own country,' is possessed by St. Paul business men to a high degree."

* * *

When Wanamake called in D. G. Burnham, of Chicago, to design his new building, the "Guide" felt that a nasty and gratuitous slight had been offered Philadelphia. When the Girard Trust Company called in McKim, Mead & White we felt that the offence was repeated. Dozens of Philadelphia architects could have done either of these buildings, both of which are in essence and in fact Philadelphia institutions quite as acceptably as either of the firms chosen. Why then were the outsiders called in? The world-old advertising value of a name? Or what?

* * *

Building, in the State of Ohio, is going to be a highly-complicated, tedious and troublesome calling on and after August 5, on which date the new and much-discussed lien law in that State goes into effect. Under the provisions of this preposterously unnecessary and vexatious piece of legislation the lot of the builder and building owner in Ohio is calculated to resemble that of Mr. Gilbert's policeman in that it is destined to be "not a happy one."

* * *

We are indebted to the "Dealer's Building Material Record" for the following synopsis of the new act:

"Every person, who, as a contractor, subcontractor, laborer or material man, who performs any labor, or furnishes material or fuel in constructing, altering, erecting, repairing, or removing a house, mill, factory, bridge or other structure, shall be entitled to lien on interest of owner, on said structure

and land, from the time of the commencement of said structure.

"The owner, before he makes any payment to the contractor, shall require a statement under oath from the contractor, showing the name of every sub-contractor, material man, or laborers, giving the amount due each, whether the same is paid or not paid, and attached to the statement of said contractor, there shall be a statement under oath by each sub-contractor, giving the names of each of his laborers, the amount due each, the amount due each material man, whether paid or unpaid, and a statement in writing from each material man, of the amount due said material man from said contractor or sub-contractor, and whether the same is paid or unpaid.

"Like statements are required from the contractor and sub-contractors whenever the owner makes any payment on the contract, and the owner is required to retain in his hands a sufficient amount of money to protect the laborer and material furnished on the building that may be unpaid according to said statements. Said statements shall be a legal notice to the owner, whether true or untrue, and protects said owner in making payments, but payments made by owner before or without requiring said affidavit shall not affect the rights of persons entitled to a lien.

"Any person furnishing labor or material may give a written notice to the owner within thirty days after he commences to furnish said material, or perform labor, or at any time before said written statements are filed with the owner, and the owner, upon receiving said written statements is bound to protect the rights of said lien owner, and it acts as a check to protect the material man against a mistake or false statement in the affidavit of the contractor or sub-contractor.

"The owner is not liable beyond his contract price, if money is paid out equally among the persons entitled to lien.

"In filing a lien, the affidavit must be filed with the County Recorder within sixty days after the last labor is performed or material furnished by the person filing the lien within thirty days thereafter a correct copy of said affidavit must be served on the owner.

"All notices may be served by registered mail.

"This law does not affect any contract made previous to the date the law went into effect."

* * *

There it is. Isn't it a gem? The owner of the building, under this pretty sample of legislative meddling with the rights of private business, will be placed in possession of the actual cost figures of labor, material and every other outlay necessary to its construction. He will be able to figure to a penny exactly what profit the builder is getting out of the job as well as be in a position to acquaint himself with a mass of other details which are

properly the confidential property of the builder only.

Protecting the interests of the sub-contractor and the material man is all right so far as it goes, but what of the rights of the builder? Where, may we inquire, were the builders of Ohio when the legislature was putting this ridiculous measure into legal enactment?

* * *

New York City is in a somewhat peculiar dilemma in the matter of her new court house plans for which, submitted by Mr. Guy Lowell, were awarded first place in a recent competition. Under the law governing the case the concurrence of no less than three bodies is required for the legalization of the plans selected by the jury of architects. Two of these bodies, the Court House Board and the Municipal Art Society have given the plans at least a tentative approval. The judges of the Supreme Court as the third body is understood to disapprove of the Lowell plan in its entirety. The result is a quite unexpected and not easily-adjusted setback. New York advices represent the Court House Board as considering three ways out of the difficulty. First, to agree, if possible, with the justices upon such modifications as may be necessary in the Lowell plan. Second, to lay aside the present plan and take up a new one more acceptable and, third, to seek legislation which will permit the Court House Board to dispense with the approval of the dissenting judiciary.

L. Laffin Kellogg, secretary of the Court House Board, says the attitude of the justices is certain to result in delay. The Board has already arranged to get the money needed for borings and soundings, and title to the site was to be taken by the city as soon as the condemnation award was made. It was hoped to obtain this, he said, before the Board of Estimate adjourned for the summer.

Mr. Kellogg added: "The most experienced authorities have been employed by the Board and have reported to us that the building has adequate facilities for light and ventilation, and can be built, with such modifications as are necessary to bring it within the financial ability of the city, without destroying Mr. Lowell's design.

"The justices seem to have acted not only on the information given by us but after conferences with architects and builders of experience and high standing. It seems as if the information they have obtained, though satisfactory to them differs in every way from that supplied by the authorities employed by us."

* * *

Mr. Lowell is confident that the construction need not cost more than the \$10,000,000, and that it is a mistake to suppose the circular plan increases the cost.

"Really all the points brought up are matters of opinion," he is quoted as saying. "In developing my plan I consider every one of them, and if I have come to a different view of the from that entertained by the justices

it does not mean that I cannot modify my plan to meet their ideas.

"Personally, I believe that the experiences derived from modern school houses has shown that it is much better to have the light as long as there is enough of it from one side of the rooms alone, but if the justices prefer windows on either side I can easily give them to them.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the circular form increases the cost. Three eminent building firms have estimated at approximately our figure. There is no difference between putting up a circular and a rectangular building except in the exterior perimeter, and here the increase of cost will be slight. Remember that none of the stones will have to be prepared on two sides, as is the case in buildings with angles, and there would be a great uniformity in the stones needed, which should keep the cost down."

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from page 431.)

literally, like mushrooms. The roof and walls, what ever they may be, should form a harmony and not a discord.

Simplicity, harmony of outline, proper proportions, and unity of design—these form the golden text for the architect of small houses. The right practice of this text, by the profession in unison, may well result in a transformation of our countryside and suburbs.

Turning now to the large dwelling or manor house, we may say, in general, that it should be a dignified structure. It should express, as the wisdom of generations has rightly felt, a certain quiet stateliness of planning and furnishing. In the old English manor house these qualities were generally realized. In America, on the other hand, we see varying degrees of affectation in our more pretentious homes. Of these affectations, perhaps the least to be condemned is the erection of a large house as a magnified cottage. The effect sought is domesticity. Even the large house in the country should be a dwelling for a family, and it should express the domestic feeling as surely and straightforwardly as the small cottage. . . .

What is true of the necessity for giving the architect control over the exterior of the house, is no less true when the interior is considered. In spite of large, even lavish expenditures, the interior effect of many of our expensive houses is often that of a very commercial decorative art. Stanford White, the most brilliant and, perhaps, the only great architect-decorator our country has known, was successful because, while relying upon the professional decorator to assist him, he obtained his unity and integrity of effect by carrying out personally his designs to the end. In fact, he would accept no commission which would not allow him complete control down to the very smallest details. As the architect is entrusted with the exterior setting, so should

In Renting Or Purchasing Houses

do not forget that the use of Electricity is particularly convenient and economical during the summer months. Electric Fans and Electric Light materially assist in making the residence livable during the heated term.

Don't buy or rent a house unless it is wired and equipped for Electric Light!



his advice be sought and followed in the furnishing of the interior.

The interior trim, the mantels, panelling, wainscoting, and the staircase, are generally included in the builder's contract. For this work the architect's details are followed, and his designs accepted without question. Yet, how often is a carefully panelled room utterly ruined by the wall coverings, curtains and furniture, because the owner considers these matters—which make or mar an interior—to be outside of an architect's province, or too personal for him to advise upon.

The rooms in a house should be homogeneous, not a collection of samples of historical periods. To design a Jacobean dining-room and a Louis XV drawing-room, in a Georgian building, immediately makes the house a series of unrelated compartments. On the other hand, when the rooms of a whole floor are treated broadly, we have, as a result, not only a unity of effect, but a fine sense of spaciousness.

The average man contemplates the building of a house with misgivings, not unmixed at times with fear. He has been told that building is an expensive luxury, and that the cost of a house invariably exceeds the initial estimates.

On this subject we can speak from our own experience. We have designed some houses which have been finished within the expenditure originally proposed, and others in which the initial estimates have been doubled. But we believe we are stating the experience of architects in general when we say that the additional cost has, in every instance, been incurred at the client's express demand.

One of the most important considerations in building is the selection of a builder. In this country, unfortunately, the selection is generally made by the competitive system of

estimating. To give the work to the lowest bidder, without inquiring into his character and reputation, is the rock on which the most carefully designed house may be wrecked. Competition between builders of reputation is not necessarily bad; but, in competition be-

tween builders whose characters are not investigated, it will generally be the man who counts on making his profit by undetected "scimping," who offers the lowest bid. The whole process, as someone has remarked, too often results in the survival of the unfittest.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Just as the patent situation in the waste destructor field bids fair to be an important factor in the establishment of a new industry of waste disposal comes the announcement of the taking over of the incinerator business of Lewis & Kitchen, Chicago and Kansas City, by the National Incinerator Company of New York. Coincident is the announcement of appointment of Mr. Samuel R. Lewis to be consulting engineer of the National Incinerator Company, and of the arrangement by which Lewis & Kitchen become the dealers and distributors of "Incinerite" devices for the territory served by their Chicago and Kansas City offices. The long-established heating and ventilating business of Lewis & Kitchen continues without changes. The National Incinerator Company succeeded the Incinerator Company of America at the death of Paul Morton, former Secretary of the Navy, president of the Equitable Insurance Company, etc., who in conjunction with O. M. Shannon organized that company to build small-sized gas-burning destructors for household and hospital use from the designs and patents of the latter. The business has grown remarkably as the National Incinerator Company, and the taking over of this large device business completes the "Incinerite" line and provides a waste destroyer for every waste centre, both large and small. Samuel R. Lewis, former president of the National Association of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, has been appointed consulting engineer.

**The Armory Board is obtaining estimates from general contractors for the completion of the superstructure of the armory at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome avenue, for the Eighth Coast Artillery, estimated to cost \$1,000,000. Pilcher & Tachau, 109 Lexington avenue, New York, are the architects; Gunvald Aus, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, steel engineer, and R. D. Kimball Company, 15 West Thirty-eighth street, steam and electrical engineer. Bids will also be received at the same date for furnishing and setting granite pier blocks for the armory. Patrizio & Hendrickson, of 340 East Twenty-seventh street, have the foundation contract.

**Marc Eidlitz & Son, 30 East Forty-second street, New York city, received the general contract to erect the twenty-story building at the northwest corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Forty-fourth street, for the Yale Club, which it is estimated will cost around \$1,000,000. The plot measures 90x100 feet and is directly opposite the Grand Central Terminal. James Gamble Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, is the architect. The officers of the club include George E. Ide, president; J. McLean Walton, secretary, and M. N. Backner, treasurer. The contract was awarded without competition.

**The Hill Pump Valve Company, of Chicago, Ill., now has its New York office in the West Street Building, 90 West street, having recently moved from the Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place.

**The second annual outing and games of the employes of the W. G. Cornell Company, Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, will be held at Boehm's South Field Pavilion, New Dorp, Staten Island, Saturday, July 12.

**Frank Grad, architect, American National Bank Building, Newark, will sail June 25 on the "Imperator," of the Hamburg-American Line. During his stay abroad he will visit Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France, Holland and England. Mr. Grad expects to return about September 1.

**President Horowitz, of the Thompson-Starrett Company, says the new Equitable will be the most fireproof office building in the world. The Fire Commissioner has approved of those parts of the building plans which come under his jurisdiction, after recommending certain changes. The building will be divided into quarters by intersecting fire walls, the elevators will be inclosed in fireproof walls, and the stairways will be equipped with self-closing fire doors.

**Skyscraper newspaper offices are to be built in San Francisco for the Call, in Seattle for the Times, and at Wilmington, Delaware, for the News. The Call building will be the highest in 'Frisco, twenty-five stories.

**At the recent convention of Building Managers and Owners at Cincinnati, J. E. Randell, of Chicago, was the choice for president and others elected were: Charles

E. Doty, Cleveland, vice president; C. A. Patterson, Chicago, secretary; L. L. Banks, Pittsburgh, treasurer.

***"The Relation of School Architecture to School Hygiene" will be one of the important topics on the program at the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held at Buffalo August 25-30. A special symposium is being arranged on the subject of school illumination by the Society of Illuminating Engineers. Dr. James Kerr, of London, England, for many years an active member in London Council, and an international figure in affairs relating to school hygiene, will read a paper on "The Illumination of Class Rooms." "Recirculation and Ventilation" is the title of the paper to be given by Dr. Luther Gulick, of New York. Other papers on the subject of architecture will be read by Frank Irving Cooper, president of the Boston Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, who will speak on "The Planning of School Houses Against the Fire Hazard," and by Prof. Theodore Hough, of the University of Virginia, on "Some Aspects of the Problem of Ventilation."

**The net value of the estate of John B. McDonald was fixed last week by the State transfer tax appraisers at \$1,271,111. Not a big fortune for the man who built the New York subway.

**The justices of the Supreme Court of New York rejected on Tuesday of last week Mr. Guy Lowell's court house plan, which had been approved by the Court House Board. The approval of a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court must be obtained for the plan before it can be finally adopted by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Lowell's friends hope he will be able to meet the objections advanced by the justices.

**Six theatres are under construction in Manhattan, making the total number in the borough 117 in all. There are 227 interior moving picture shows and 38 open air shows. The total number of amusement places coming under the notice of the Bureau of Buildings is 384.

**George B. Gardner, for several years connected with the building supply firm of the D. J. Kennedy Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has severed his association with those offices, and has formed a connection with the United States Gypsum Company, at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Gardner has been succeeded in the Kennedy offices by A. W. McClure, who has been with the American Sewer Pipe Company.

**Mr. W. A. Berger has been elected manager and superintendent of the Watson town Brick Company, at Watson town, Pa. He will succeed Messrs. W. H. Hill and J. C. Fowler, who have recently taken charge of the Paxton Company, which is located near Watson town.

**Mr. Charles Schneider recently became representative of the General Fire Proofing Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, for the State of Michigan. He has offices in Detroit.

**Mr. Edward J. Conley, Western sales manager of Best Brothers Keene's Cement Company, recently returned from a trip through the Northwest and reported that conditions were "lovely" in that part of the country. "Business," he said, "is going forward with a rush." He expects to spend the next few weeks in the extreme South.

**A bow shot skyward beyond any permanent structure ever built will be the Panama-Pacific exposition tower at San Francisco in 1915—815 feet from the ground to the tip of the wings of "Victory" at the summit. The Eiffel tower at Paris is taller—984 feet, built of lattice-work, and is not in the same class. The memorial of the exposition will have massive walls of steel and concrete, faced with marble. It is to furnish a grand hall, 200 feet square, adorned with marble statues and suitable for public functions. The statues are to spell out in stone the history of the Pacific coast. The hall, surrounded by sixty Corinthian columns, will constitute a marble pedestal, supporting a square tower ample for the accommodation of four passenger elevators. An open section near the summit, elegant in design, like a Grecian temple, in which graceful pillars take the place of solid walls, is to furnish visitors a point of observation.

**President H. M. Swetland, of the Federation of Trade Press Associations in the United States has announced that the eighth annual convention will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, September 20, 1913. The Federation includes the New York Trade Press Association, the New England Trade Press Association, the Chicago Trade Press Association, the St. Louis-Southwestern Trade Press Association, the Philadelphia Trade Press Association and a number of unaffiliated publications, the total membership being two hundred and thirty-six, representing over seventy-five different trades, industries and professions. Two sessions will be held daily. There will be editorial, circulation, advertising and publishing symposiums, under competent leaders. Many of the leading editors, business managers, buyers and sellers of advertising and authorities on modern merchandising methods will take part.

**Plans for the next Chicago Cement Show were discussed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cement Products Exhibition Company on May 13. The report of the Executive Committee favoring only one cement show next winter—that to be held in Chicago—was unanimously approved by the Board of Directors. It was decided to hold the Seventh Chicago Cement Show in the Coliseum, February 12 to 21, 1914, which covers a period of eight days and nine nights, not including Sunday, February 15. It has been the policy of the Cement Products Exhibition Company, from the beginning, to have the show closed on Sunday whenever the day of rest comes in the middle of the show period.

TWELVE BARRELS OF WHITEWASH

In this age of great undertakings it is well not to lose sight of the little things that so often make them possible, says Youths' Companion.

A newspaper man who was writing a series of articles about the men who are at the head of large and successful businesses called upon the general manager of a factory where concrete blocks are made. This man had brought the business from a precarious and feeble infancy to a condition of great financial strength. The interviewer wanted to hear about the first practical thing the man had done to improve the working conditions, and increase the efficiency of the plant.

"The first thing I did was to buy lime enough to make twelve barrels of whitewash," said the manager; and he smiled at the recollection.

"Good," exclaimed the reporter, quick to recognize the kind of story he wanted.

"This first thing I learned after coming here was that the company had difficulty in keeping good laborers. The hours and wages were right, and nobody could understand why so many left, or why the ones who remained were surly and discontented. I went out to take a look round the factory, and I found the trouble in about five minutes. The place was too dark and dirty!

"Making concrete blocks is not a clean job, at best, and it is impossible to keep a factory free from the flying dust, but there was no reason why the place should be so dark. We could not put in any more windows, so I decided to light the great, dingy, barn-like structure from the inside. In the center of the room was a pit about five feet deep, in which the base of the engine rested. That pit made me shudder; it reminded me of one of Poe's tales. It was so dark that every time a man went down to oil the machinery he had to carry a torch, and grope his way down a ladder.

"That very day I ordered the whitewash; it was the cheapest artificial light I could provide. I gave every available man a long-handled brush and a ladder. They went to work with enthusiasm, and in a short time we could hardly believe we were in the same building. The men even whitewashed the pit, and after that it was never necessary to carry a torch. The surly, discontented laborers turned into well-behaved, decent workmen, and we had no more labor problems to solve.

"Those foreigners had never studied psychology, and they had no idea that after that they did more work in a day, did it better, and with less physical exertion than before. After all, psychology is too big a name for it; it is common sense. Whitewash is cheaper than strikes. Since then I have continued to apply it—figuratively—to a great many dirty situations in business life, and it never fails!"

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

The short cut to success is good advertising.

OLD ROMAN CEMENT.

Twenty square feet of the Roman wall at Caerwent was demolished recently by a natural movement of the soil. An accident of this kind seems to be the only thing that in the natural course of events can really damage a Roman wall, of which there are several hundred miles still standing in England. The secret of their permanence is the cement. We do not know the method of its composition, but it is far sounder than any modern cement. Indeed, when some part of such a wall as that mentioned has to be dislodged it is necessary to use dynamite.

All that we know of Roman cement is that pounded tile forms a considerable element in it. For the rest, Roman walls were built with stone and tile from a cement bottom.

The finest specimen in England is the wall that crosses Northumberland from about Newcastle to Carlisle, keeping along the ridges of a series of small hills that fall sheer to the north. The facing of this wall is still in admirable preservation in most parts, and where the hewn stone has broken away one can see the interior mass of rubble and cement.

The Caerwent fall seems to have been the breaking away of a length of the facing. One may practically say that Roman walls are absolutely enduring, except for the slipping of the subsoil. Nothing touches the cement; it is harder than the stone itself, as a rule. But when the subsoil becomes moist and loosens, disasters to the walls are natural accidents.—Concrete Age.

DECORATING MODERN BATH ROOMS.

In doing away with the cabinet work about the tub and other fixtures, the wainscot has naturally suffered the same fate. The custom has grown up to finish the walls of bath rooms with tiles, or at least to make a dado of tiles, and to paint the wall above, using as little woodwork as possible. But tiles are expensive and people of moderate means are often compelled to forego the luxury of having them. Still they want the effect of tiles upon the wall. To meet this, many wall paper manufacturers have put upon the market papers specially designed for bath rooms having tile figures, and being finished with a varnished surface that makes them perfectly waterproof. They answer the purpose fairly well, but are not so permanent as a painted wall. They are more difficult to hang than ordinary wall paper and to do a first-class piece of work requires that the wall shall be first covered with white lining paper, in order to make a perfectly smooth job and to keep the joints of the varnished paper from separating after drying.

Probably the most satisfactory painted treatment of bath room walls is in stenciled tile effects. The entire wall may be given this tile effect, or the tile design may be carried up as a dado to a height of some five feet where it should be capped with the

border, and the wall painted in a plain tint above. For these tile designs light colors should be used in imitation of the tiles most generally used in bath rooms. Delft colorings are very popular, either dull green or white or ivory white. Blue green on a background of pale cream is very pleasing, or a more pronounced green on a pale pink ground. Very light lemon yellow might be used as a ground color with the design stenciled in a light ochre tint. The color should be mixed so as to dry with a gloss. A good result could be obtained by mixing the color very thick for the last coat and adding a certain proportion of varnish, then stippling it on the wall in such a manner as to give a roughened effect. A coat of outside or flowing coach varnish over this would give the work the mellow tone that many of the art tiles have. It is remarkable how conspicuously the tini-

est bit of dust that may get worked into the varnish will show up when the work is finished, and great care must therefore be taken that dust is not present.—Practical Decorator.

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A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this **28th** day of **June** 1913

John A. Fitzpatrick

Notary Public

(My commission expires **April 8th, 1917**)

[SEAL]

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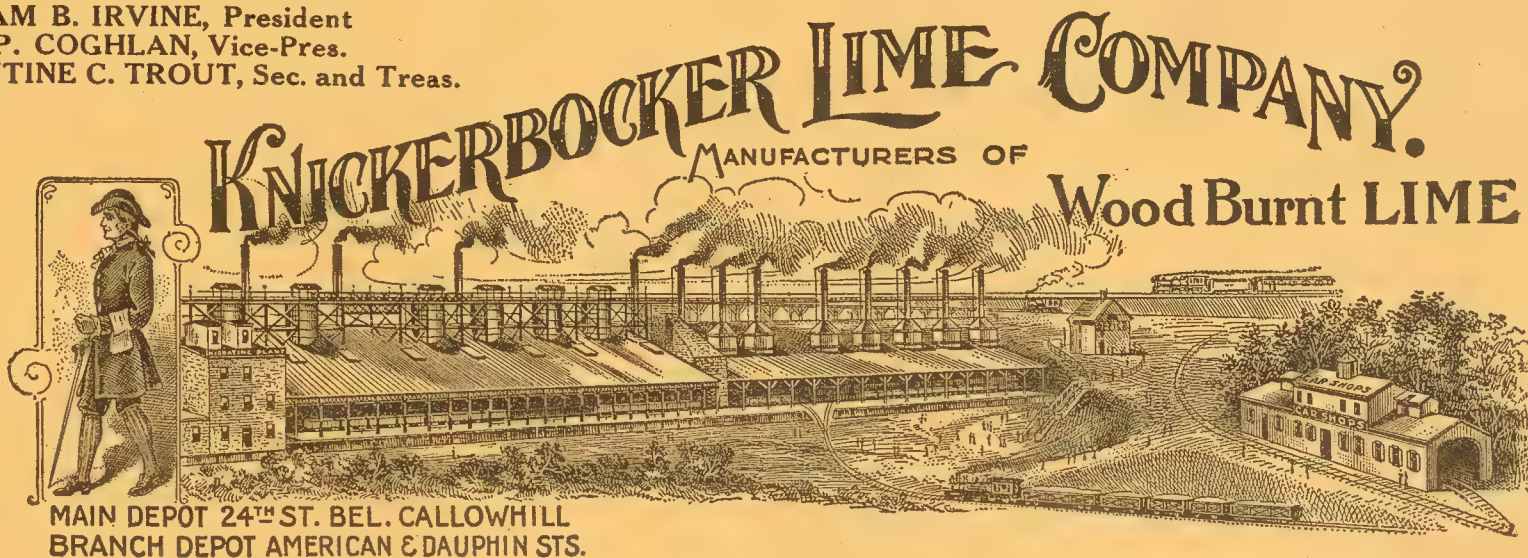
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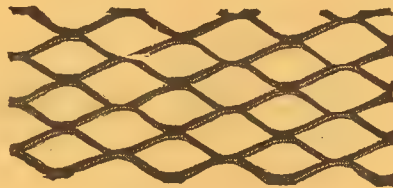
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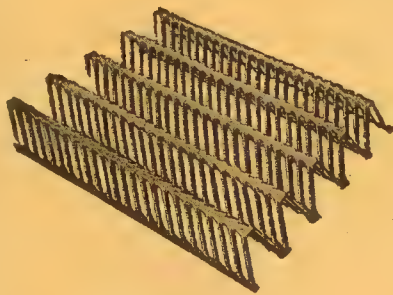
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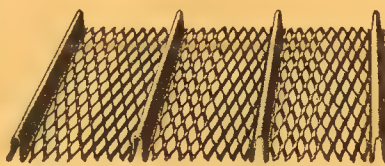


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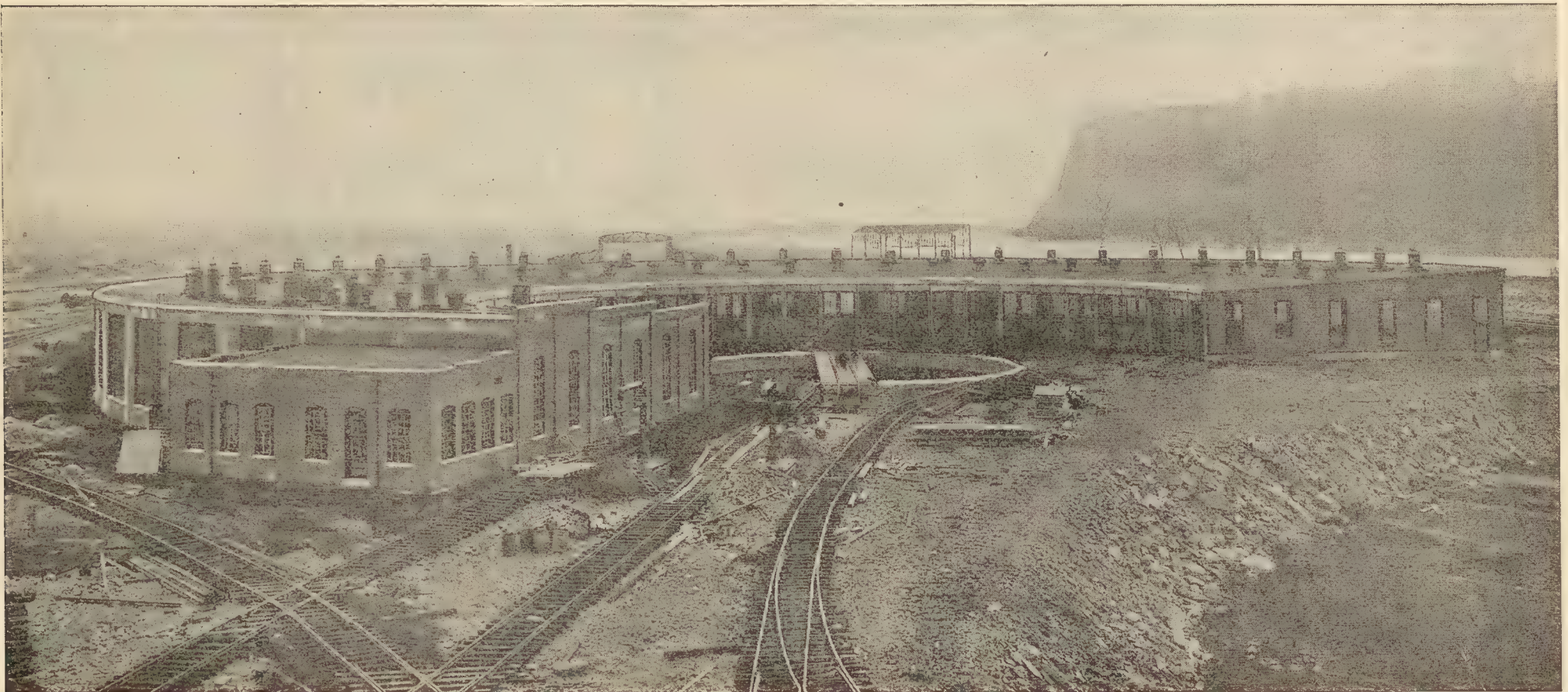
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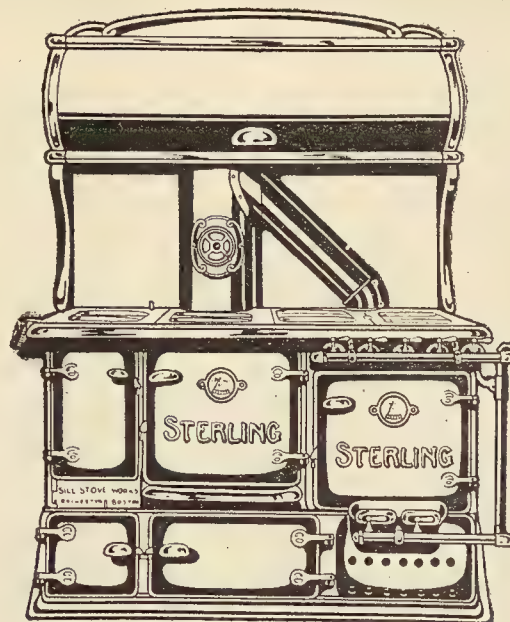
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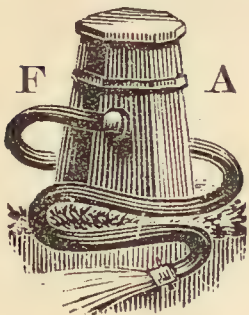
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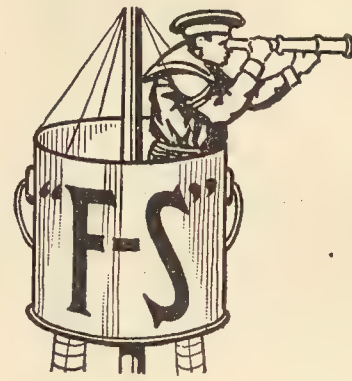
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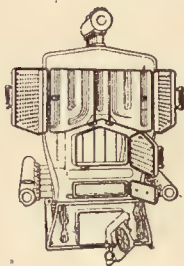
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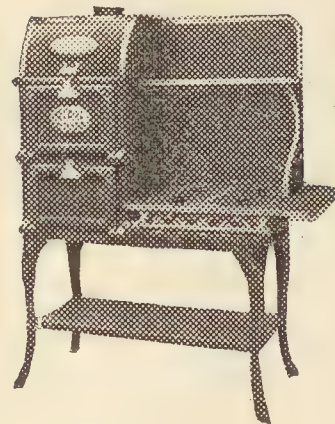
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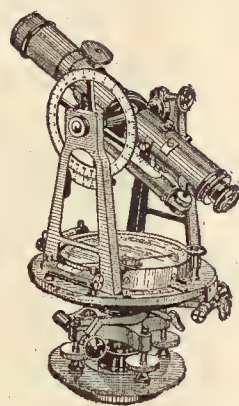
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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Flat House, 301 South Camac street. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner, Harry H. Platt, 1216 Spruce street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids, due July 13th. The following are figuring: A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Brown-King Const. Co., Harrison Building; S. J. Rea, 1608 Fairmount avenue; William B. Conard, 308 South Twelfth street.

Sunday School (alt. and add.), Green and Tulpehocken streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Second Presbyterian Church, care of Rev. J. H. Lee, 6135 Greene street. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, limestone and terra cotta. Architects taking bids, due July 17th. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue; McLean & Baldwin, 6101 Walnut street.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Chestnut streets. Architect, T. W. Lam, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South Broad street. Brick and terra cotta, fireproofing, electric light and general alteration and addition. Architect taking bids, due July 9th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Store Building, northeast corner Eighth and Walnut streets. Architect, T. F. Miller, Hatboro, Pa. Owner, C. E. Shedaker & Sons, Tenth and Lombard streets. Brick, four stories, 20x40 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners have received bids.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 10 South Eighteenth street. Architect, P. A. Davis, 3rd, Presser Building. Owner, Fuller Build-

ing, on premises. Consists of interior alteration and addition to three floors. Architect taking bids, due July 11th. The following are figuring: H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street.

Factory, Seventh and Pearl streets, Camden, N. J. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, R. W. Jefferies & Co., on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 61x170 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due July 14th. The following are figuring: P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden; D. H. Sharp, 33 North Third street, Camden, and F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Residence, Fifty-fourth and City avenue. Architect, H. Taylor Smith, 6124 Jefferson street. Owner, J. Joseph McHugh, 5013 Chester avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x51 feet, tile roof, vapor heating, electric lighting, parquet floors. Owner taking sub-bids on all lines.

Theatre and Stores (alt. and add.), 1021 to 1029 Chestnut street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Trustees of University of Pennsylvania. Consists of new front to theatre and new stores. Architects taking bids, due July 9th. The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street.

Store and Office Building, Salem, N. J. Architect, A. W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, G. M. & W. H. Andrews, Salem, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, vapor vacuum

heat. Architect taking bids, due July 10th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Barclay White & Co., Perry Building, are figuring.

Factory Building, Washington, D. C. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owners, Corly & Co., Washington, D. C. Brick and concrete, three stories, 75x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Church, Sixty-third and Woodland avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedricke, 103 Post Office Building, Darby. Owners, Woodland Baptist Church, care of Rev. R. Neisser, 6408 Saybrook avenue. Brick, granite, terra cotta, two stories, 50x98 feet, slag roof (electric light and heat reserved). Architect taking bids, due July 10th. A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; W. J. Irwin, Lansdowne, Pa.; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street, are figuring.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Henry Clifton, Riverton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x56 feet, slate and shingle roof, electric light (heat reserved). Architect taking revised bids, due July 9th. The following are figuring: George W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; J. Paul Emery, Winfield, Pa.; D. E. Boyer Company, 523 Arch street, Camden, N. J.; J. Oliphant, Collingswood, N. J.

School, Yardley, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Stone, one story, 30x70 feet, slate roof. Owners taking revised bids, due July 14th 12 o'clock. The following are figuring: J. P. O'Neill, Yardley; B. F. Livezey, Yardley; A. S. Hibbs, Fallington, Pa.; F. H. Ewald, Morrisville, Pa.; J. Harper Clayton, Trenton, N. J.; Harvey E. Girton, Newtown, Pa.; John LeRue, Newtown, Pa.; John Lee, Yardley; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Residence and Garage, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, A. M. Fox, Jr., Arcade Building. Plaster, three stories, 30x80 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

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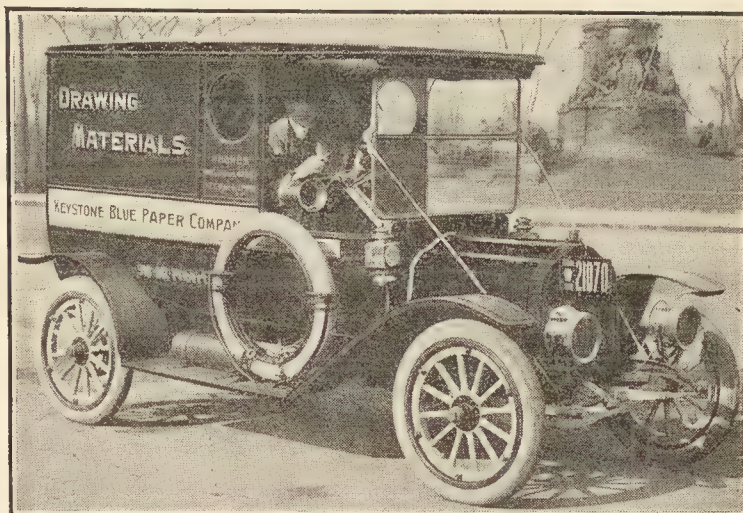
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scriptive Catalogue—it's free!**T. E. STEELE**
Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.Offices, Stores and Theatres, West Chester,
Pa. Architect, C. S. Adams, 1233 Arch street.
Owner, W. H. Leslie, 4219 Haverford avenue,
Philadelphia. Brick and plaster, one and two
stories, 60x150 feet, slag roof, electric light.
Plans in progress.**Fraternity House**, Thirty-sixth and Locust
streets. Architect, Lester Kintzing, 7 West
Forty-second street, New York City. Owners,
Delta Upsilon Fraternity, care of J. A.
Abrams, Crozer Building. Brick and stone,
three stories, 20x100 feet, slag roof, electric
light. Owners taking bids, due July 17th.
The following are figuring: William R.
Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; John R. Wig-
gins, Heed Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed
Building.**Cold Storage and Smoke House**, 712 South
Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn,
1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Sklaroff &
Sons, on premises. Brick and concrete, five
stories, 50x136 feet, fireproofing, terra cotta,
slag roof. Architects have received revised
bids.**Residences (25)**, Sixteenth and Ruscomb
streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208
Chestnut street. Owners, Kelly-Moerle, Six-
teenth and Ruscomb streets. Brick, two stor-
ies, 15x39 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Plans in progress.**Residence and Garage (alt. and add.)**, Bryn
Mawr, Pa. Architects, Harris & Rush, 1001
Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Randolph F.
Justice, Wayne, Pa. Consists of general al-
teration and addition. Plans completed.
Architects ready for bids.**School**, Audubon, N. J. Architects, Hauer
& Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owners,
Board of Education, care of W. Henry, Jr.,
District Clerk, Audubon, N. J. Brick, one
story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric light
(heating and ventilating reserved). Owners
taking bids, due July 10th. The following
are figuring: Alex. Chambley, 243 South
Tenth street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606
Cherry street.**School**, Audubon, N. J. Architect, D. T.
Lange, Audubon, N. J. Owners, Board of
Education, care of William Henry, Jr., Dis-
trict Clerk, Audubon, N. J. Brick, one story,
50x85 feet, slag roof, electric light (heating
and ventilating reserved). Owners taking
bids, due July 10th. Alex. Chambley, 342South Tenth street, and Smith-Hardican Com-
pany, 1606 Cherry street, are figuring.**Theatre, Hall and Stores**, Main and Carson
streets, Manayunk. Architects, W. H. Hoff-
man & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets.
Owner, J. L. Springer, care of architect.
Brick, two stories, 60x125 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric light, steam heat, fireproofing. Plans in
progress.**Store and Dwelling**, Seventh and Bristol
streets. Architect, C. S. Parker, 1227 Hilton
street. Owner, E. B. Sliser, Seventh and Ve-
nango streets. Brick, two stories, 14x42 feet,
slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in
progress. Owner will take sub-bids.**Residences (31)**, Sixty-first and Catharine
streets. Architect, private plans. Owner,
Samuel Shoemaker, Land Title Building.
Brick and plaster, two stories, 15x40 feet, slag
and tile roof, electric light, hardwood floors,
steam heat. Owner taking sub-bids.**Residence**, Midvale avenue, Falls of Schuyl-
kill, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012
Walnut street. Owner, P. H. Kelly, Lippin-
cott Building. Brick, three stories, 16x55
feet, slag roof, hot water heat, hardwood
floors. Owner has received revised bids.**Church**, Harrison and Cottage streets.
Architect, S. D. Milner, 1117 Foulkrod street.
Owners, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church,
care of Rev. F. Miller, 1722 Harrison street.
Stone, one story, 60x65 feet, slate roof, elec-
tric light, steam heat. Architect has received
bids.**Stores and Office Building**, Vineland, N. J.
Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut
street. Owners, Vineland Trust Company,
Vineland, N. J. Brick, three stories, 24x99
feet, slag roof, electric light, vapor vacuum
heat, hollow tile, fireproofing. Architects tak-
ing revised bids, due July 10th. The fol-
lowing are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Lat-
imer street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street; H. Godfrey, Vineland, N. J.;
James Pasquale and Walter Foulk, both of
Vineland, N. J.**Loft Building**, Thirteenth and Cherry
streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112
Chestnut street. Owners, Louis Biberman &
Bros., 240 Market street. Brick, concrete and
terra cotta, eight stories, 46x121 feet, slag
roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in pro-
gress.**J. T. JACKSON CO.**
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LIGHTING FIXTURES

Home, Roaring Branch, Pa. Architect, S. E. Hillger, Auburn, N. Y. Owner, Green Home, care of J. D. Allison, Roaring Branch, Pa. Brick, three stories, 35x109 feet, slate roof, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due July 18th. F. Roe Searling, Perry Building, is figuring.

Flour and Feed Warehouse, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, W. W. Johnson, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, James McCormick Estate. Lessee, Paxon Flour and Feed Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, eight stories, 97x291 feet, slag roof, hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due July 18th. James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Fraternity House, South Bethlehem, Pa., \$15,000. Owners, Signa Nu, care of Lehigh University. Architect, B. Tourison, Land Title Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x66 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School (add.), Berwyn, Pa. Architect, F. G. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owners, Tredyfrin School Board, of Chester County, Pa. Stone and shingle, two stories, 32x45 feet, shingle roof, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due July 11th. The following are figuring: J. D. Lengel, Wayne, Pa.; C. L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; J. M. Rossiter, Wayne, Pa.; W. H. Parlamann, Devon, Pa.; J. B. Lamborn, Berwyn, Pa.; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Sunday School Building and Church (alt. and add.), Glenside, Pa. Architects, George Nattress & Sons, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owners, Glenside M. E. Church. Stone, two

stories, 45x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due July 14th. The following are figuring: Worrell & Waters, Rosemont, Pa.; A. H. Williams & Sons, 419 Locust street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; G. E. Blake and M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Residence and Garage, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, A. M. Fox, Jr., Arcade Building, Philadelphia. Plaster, hollow tile, three stories, 30x80 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due July 12th. I. R. Taylor & Co., B. L. Smock, Asbury Park, N. J.; J. Miller, H. Moore, of Spring Lake, N. J., are figuring.

Store (alt. and add.), 1714 Walnut street. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Luigi Rinzi, on premises. Brick, fireproof, three stories, 30x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Plans in progress.

Church, Sixty-first and Catherine streets. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Sayer Memorial M. E. Church. Stone, one and two stories, 72x117 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric light, waterproofing. Plans in progress. Bids in one week.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), 1903 to 1907 Columbia avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, fireproofing, terra cotta, one story, 45x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due July 11th. Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue, is figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store and Factory (alt. and add.), 140 North Eighth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Pine Brothers, on premises. Brick, four stories, electric lighting, slag roof. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

School (add.), Tacony, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Leo's R. C. Church, care of T. F. Fogerty, Tacony. Brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to D. W. O'Dea, 5219 North Fifth street.

Residence, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, George S. Wamsley, Merchantville, N. J.

Brick, two and one-half stories, 35x28 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hardwood floors, hot water heat. Contract awarded to Oscar O. Patchett, Camden, N. J.

Church and Rectory, Chester, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, St. Anthony's R. C. Church, Chester, Pa. Stone, one and two and one-half stories, 60x135 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, marble interior. Contract awarded to Mercadante & Sons, 224 West Second street, Chester, Pa.

Bank Building (add.), Germantown and Erie avenues. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, North Philadelphia Trust Company, on premises. Granite,

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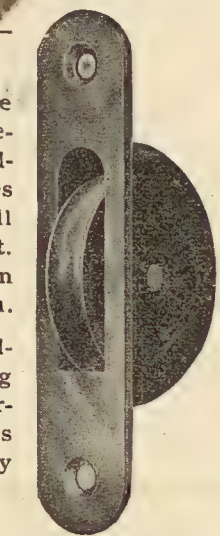
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limestone, two stories, 36x30 feet, interior
marble work, mahogany cabinet work, steam
heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to
A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Philmont, Pa.
Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal.
Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
Company. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, one
story, 33x38 feet, slag and slate roof, water-
proofing, hot air heat, electric light, marble
interior. Contract awarded to E. L. Seeds,
6314 Wissahickon avenue.

**Station (alt. and add.), Twelfth and Mar-
ket streets, \$15,000.** Architect, W. H. Hunter,
Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and
Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Mar-
ket streets. Consists of new ticket office,
new phone booth and other interior alteration,
marble work, cabinet work. Contract awarded
to F. W. VanLoon, Denckla Building.

**Office and Show Room, 7 and 9 Germantown
avenue, \$9,000.** Architect, J. T. Windrim,
Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Phil-
adelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chest-
nut streets. Brick, three stories, 40x60 feet,
slag roof. Contract awarded to Charles Gil-
pin, Harrison Building.

**Stere (alt. and add.), 1914-16 South Seventh
street.** Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Wal-
nut street. Owner, Morris Weiss, on premises.
Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light-
ing. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz,
920 East Moyamensing avenue.

Residence and Garage, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut
street. Owner, H. H. Collins, Jr., Bryn Mawr,
Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 40x50
feet, with 40 feet wing. Contract awarded
to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Factory, Milton, Pa. Architect, William
Lowenthal, 2424 North Park avenue. Owners,
Milton Brick Company, Perry Building. Brick
and steel truss roof, one story, 60x140 feet
and 66x35 feet, composition roof. Contract
awarded to Pennsylvania Const. Co., 1713
Sansom street.

Bank Building (alts.), Wayne, Pa. Archi-
tect, Francis A. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owners,
Wayne Title and Trust Company, Wayne, Pa.
Consists of remodeling interior, bank fixtures,

etc. Contract awarded to J. D. Lengel,
Wayne, Pa.

Garage (add.), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Archi-
tects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street.
Owner, A. C. Harrison, on premises. Stone,
one story, shingle roof. Contract awarded to
F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

**Dairy Buildings (2), Dreer and Coral streets,
\$70,000.** Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen
Girard Building. Owners, Harbison Dairies,
2015 Coral street. Brick and concrete, two
and three stories, 103x110 feet, hollow tile
and concrete fireproofing, steel sash, slag roof
(heat, lighting and waterproofing reserved).
Contract awarded to W. R. Brown, 2145 East
Firth street.

Toilet Rooms, Third and Reed streets.
Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut
street. Owners, Sacred Heart School, on
premises. Brick, one story, 20x27 feet, tin
roof, electric light (heat reserved). Contract
awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-
som street.

School (add.), Sixtieth and Cedar avenue.
Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Build-
ing. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall.
Brick and stone, three stories, 71x97 feet,
slate roof, electric light, steam heat, water-
proofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing,
marble interior. Bids opened as follows:
Cramp & Co., \$83,123; H. E. Baton, \$87,900;
H. H. Wehmeyer, \$88,450; E. F. Fonder, \$93,
500.

**School (add.), Sixty-second and Lebanon
streets.** Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land
Title Building. Owners, Board of Education,
City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, granite, two
stories, 74x120 feet, slate roof, electric light,
indirect steam heat, marble interior, enamel
brick, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile, ex-
panded metal fireproofing. Bids opened as
follows: Cramp & Co., \$77,959; H. E. Baton,
\$81,850; H. H. Wehmeyer, \$86,687.

**School (alt and add.), Richmond and On-
tario streets.** Architect, J. Horace Cook,
Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Edu-
cation, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, three
stories, 40x65 feet, slate roof, electric light,
steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fire-
proofing. Bids opened as follows: H. H.
Wehmeyer, \$56,876; T. Reilly, \$72,609.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Markovitz Brothers (O), 321 Market street.
Irwin & Leighton (C), Twelfth and Cherry
streets. Cost, \$90,000. Store, brick, six
stories, 30x150 feet, 321 Market street.

Mrs T. W. Barlow (O), 122 South Thir-
teenth street. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Build-
ing (C). Cost, \$200,000. Apartment house,
ten stories, 40x127 feet, Spruce and Watts
streets.

I. Seeman (O), 1324 South Twelfth street.
S. Krantzsky (C), 735 Morris street. Cost,
\$2,500. Store and dwelling, brick, three stor-
ies, 15x28 feet, 1312 South Fourth street.

C. A. Mahan (O), 4843 North Warnock
street. Cost, \$8,500. Two dwellings, brick,
two stories, 16x60 feet, 4815-17 York road.

Louis Lavinsky (O), Eighty-fourth and

Lyons avenue. Louis Shpeen (C), Seventy-
eighth and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$6,400.
Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet,
Eighty-fifth and Gibson avenue.

Ross-Tacony Crucible Company (O), Ta-

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cony, Pa. G. Gray (C), 4665 Paul street. Cost, \$6,300. Manufacturing building, brick, two stories, 65x39 feet, Robbins and Milnor streets.

A. P. Muench (O), Seventy-first and York road. J. Morrow (C), Oak Lane, Pa. Cost, \$22,000. Four dwellings, stone, three stories, 16x45 feet, Seventy-first avenue and York road.

J. J. Goodsteine (O), 415 Fairmount avenue. S. Morrison (C), 3601 North Fifth street. Cost, \$5,200. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 36x120 feet, 2011 Frankford avenue.

P. Savar (O), 718 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 14x44 feet, Seventh and Tree streets.

Murray White (O), 1421 Chestnut street. Stuckert & Sloan (C), 1420 Chestnut street. Cost, \$15,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 56x89 feet, 2204 North Broad street.

Mrs. A. M. Steeble (O), Seventeenth and Vine streets. Joseph Bird Company (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$15,000. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 20x137 feet, Seventeenth and Winter streets.

J. Salerno (O), 7120 Paschall avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Residence, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Seventy-fifth and Chelvin avenue.

Sam Berger (O), 416 Queen street. Cost, \$11,400, four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x31 feet, Frankford avenue.

T. Merkel (O), 130 East Minto street. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 4820 Palethorp street.

J. P. Woll Company (O), Frankford, Pa. J. S. Wilson & Co. (C), 1127 Brown street. Cost, \$2,000. Warehouse, brick, one story, 15x195 feet, Tacony and Church streets.

J. V. Horn (O), 202 South Tenth street. Cost, \$60,000. Office building, brick, three

stories, 39x100 feet, 1425-27 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), 810 Dauphin street. Cost, \$3,500. Terminal building, stone, one story, 15x37 feet, Forty-eighth and Parkside avenue.

H. M. Rees (O), 602 Denckla Building. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$12,000. Picture theatre, one story, 32x178 feet, Broad and Reed streets.

C. F. Gouber (O), Lawrence and Tabor road. Schrieber & Stenhausen (C), 502 Tabor road. Cost, \$5,035. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x64 feet, Fifth and Summerville avenue.

J. P. Richter (O), Fox Chase, Pa. T. A. Quinn (C), Ogontz, Pa. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 47x30 feet, Borbeck and B streets.

Jorkin & Shefrin (O), 7717 Brewster avenue. Cost, \$16,000. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Seventy-eighth and Ewing avenue.

E. R. Headman (O), 2539 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$8,400. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, Fifth and Olney avenue.

R. M. Sheakin (O), 4614 Baltimore avenue. Cost, \$11,000. Factory, four stories, 66x138 feet, Sixth and Vine streets.

F. J. Beck (O), 4923 North Lawrence street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 77x40 feet, 5009 North Fifth street.

J. W. Owens (O), Belgrade and Auburn streets. J. R. Jackson (C), Perry Building. Cost, \$9,700. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 20x84 feet.

L. O. Waller (O), 1703 Chestnut street. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$19,000. Store and office, brick, two stories, 28x176 feet, 1818 to 1820 Market street.

H. V. Gadsby (O), 1941 Orleans street. D. Snyder (C), 2130 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$1,400. Store and dwelling, 3039 Frankford avenue.

Board of Education (O), City Hall. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$7,000. School, Fifteenth and Locust streets.

Lutheran Seminary (O), Mt. Airy, Pa. J. Owens (C), 7215 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, 7331 Germantown avenue.

St. Charles' R. C. Church (O), Twentieth and Christian streets. Owen Fogarty (C), 1918 Cherry street. Cost, \$2,350. School, Twentieth and Christian streets.

A. E. Montgomery (O), 1633 Spruce street. C. F. Bachler (C), 142 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$1,100. Office and residence, 1633 Spruce street.

Louis Gennere (O), Hunting Park avenue and Pulaski avenue. J. Krebs (C), 3853 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$740. Store and dwelling, 2024 Hunting Park avenue.

Mask and Wig Club (O), 310 Quince street. C. Gilpin (C), Harrison Building. Cost, \$1,200. Club, 310 Quince street.

M. J. Kelly (O), 2024 North Twenty-second street. H. E. Brown Heating Company (C), Builders' Exchange. Cost, \$800. Residence, 2024 North Twenty-second street.

Dr. Yeager (O), 3300 North Fifteenth street. O. A. Kahler (C), 3103 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$725. Residence and office, 3300 North Fifteenth street.

J. F. Ziegenfress (O), 2003 Poplar street. D. F. Wholey (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Carriage house, 2012 Poplar street.

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Alterations and Additions

Strawbridge & Clothier (O), Eighth and Market streets. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$3,000. Department store, Eighth and Market streets.

R. W. Fitzell Estate (O), Stephen Girard Building. Myhlertz Construction Company (C), 1731 Filbert street. Cost, \$5,000. Stable, 825 Cherry street.

H. C. Kahn (O), 32 North Eleventh street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$27,000. Store, 31 North Eleventh street.

Emma Montgomery (O), 1633 Spruce street. J. R. Hazzard (C), 2204 Manning street. Cost, \$1,200. Residence, 1633 Spruce street.

F. D. Wetherill (O), 328 Chestnut street. T. M. Seeds (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$1,425. Shop, 3016 Chestnut street.

H. Shapiro (O), 1216 North Fifty-second street. J. H. Porter (C), 1035 Market street. Cost, \$1,600. Store and dwelling, 1214 North Fifty-second street.

Mrs. A. P. Earle (O), Stenton avenue. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrave street. Cost, \$5,500. Dwellings, New street and Stenton avenue.

H. K. Kelly (O), 1316 Chestnut street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$5,000. Store, 1316 Chestnut street.

Academy of the Sacred Heart (O), Convent and Bristol streets. L. R. Walton (C), Andalusia, Pa. Cost, \$1,500. Convent.

G. Rosa (O), 835 Catharine street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 1137 South Ninth street.

J. C. Lynn (O), Land Title Building. C. E. Long (C), 1120 Mt. Vernon street. Cost, \$1,400. Store and dwelling, Indiana avenue and Fairhill street.

CORRECTING LEAKY CELLARS

A. S. Atkinson, in "The Craftsman"

Leaky cellars unfortunately have the power to make even the finest and most expensive homes little better, from a sanitary standpoint, than many tenements in congested quarters. The constant infiltrations of a naturally wet soil can keep a cellar in a state of dampness, making it unsuitable for storing vegetables or other articles of food. It also can cause sickness that may foil the skill of physicians.

It is well known that much of the sickness in country homes can be traced either directly or indirectly to dampness of houses. Colds, sore throats, chills and eventually fevers of a more serious character often mark the course of a family's experience if the cellar of their house is unsanitary. Like leaky roofs and smoky chimneys, the land is full of damp cellars, and the problem of correcting them often baffles the most earnest efforts.

To-day it is possible to build houses the cellars of which are almost as dry as the upper rooms, and this is done on naturally wet soil as well as on that which is well drained. Years ago it was regarded as impossible to build a house in a hollow without the resultant accompaniment of a damp, leaky cellar. But architects and builders are now able to construct houses on the wettest kind of soil and to guarantee for them dry cellars.

The problem we are considering, however, concerns more particularly houses already built and which are subject to what might be termed "wet feet." Many such houses stand in soil that is naturally wet, and in the spring when frost is coming out of the ground and heavy rains are frequent the cellars are wet or partly flooded for weeks at a time. The water seeps through walls of even stone or brick, or rises from the bottom of the cellar as though there were a spring underneath.

Many people attempt to seal up their cellars, thus compromising with the trouble, but partial remedies will not suffice. The cause must first be removed, and this can be accomplished only from the outside. Even if a good cement floor is laid in the cellar and the side walls plastered with an inch or two of cement, the water will not be kept out. Sooner or later it will leak through the new coating and make conditions worse than before, because the water will stay in the

cellar longer than formerly and it will be constantly wet.

An excellent way to obviate this difficulty is to excavate a trench on the outside, two or more feet wide, extending it all around the house. If the water comes in only through the side walls, it may not be necessary to dig the trench more than a few feet deep, but as a rule it pays to make it the same depth as the cellar. This work can be done in sections or at one side of the house at a time. At the bottom of the trench a V-shaped tile drain should be placed and connected with lateral drains to carry the water away from the house.

Another most satisfactory method of draining a leaky cellar is to dig a deep hole on the lowest side of the site, at a distance of six to eight feet from the building, and to fill it with stones. All the tile drains around the house should slope gradually toward this hole, a short lateral drain being connected with it. In this way the surplus water will be conducted into the drain hole.

Before filling up the trenches the outside cellar wall should be cleaned off with a stiff brush so that all dirt and loose mortar are removed, and then filled in with cement mortar wherever the joints show wide crevices or other signs of weakness. This will help to strengthen the foundation and to prepare a better finish for the asphalt.

Next boil some clean asphalt and apply it to the outside wall, while very hot. Force it in position with as much pressure as possible and smooth it off with a trowel. The asphalt will work into the irregular surface of the wall and stay there. This substance cools rapidly, but it is well to let it harden over night before filling in the trench. Asphalt applied when boiling hot makes an excellent waterproof material, and it is more durable than many others. The next day the surface should be gone over to see if a clean finish has been obtained, and if any cracks or crevices show they should be filled in with more hot asphalt. This work should be well done, since much depends upon it.

Then the trench should be filled in with cobblestones, coarse gravel and sand, in the order named. The large stones should form the bottom layer, the fine sand being added gradually for the top. Tamp the stones and sand down firmly, but not so hard as to injure the asphalt covering of the wall. A

top soil, a few inches deep, sufficient to nourish grass sod, should finish the job. This layer of top soil will hold only a little surface water during rainstorms, and the asphalt coating of the wall will prevent it from filtering into the cellar.

This treatment will overcome the most aggravated case of wet cellar, except where the soil is of peculiar composition. Sometimes a cellar does not get its moisture from leaky walls, but from the floor. In this event the fault is due either to the presence of underground springs or to the formation of the subsoil. For instance, a layer of sand several feet beneath the surface may carry the drainage from higher levels toward the cellar and deposit it in a pool at the bottom. Thus the walls may be perfectly dry while the floor is always wet.

The simplest way to handle such a difficulty is to excavate either the whole cellar or one corner of it to a greater depth and to fill it in with stones. Another successful method is to dig a hole at one end of the cellar and to sink a big hogshead into it. The floor of the cellar should then be sloped in this direction. Fill the hogshead with stones, put a layer of stones and gravel all over the cellar and on top of this lay a concrete floor.

The water flowing down underground from higher levels will naturally strike the layer of stones and gravel and will be conducted to the hogshead in the corner. This will keep the water from flowing back into the cellar before the hogshead and drains are full. There are a few instances where even this method fails, but they are exceptional and require heroic measures. Either the cellar must be excavated to a considerable depth and filled with stones, or underground drains must be connected to carry the water away from the cellar.

In one such place in the country the cellar of the house was continually wet from underground springs. In rainy seasons it was impossible to keep the water from flowing into the cellar. A firm smooth concrete floor made little difference, and likewise a drainage system as above described failed during prolonged wet seasons. The only way the difficulty could be obviated was to install a small two-horsepower gasoline pump. A trap

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was fitted into the hoghead, and a rubber pipe inserted. Whenever the rains continued for more than a couple of days the pump was started. Half an hour of operation a day was usually enough to keep the water down to a proper level, so that it could not flow into the cellar. The cost of operation was insignificant, and the only real expense was the first investment. But a few hundred dollars spent for a pump and engine saved in the end doctor's bills that might have run into a much larger sum.

From wide experience in building houses, besides that gained from helping people to select sites for homes, it has been learned that too much attention cannot be paid to a thorough preliminary examination of the subsoil of a building site. It does not follow that because ground is low it must be very wet. Sometimes comparatively high ground holds far more water than low ground, and after a house has been built over underground springs it is too late to think about the natural conditions of the site.

To make sure of the nature of the subsoil before building, some sort of tests or borings should be made. A good method is to dig a hole about five or six feet deep and then wait for a rainstorm. The hole need not be larger than will admit a man's body. Watch and see what happens. Cover the hole securely, raising a little ring of soil around it to keep out surface drainage. After each rain, examine the bottom of the hole and observe how much water has accumulated in it. After a hard rain the water in the hole may be a foot or more deep, but if surrounding rainage underground tends toward the site the hole will fill nearly to the surface of the ground.

If there are underground springs in the immediate vicinity they will be evident in a short time. The hole will never get really dry, and the bottom will always have more or less water in it. If it is pumped out, even in dry weather water will accumulate in it. It is very doubtful if such a location would ever be a proper site for a home, and it would be better to build somewhere else. Surface drainages can be taken care of as described here, but underground springs present difficult problems to solve. They invariably cause more or less trouble and expense.

Frequently in the country a site chosen for a house is very wet and subject to overflows from underground springs, but twenty or thirty feet away the subsoil may be comparatively dry. Much depends upon the slope of the land below the surface. Preliminary tests and examinations of the soil do not cost much, and in the end they often prove of the utmost value and importance.

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

MATERIALS REQUIRED IN LAYING 1000 BRICK

A thousand common brick laid in lime mortar, joints $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and with proportions of one of lime to five of sand, will require three bushels of quick lime (3.7 cu. ft.) and about 18 cu. ft. of sand. This would make the cost of mortar per 1000 brick about \$1.90.

This is estimating the cost of materials delivered on the premises as follows: Lime per bushel, 30 cents; sand per cu. yd., \$1.50, and Portland cement \$2 per barrel. Brick, kiln count.

Now 1000 common brick laid in Portland cement and sand with joints $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and in the proportion of one of cement to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ of sand will require 1.25 barrels (5 sacks) cement to 18 cu. ft. of sand. The cost of this mortar per 1000 brick based on prices quoted above would be \$3.50.

The materials required to lay 1000 common brick in mortar composed of two-thirds cement to one of lime and 6 parts of sand, would be two sacks ($\frac{1}{2}$ barrel) of cement; one barrel ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels) of lime, and 18 cubic feet of sand, and the cost of this mortar for 1000 brick would be \$2.87.

The mortar for face brick work would cost about the same, depending on the size of the joints and the proportions of the materials used. In case the mortar is wanted as white as possible more white lime should be used in proportion to the sand and as white a sand as possible should be procured.

The lime should by all means be slacked several days before using. The best way in using coloring in the mortar for face brick work is to thoroughly mix the dry sand and the coloring together before mixing with lime. If cement is also used, this, too, should be mixed in the sand when dry.

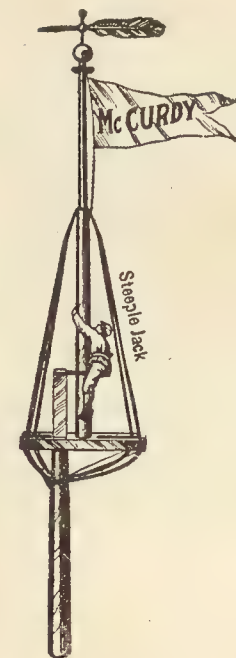
The amount of coloring required to lay 1000 brick will depend somewhat on the shade required, and it is hardly safe to figure less than 100 lb. The coloring material, sand and lime should all be carefully measured so as to maintain the same proportions throughout, to the end that when mortar is dry in the wall it will all be of a uniform and even shade.

In face brick work where it is desired to use colored mortar the brick should be well wet, in dry weather especially, for unless this is done, the dry brick will quickly absorb the moisture from the mortar, and with it the coloring, leaving the mortar joints lighter in shade than intended and also uneven.

With the cost of the coloring materials and the extra work of mixing and measuring the coloring ingredients it is worth from \$3 to \$4 per 1000 brick extra for colored mortar on small jobs.

—The Building Age.

The finest automobile will not run when the tank is empty, and the finest space can not pull unless it is filled with copy that grips interest.—“Printer's Ink.”



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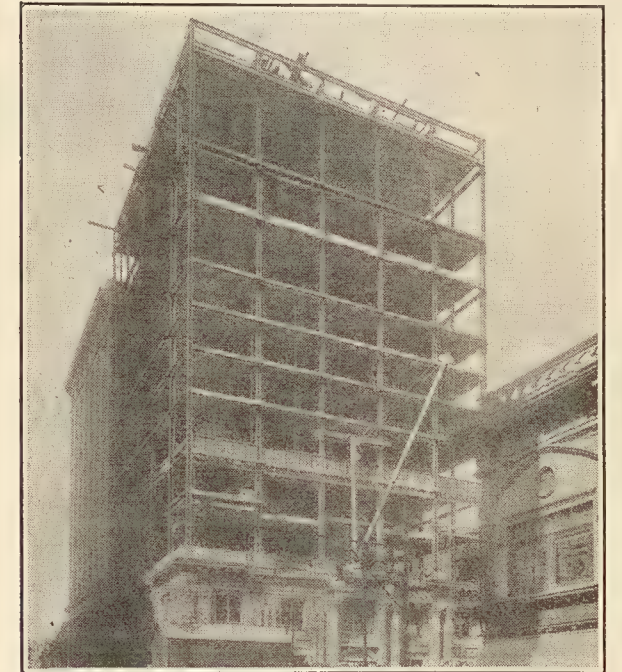
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PRINCIPLES OF SOUND DEADENING.

Absorption of sound waves in buildings is very clearly explained by Edward W. De-Knight, of the Hydrex Felt & Engineering Company, New York City, in a recent paper. The absorption of sound waves within a room can be most readily accomplished by the use of curtains, carpets hangings, etc.; but these may not stop the conducting of sound along the floor or along the ceiling to another apartment. In fact, the effect of sound transmission is due, not so much to the penetration of sound, as it were, through a concrete floor or ceiling, for example, as to the sound being reinforced and conducted along the floor and ceiling or through a beam or column in contact with them.

There must be interference with the sound waves. Hollow spaces between floors and in hollow-tile or other partitions, should be interlined, broken up, or so treated as to make the confined air non-resonant. Floors, joists and beams should be made non-conducting. The top flooring should be insulated from the under flooring; the under flooring from the joists; the joists from the beams; the beams from the columns (especially in wooden construction); the partitions from the floor; and ceiling laths from the under side of the joists—through the interposition, in each case, of some sound-deadening material of recognized efficiency.

It has been shown that the beautiful musical qualities of the violin depend upon the combined action of its various parts. Disconnect these parts, and, for the purpose, they would be useless. In combination they reinforce one another through the resonance of the

materials themselves and the resonance of the mass of confined air.

Disconnect a floor, suspend it by ropes in the air, out of contact with any other things, and then walk upon it, and the resulting sound is slight. Place the floor again in position, resting upon joists (with a resonant air-space between the floor and the ceiling below), the joists resting upon beams, the beams on columns, the floor boards in contact with the ceiling, and the whole enclosing a mass of air like an organ pipe. Then walk upon the floor or ring a bell within the room, and the sound is greatly augmented. It is also reinforced by the resonant air in the space between the floor and the ceiling below and in the partitions; the vibrations are conducted through joists, beams, columns, rods, etc., and the sound thus transmitted to other parts of the contact dense sound-carrying media (especially concrete and steel) which causes the transmission of sound.

STARTLING FACTS.

Disclosed at a Meeting of New York City's Economy League—To Open Campaign.

The present debt of New York City is in the neighborhood of \$1,225,000,000, an increase since December 31, 1898, of over \$900,000,000.

The budget has increased from \$77,000,000 in 1889, to \$192,000,000 in 1913. In addition to this tremendous increase in the budget the habit of issuing corporate stock has grown enormously and from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 of corporate stock is now issued annually.

The assessment on real property has been raised from \$2,063,135,687, in 1897, to \$7,861,898,890, in 1912. Notwithstanding this tremendous increase in assessment, both the debt limit and the taxrate are near the constitutional limit.

There was uncollected taxes due on January 1, 1913, amounting to \$21,818,996. There was due for unpaid assessments at the same time \$25,847,420. There was due for uncollected water rates \$543,999. This makes a total of \$48,210,415, and this great amount was due notwithstanding the fact that there had been tax sales in each one of the boroughs except Manhattan and that a Manhattan tax sale was then being advertised.

The foregoing startling facts were made known by the publicity committee of the New York City Economy League, in a report submitted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee by Chair Edward P. Doyle and Secretary Henry Bloch.

Another startling fact disclosed at the meeting was that at the tax sales the liens are almost invariably bid in by tax lien companies and note by the property owners, and that there are nearly \$6,000 tax liens offered for sale in the Borough of Manhattan.

No one suffers from a mean disposition like the fellow who has one.

RAISING MONEY TO RUN A MODERN CITY

Methods in Vogue Abroad—the Income Tax—Excess Condemnation—Lesser Alternatives.

(Mr. Henry Bruere, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, is the author of a very instructive and informing series of articles on questions of municipal management appearing in the "New York Real Estate Record." The article here quoted, dealing with the subject of revenue-raising, applies so pertinently to conditions elsewhere as well as in New York City, that we have been moved to reproduce it for the benefit of "The Guide's" many readers.)

Each taxpayers' pronunciamento on civic matters combines a demand for economy with a complaint against the growing taxation of real estate. Complaints and protests have yet been unavailing. Taxes on land have increased from \$67,927,925 in 1903, to \$144,658,762 in 1912. Land taxes are New York City's chief revenue reliance and doubtless they will continue so. For the past ten years an average of 74 per cent. of the budget total has been levied against real estate. As long as the cost of government continues to increase, it is safe to assume that at least there will be no important reduction in the total tax collected from real estate.

The Income Tax a German Alternative.

In contrast with New York, the budgets of the great German cities show that most of their revenues comes from sources other than land taxation. In Hamburg, for example, in 1910, only \$6,250,000 (Mess. 25,000,000) of the \$19,250,000 (Mess. 77,000,000) total revenues were collected from the land tax. In Frankfurt, in 1911, \$1,250,000 (Mess. 5,000,000) out of a total of \$6,250,000 (Mess. 25,000,000) were collected from land taxes.

There are few taxpayers or rentpayers who would prefer the substitution of the income tax for present land taxation as a means of supplying funds for municipal purposes. But income taxation is a chief source of revenue of the great German cities. Citing Frankfurt and Hamburg again, in 1910, 58 per cent. of the total revenue in the first city, and in 1911, 60 per cent. in the second, was collected from incomes.

Income taxation is a logical means of obtaining funds to defray the cost of city government, if the principle governing taxation is the ability of taxpayers to pay. But for municipal purposes, taxation of land makes the stronger equitable appeal, because land values not only reflect the benefit of municipal services, but are themselves the peculiar product of community growth. The average non-land owning citizen of New York will prefer to continue paying taxes in the disguised form of rent to the more direct method of the income tax.

German Cities Make Money as Well as Spend It.

Preponderance of land taxation in the municipal economy is a result of a city business policy which taxpayers themselves have willed. Revenue statements of German cities often show a surplus derived from the operation of public utilities. German cities are to this extent in the business of making money. It is a commonplace that taxpayers in Germany are the advocates of municipal ownership of their utilities, because they have always been accustomed to a city government competent to organize and operate them. New York's taxpayers very largely still regard any extension of public operation of public utilities as fraught with danger.

Assuming that there had existed the efficient, business-like government that New York is now striving for, it would long ago have been regarded mere common sense for the municipality to derive whatever legitimate profit it could from public utility services, and not merely take over, as in the case of the Staten Island ferry, only those utilities which are commercially forlorn hopes.

When perpetual franchises are forever revoked, and the city acquires control of its natural common services, taxpayers will doubtless be prepared to compel their efficient operation by the city and for the city. For the time being, however, reduction in taxation by means of public service revenues is out of the question.

Lesser Alternatives.

The large revenue alternatives of the income tax and public ownership profits being out of the question, there are left lesser ones which merit attention. Irrespective of the propriety of land taxation it is good public policy to develop other proper sources of revenue. Two years ago a revenue commission was appointed to inquire into possible new sources of revenue. They made their report in January, 1913. The commission suggested some new sources, but the bulk of their report has to do with further development of old sources. Some taxpayers protested against one of the commission's recommendations, that for a land value increment tax, but no organized taxpayers support has been given to other recommendations concerning which there is little chance of controversy.

Revenue Commission's Suggestions.

In the six months that have passed since the commission reported, action has been taken on only one recommendation. The Legislature has authorized the establishment of

a fund from the sale of real estate owned by the city, but no longer required to be used in purchasing other real estate. There is some question whether it would ever be wise for the city to give up land once acquired, provided it made it its business to put all vacant city land to some profitable use.

At present, land can be purchased by the city only for public use and used only for public purposes (except dock lands and lands under water and property awaiting use for the purpose for which the city acquired it.

Recommendations not yet acted upon and which taxpayers will hardly oppose, are the following:

1. Annual payment for the privilege of erecting and maintaining billboards and signs on private property.

The very reasonable proposal is made that the square footage of billboards, sign boards and electric signs be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on an assessed valuation of 1 per cent. of the front foot value of the land occupied. This tax will either bring a substantial revenue, or discourage the present plague of offensive, uncontrolled billboard advertising.

2. Adequate payment for the use of vault spaces under sidewalks. An annual charge, as made in Chicago and demanded by common sense, is proposed instead of the present ridiculously low once-for-all payment.

3. Taxing franchises irrespective of other payments. Sec. 48 of the tax law which the commission proposes should be repealed, according to the report, "has whittled away a source of income to which the city is justly entitled." It permits corporations to deduct from the levy made upon their franchises, payments made under franchise provisions.

4. Sale of privileges at public auction. A practice that not only increases revenue but interferes with political favoritism in disposing of park concessions and other privilege rights.

5. An extended use of water meters. A business-like method of collecting water revenues and the only means of equitably distributing the cost of supplying water.

6. Discontinuing the practice (required by law) of exempting church and other tax exempt (except city) property from assessment for benefits resulting from public improvements.

Many now favor the complete doing away with all exemption from taxation.

7. Assessing cost of rapid transit extensions against benefited property, as permitted by the Rapid Transit Act. An economically sound proposal, but one generally regarded as politically inopportune.

8. Charging slightly higher fees for certain specific services performed in the county offices, e. g., recording instruments, in order that these services may be self-sustaining.

This proposal opens the question of the economy with which county offices are conducted. It may be desirable to increase fees

(Continued on page 454.)

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612

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Editorial Comment

While the month of June of the present year shows a falling off over May of \$125,810, the general totals in local building for the half year ending June 30 marks a healthy and encouraging gain over those of the same period in 1912. The figures as given out by the statistician of the Philadelphia Bureau of Building Inspection are as follows:

Total for June.....\$4,044,285
Total for May.....4,170,095

For the first six months of the year the total number of permits issued was 5,294, for a total of 7,866 operations, representing an outlay of \$20,981,880. During the same period in 1912 there were issued 4,973 permits for 7,892 operations, costing in all \$19,349,205, an increase for the first half of this year of \$1,622,675. The net gain for the half year is estimated as 101 operations, involving an expenditure of \$1,777,280. A table of the number of permits taken out during June, the number of separate building operations and their estimated cost follows:

Character.	Per.	Op.	Est. Cost.
Dwellings, two story...	89	490	\$1,048,335
Dwellings, three story..	48	71	389,570
Dwellings, frame	4	4	6,815
Tenement houses	4	4	80,200
Stables	6	6	5,975
Manufactories	5	5	44,600
Workshops	10	10	19,225
Garages	24	24	39,360
Office buildings	4	4	680,500
Stores	6	8	18,065
Warehouses	2	2	277,000
Churches	4	4	53,000
Municipal buildings ...	3	3	214,000
Depots	1	1	300,000
Places of amusement...	14	14	285,200
Miscellaneous buildings.	10	10	18,200
Additions	150	162	236,795
Alterations and repairs.	313	322	329,945
Miscellaneous work	184	188	15,905
Heaters	25	27	17,580
Fire escapes	64	75	16,960
Signs	14	14	1,660
Power house	1	1	30,000
Grain elevator	1	1	60,000

Totals986 1,450 \$4,188,890

The figures for the half year, in tabulated form, will be found upon another page of this number of "The Guide."

* * *

One of the basic principles of success in house design is to get the house into harmony with its setting—to get it, musically speaking, into the same key, so that no false, jarring note may make itself apparent to the aesthetic observer. Following this thought, the man who builds a trim, staid, precise, gaudy, little summer house in a setting majestic, wild and impressive in its natural grandeur and

impressiveness is as much out of touch with the "feel" of his locale as the man who in a community of these toy domiciles attempts to erect a Swiss chalet, a mission bungalow or a picturesque log cabin. "House and Garden" discussed this matter most amusingly in a recent number under the caption of "The Misconceived Bungalow."

"If anyone were sufficiently inspired with the passion for research and classification to desire the most difficult field in which to exploit his accomplishments," observes "House and Garden," "we would assign him the labor of classifying bungalows. The undertaking really is more than a task; it is a sentence. Imagine the classification of the 'yaller dog;' it is simplicity compared with the work of arranging in classes all sorts of bungalows. Perhaps this is because there is a very hazy idea of what the word bungalow means,—perhaps there is no definite object that the term calls forth; at any rate it is a good catholic field, but a confusing one.

"There was a man who accepted an invitation to 'our forest bungalow Wald—something or other.' He loved the woods, was fond of hunting and looked forward to a glorious time spent in the open wearing a flannel shirt, sleeping on a bed that smelt of balsam. What he found when the six-cylinder whirled him through the stone gates over about ten miles of smooth, broad road that should have entitled its engineer and constructor to perpetual honors, was a fine Colonial house. The forest was there; big trees, suggestions of soft, swampy land near the lake outlet, tumbling streams in rocky gorges,—all ideal, but when he looked at the white symmetrical building, walked over its red tile porch or noted the shadows from the graceful, Corinthian capitals, he lost heart. He didn't hunt, he didn't fish. He chose the one respectable suit in his wardrobe, donned tennis shoes and claimed he was too tired to move from the veranda. He had the awful fear that he might shoot a buck if he went out, and then discover upon the body a be-ribboned collar engraved in Spencerian script with the name Rollo.

"The fault that suggests itself to us lies not in the interpretation of what a bungalow shall be, nor in the immense variety of buildings bearing the name. The mistake is to build any summer home in a type of architecture chosen merely for its attractiveness, call it a bungalow and dedicate it to uses utterly foreign to its purposes, or place it where it is so blatantly out of harmony that it casts an artificial light over its surroundings. This tendency on the part of individuals is part of the cross architects carry.

"On the other hand, the bungalow, that is, any form of summer home given over to informal uses and placed in a natural or wild

and rugged situation, is not given the attention of architects in general. Probably this is because it may not be a flexible subject on which to work. In another part of this magazine is mentioned what certain Scandinavian architects are doing with a type of summer house. It seemed to us that it showed two things: one, the potentiality of elementary building forms for architectural treatment; the other, a way of meeting the summer house problem in a manner pleasing and most fitting to certain large sections of this country.

"The first suggestion need not be limited to the log house. In the West it would apply equally as well to the type of building that the Spanish missionaries erected following the lines of the native adobe structures which they found. In the East the same is true of certain Colonial forms. But if you choose the pleasure of reviving original styles, see that they are in the right atmosphere and do not equip them with the interior accommodations demanded by the most complex society. Such a course is as artificial and deceptive as that pursued by the owner of Wald—something or other."

* * *

"The Guide" has under preparation for the near future a series of special numbers of quite unusual interest. One of those numbers, a Washington Square Number, will cover the remarkable transformation worked at Sixth and Walnut streets by the sudden vogue of this historic locality as a publishing center; another number will discuss in prose and photography the development in the neighborhood of the new Stock Exchange, at Broad and Walnut. A limited amount of new advertising will be accepted for those numbers, restricted to firms who have done work on the buildings described. Should you be interested, as an advertiser, in some very readable and widely circulated issues, a phone call to our Mr. De Lone will bring a representative armed with full information covering these special numbers.

THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

Work is the one controlling impulse and necessity of life. It is the law of action. Its worth and need are demonstrated every hour, and its value correspondingly increased. It is the panacea for every ill and represents the great power of existence.

Work is the synonym of prosperity and the other name for success. It stands for the vastness of human progress and the sum total of every achievement. There is nothing human that can succeed without it, and nothing enduring that has not been led by it.

If your proposition is one that should appeal to architects, builders, building owners, decorators, material and supply concerns, "The Builders' Guide" is the right medium for your advertising and cannot fail to bring you profitable returns.

LARGE BUT LIGHT CONCRETE ARCH BRIDGE.

A remarkable example of the present-day tendency to lighten weights in large concrete bridges by open-work construction, is shown in the reinforced arch bridge recently built over the River Vars at La Mescla, in South-eastern France. It is on the electric inter-urban line between Nice and Digne.

The total span between abutment faces is 197 feet, the arch-ribs having a total rise of 28 feet 6 inches. The roadway, intersecting the arch part way up, is a three-inch slab supported by stringers at each side 15¾ inches square, reinforced with seven 1-inch rods, and by two stringers under the track, each 6x10 inches in section and reinforced with four ¾-inch rods. The stringers are framed into transverse floor-beams, which are spaced about 8 feet on centers and aligned with the uprights. These uprights, at the haunches, are diagonally braced and act as columns; while, in the central portion of the structure, they act as hangers—in both cases supporting the roadway. The uprights measure 9¾x15¾ in. in section, and are reinforced with four 1-inch rods. The arch-ribs are 23½ inches deep by 15¾ inches wide, each carrying eight 1¾-inch rods. The framed structure above the crown of the arch is to provide bracing against wind loads. The concrete mixture used was 1:1½:3, the reinforcement being on the Hennebique system.

The One That Gets the Trade.

The constant dropping water wears away the hardest stone,
The constant chewing bulldog masticates the toughest bone,
The constant cooing lover takes away the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser is the one that takes the trade.

Utilization of Space.

One little boy in the audience at the Park Theatre wondered why the odd little cot in the wall, from which the Scotch playlet, "The Concealed Bed," takes its name, was built in such a peculiar place.

"It's because room is very precious in those expensive flats," said the mother, "and every inch of space must be utilized."

"Huh," exclaimed the youngster, "if they wanted a Christmas tree I suppose they'd have to paint one on the wall paper."—Youngstown Telegram.

Trying to run a business without advertising is like trying to run an automobile without gasoline. You may make it go, but it's tall pushing for a snail's progress.

The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—"Novelty News."

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

ART AND HEART.

"I always say to my young friends," says Adelina Patti, "not can you shake, can you trill, can you imitate a mocking-bird—but can you sing a simple ballad in honest, straightforward fashion, such a ballad, for instance, as 'Home, Sweet Home'? That is the real test."

Patti knows. And it is worth observing that what she says of singing applies also to every other work in life.

Naturalness is the soul of art.

No two things are more closely akin than art and heart.

Architecture, with all its grandeur, had its beginning and will have its ending in the humble building of a home.

The highest attainment in painting and sculpture is the representation of the elemental emotions. The greatest picture in the world is of a mother and her baby.

In literature, the greatest works are not those of the eagles of genius on far-circling flight, but of the sweet cooing doves that nest under our eaves.

The great songs are not the grand oratorios, but the simple ballads that sing themselves. The great music is not the complex compositions which only a few masters may interpret, but the soul-whispered harmonies which everyone must feel.

The fancy stunts are very well for practice, for development of skill and confidence; but they are only means to an end. The end is true interpretation of human feeling.

The truest art lies in directness.

The great message is always a simple one.—Charles Grant Miller in "The Craftsman."

Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the "mix" isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

Your salesman would consider himself fortunate to get **ONE TEN-MINUTE INTERVIEW** with a busy architect **IN THREE MONTHS**. We **REACH** and **TALK DIRECT** to men of this calibre **FIFTY-TWO WEEKS IN THE YEAR!**

You can't get figs from thistles. Nor can you get an assured income from a shoe-string advertising proposition.

The man who is "going to do some advertising next year—maybe" gets his advertising in the end in the shape of an obituary.

Even old houses are easy to rent if they are wired for Electricity. All newly-built houses are wired at the present time, even the two-story ones; but if you want to rent an unwired house which is otherwise desirable, we will arrange to have the wiring done for you on an easy-payment basis.

Don't buy or rent a house unless it is wired and equipped for Electric Light!



RAISING MONEY TO RUN A MODERN CITY.

(Continued from page 451.)

charged, but a study should first be made of county administration.

The commission recommended in addition, a tax on all forms of business which require inspection and regulation by the city government. This proposal bears resemblance to the archaic occupation tax, and, therefore, is not likely to be welcomed.

Excess Condemnation.

An amendment of the constitution to permit excess condemnation was included among the commission's proposals. An amendment providing for excess condemnation had been passed by the Legislature before the commission made its report, but was defeated at the polls because of insufficient vote. The 1913 Legislature has again passed the proposed amendment and it will be submitted to the people in November. Taxpayers can help bring out a full vote in November to give cities the desirable power of participating in the increment in contiguous land values that generally result from great public improvements.

Investigate Operation of Lower Tax on Buildings.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, and the writer personally, are frequently asked for an opinion on the "halving-the-tax-on-buildings" proposal. The friends of this measure say that it will shift the incidence of taxation to the land miser and land under-user from the occupiers of buildings and the owners of improvements. There is an appealing force in the argument that to tax improvements is to tax enterprise. Personally, I believe that the argument is so appealing that persistent ad-

vocacy of it will continue for some time and with reasonable prospects of success.

The project of lowering the tax on buildings at the expense of land is not untried. Influential taxpayers whose public interests outweigh their real estate interests, should have a scientific, impartial study made of its operation in Canadian provinces. It would be appropriate for the Tax Department itself to conduct an investigation of the measure if funds were granted for the purpose. If it is true that by lowering the tax rate on buildings the use of land now unused is encouraged, and the burdens of enterprising land owners and the owners of small houses lowered, the measure will benefit all taxpayers who are not land speculators, as well as their tenants.

Opposition to this adjustment in taxation methods will not finally prevail unless it is based on evidence clearly showing that the predictions of its advocates are disproved by the experience of other communities.

However great the zeal and ability which officials may apply to improving administrative methods, thoroughly direct, business-like and progressive government will not be attained under the present charter.

Defects in the Charter.

From time to time scores of defects have been pointed out in the present city charter, but five attempts to prepare a new charter in the past six years have inspired more opposition than advocacy. Perhaps one reason for this condition was that none of the charters was framed by a commission truly representative of the community. Taxpayers should see that the new constitution (1914) permits local home rule and charter-making by representatives chosen by the electorate. This is the method employed in Ohio and States further west.

At this moment the three important cities of St. Louis, Minneapolis and Cleveland have see charter commissions at work. The Cleveland commission has just submitted its proposal. This commission is headed by the Mayor of the city. Its secretary is the secretary of the Municipal Association of Cleveland.

Whatever action the people take upon these charter proposals, they at least will have had an opportunity to say not only who shall prepare their charter, but whether the charter prepared suits them. The people of New York should have this power, and when they do, more public support will be obtained for the much needed redrafting of the city charter.

Taxpayers should include the preparation of an efficient home-rule charter among their next steps towards efficient government for New York City.

Make Use of the Home Rule Law.

Amid a good deal of doubt as to its application, there is a general understanding that the Home Rule bill passed at the last session of the Legislature confers upon the Board of Aldermen power to regulate in detail and

reconstruct, if necessary, the administrative machinery of the city.

The Governor vetoed several bills amending the charter on the ground that the aldermen now have power to do for the city what formerly lay within the exclusive power of the Legislature. This being so, there is no longer any excuse for postponing the adoption of a city-wide business procedure. At the suggestion of the Bureau of Municipal Research several cities are now preparing administrative codes to insure uniformity and efficiency of method throughout all city departments. An administrative code provides one best way of letting and executing contracts, one best way of executing public improvements, one best way of making purchases, keeping stores, preparing payrolls, and all the other details of city business that can be standardized, and by standardization made efficient. Taxpayers should see that the aldermen have this opportunity for promoting efficient government effectively brought to their attention.

Non-Partisan Primaries and Elections Help Efficient Government.

Nothing in government is more important than the method of selecting those who govern. Good administration is helped by popular control of the elective machinery. It will help New York's efficiency program if the New York electorate are given as full control over the selection and removal of officials as is provided for in the charters of many Western cities. There modern election provisions are fairly represented by the election clauses of the proposed new Cleveland charter. Would citizens find it less difficult to insure the election of competent officials than now if these provisions, taken from Cleveland's charter, governed the selection of public officials in New York?

1. Nominations by petition.
2. Ballots without party mark or designation.
3. Ballots so printed that each elector is enabled to designate for each office the candidate of his first choice, the candidate of his second choice and such other candidates as he may desire to support.
4. Names of candidates on ballots printed in rotation in different order in different lots, so that no candidate shall have undue advantage by reason of having his name placed first in the list of candidates.
5. Recall of elective officials by majority vote on petition signed by a suitable number of voters.

The Iowa and New Jersey commission laws add to these provisions a plan for primaries on similar lines for the purpose of reducing the number of contestants for each office to two. With provisions of this kind in force, pilgrimages of aspiring candidates to the seats of the mighty, more or less secret deliberations of self-constituted committees, and speculation as to the intentions of the boss or bosslets, would play a less important part in the all-serious people's business of choosing the managers of city government. If noth-

ing more, the people themselves would have the right to pass on the relative merits of aspirants for nomination. Every four years intelligent voters in New York undergo the humiliation of having applicants for the chief administrative positions of the city combed over and culled out by the politicians or well-intentioned men who act no doubt conscientiously but wholly without popular authority.

Until taxpayers insist that the method of selecting the men who are to administer pub-

lic business is modernized, the efficiency program is likely to suffer periodic political obstruction. Good administration is more likely to be obtained from a government directly responsible to the people than from a government responsible to political bosses, self-constituted committees, however well-intentioned, or to one or another dominating or influential personality. Direct and non-partisan primaries and non-partisan elections will help mightily in modernizing New York City's government.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**There will be no more meetings at the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Exchange until September, while the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will hold its mid-summer meeting and golf tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club in the near future. There will be no monthly tournament at the Philadelphia Lumbermen's Golf Club until July, the June competition being called off owing to the fact that most of the local players participated in the national tournament held in New York recently and could not spare further time from business at present.

**Robert Crawford, intimately known throughout the Middle West because of his publicity and sales work for the Chicago Portland Cement Company, of Chicago, Ill., makers of the well-known AA brand of Portland cement, has left that organization to accept the position of advertising and publicity manager for the Haynes Automobile Company, of Kokomo, Ind.

The American Road Congress will hold its third annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., during the week beginning September 29. The Congress is the great annual assemblage of the good roads organization throughout the United States, and is held under the auspices of the American Highway Association, the American Automobile Association, and the National Association of Road Machinery and Material Manufacturers, the latter organization being concerned primarily with the exposition of machinery and materials held in conjunction with the Congress.

As there are thirty and forty state and interstate organizations identified with the American Highway Association in addition to its 1,800 regular members, the big meeting will be thoroughly representative in character. Arrangements have been made to hold the annual meeting of the Michigan State Good Roads Association, which has 15,000 members, the newly organized Michigan Trunk Line Association, and the Ontario Good Roads Association, in conjunction with the Congress.

The combined attendance of these various road organizations will certainly set a new record far in advance of attendance figures at any previous good roads meeting in the United States.

The foremost engineers and contractors will join with distinguished laymen in making the program complete and effective. The sessions will be arranged as heretofore so as to specialize on construction, maintenance, legislation, administration, economics, etc. There will be a special session for the benefit of contractors.

**A Chinese student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has conceived the idea that bamboo poles may serve effectively as reinforcement in concrete. He is conducting a series of experiments to test the possibilities of this idea, having imported a large bamboo will serve in place of steel, an im-quantity of the poles for this purpose. If portant industrial discovery has been made for the Orient.

**The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad began an experiment in the handling of bulk cement on track elevation work which marks the beginning of the use of bulk cement in this class of railroad work. Three cars of Universal Portland cement, shipped to Bloomingdale Road for use in the Milwaukee and St. Paul elevation work on the Bloomingdale division, have already been used, and the St. Paul road is considering the use of bulk shipment in several other elevation jobs which are now in process of construction. The result of the experiment has shown that bulk cement can be handled from the car to the mixed so as to eliminate the work of two men which is necessary for the handling of sacked cement at each mixer and also do away with the work of one man who takes care of sacks at the three mixers on the job. The Universal Portland Cement Co. sold the cement at a price 40 cents less per barrel than would have been charged had sacks been used.

**Henry C. Stuart, a nephew of General J. E. B. Stuart, of Civil War fame, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business, besides, having various other enterprises, is assured of election as the next Governor of Virginia. Mr. Stuart has no opposition for the Democratic nomination, which is equivalent to election. He is owner of the Stuart Land and Cattle Company at Elk Garden, Va., and has held various political positions.

**The Plymouth Seam Face Granite Company, 101 Park avenue, New York City, held its annual meeting June 18 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: George C. Treaswell, president; Henry A. L. Sand, vice-president; Harold G. Chatfield, treasurer; Thomas B. Hamilton, manager, and Frederick M. Crossett, chairman of the Board of Directors.

**The Consolidated Building Trades Credit Association has moved from 119 West 125th street to 67-69 West 125th street, New York. The officers are A. C. Horn, of A. C. Horn Company, president; Thomas Smith, of Robertson & Smith, first vice-president; P. C. Spence, second vice-president; H. G. P. Nerge, secretary, and John Wegmann, treasurer.

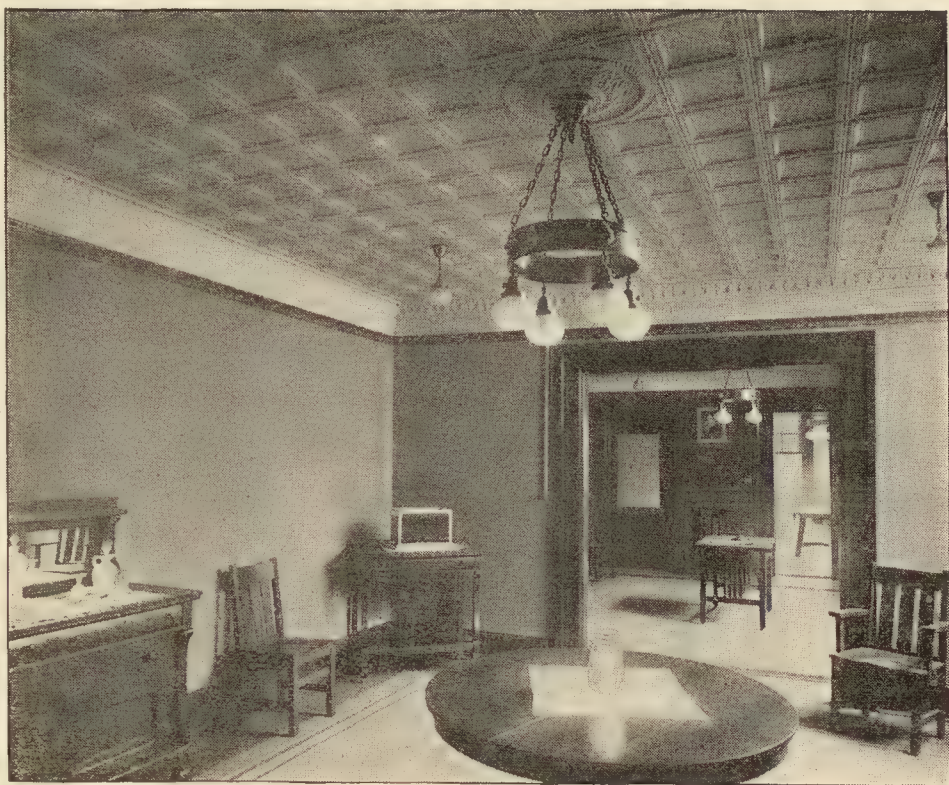
**The American Ceramic Society will hold its summer meeting, beginning July 15th, 1913, in New York City. The members will meet at the office of J. Parker B. Fiske, at 9 A. M. The following general outline has been prepared: Tuesday, July 15—New York City. Wednesday, July 16—Hartford, Conn., and Worcester, Mass. Thursday, July 17—Worcester, Mass., and Boston, Mass. Friday, July 18—Boston, Mass., and boat to New York.

**Governor Sulzer, of New York, sent a special message to the Legislature recently urging the passing of the bill reorganizing the State Architect's office so as to give the State Architect complete jurisdiction over the construction of State buildings both as to the method of construction and the materials used. The bill would create an art commission to co-operate with the State Architect, the judgment of this commission to be the determining factor as to the architecture of State buildings. The salary of the State Architect was increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000 at the last session of the Legislature. The bill now before the Legislature would make, the State Architect says, the department self-sustaining in three years.

**W. & J. Sloane, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, New York, have the contract for furnishing the Hotel Biltmore, now in course of construction in that city. The contract provides for everything to fit up the building.

**Architect B. J. S. Cahill, of San Francisco, has recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, a distinction shared with but one other architect in the United States, viz., Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston.

**Faxton Atherton, formerly a draftsman in the employ of Bakewell & Brown, of San Francisco, and who is now a student in architectural work in Paris, recently won the preliminary prize, which entitles him to com-



Interior, Symphony Club, 1235 Pine St., Phila. LeRoy B. Rothschild, Architect

Sagendorph Colonial Ceiling

DESIGN No. 8290

THE SAGENDORPH CO., Inc.

Metal Ceilings and Side Walls Scientifically Designed and Erected
Painting and Decorating

Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia

SANI-CRETE

Composition Flooring and Wainscoting

Eighteen years experience has demonstrated **Sani-Crete** the most satisfactory and durable Magnesia Composition Flooring.

Laid on Metal Lath

Applied in half-inch layers on old or new floors or concrete.

Lasting rich color—Waterproof—Sanitary—Stainless—Noiseless.

Laid with sanitary base.

BUILDERS' STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

pete for the American-Roman prize scholarship, an honor which is coveted by students from all parts of the world.

**New York City has at last come to the conclusion that it has too many tall buildings, and a movement is on foot to prevent further construction of skyscrapers. It is now conceded that in case of fire in Wall street there would not be room in that and adjacent narrow streets for the multitude of people who would pour out from the twenty to fifty-story buildings. Thousands would be crushed to death if there was a panic in the daytime among the occupants of the big buildings. Boston is fortunate in not having followed the example of New York architects and builders and reared so many piles of stone and brick to a height that would render them unsafe in case of fire or panic. There may be grumbling sometimes over our 125-foot limit, but it is best to be on the safe side.—Boston Globe.

**James C. Harding, who has been associated with George W. Fuller, consulting hydraulic and sanitary engineer, for the past two years, has withdrawn from the firm and opened an office for similar practice at 170 Broadway, New York.

**A decision having an important bearing on the expenditure of school bond money through California has been received by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Hyatt from Attorney General Webb, dealing with the matter of whether or not architects whose plans have been accepted for school buildings are obligated to provide bonds to construct

the buildings themselves within their estimates in case the contractor's figures go above the estimates. It is held by the Attorney General that there is nothing in the present law which makes possible an affirmative answer to the question. The law, according to the Attorney General's opinion, does not contemplate that architects shall be builders.

**Mr. Will W. Norton has been appointed assistant secretary of the Detroit Builders' and Traders' Exchange, succeeding Mr. George Wallace. He has embarked in the builders' specialty business.

**Once again the Ohio Builders' Supply Association extends an invitation to its members, and to all those who would care to go with them on their annual outing, to the Breakers Hotel at Cedar Point, just a short boat ride from Sandusky, on Sandusky Bay. The outing will take place on July 24 and 25. In accordance with customary arrangements, the business meetings of this gathering will occur on Thursday and Friday. This will enable those who care to remain over Saturday and Sunday to enjoy the cool breezes from Lake Erie and the many pleasures that are to be enjoyed at Cedar Point.

**The Builders' Exchange of Portland, Ore., is receiving more enthusiastic support than ever before, and is now preparing to build a permanent home. According to present plans, the building will be eight stories high, of reinforced concrete, faced with light-colored brick. It will cover a lot 50 by 114 feet at Fifth and Ankeny streets, costing

about \$100,000. The lower floor will be given over entirely to the use of the Builders' Exchange, provision being made for numerous displays of materials. The upper floors will be equipped especially for the use of architects, the idea being to make this building the center of Portland building activities.

NATURAL TALENT VALUABLE.

Use your natural talent in seeking to build up your business. There are many schools and still more methods where salesmanship is taught. They may be good. But the most valuable asset a salesman has or can obtain is his own peculiar, but natural, ways. Your personality counts for a great deal in selling building materials. No one is going to give you an order just because you are yourself; but, when an order is available and you are after it, your personality may be so pleasing as to bring you the order without much effort on your part. A pleasing personality is not obtained by "developing" manners and "putting on airs," but in studying yourself, ridding yourself of objectionable faults and cultivating good habits and a manly appearance. But with all these valuable assets, you are at a disadvantage unless you use your natural talent and act in your own natural way. "Adopted" manners and airs are easily noticed, but a natural personality captivates and holds the rapt attention of a prospective customer until the order has been secured. Improve—but be natural.—"Dealers' Material Record."



Architects
Shore & Dodge
Phila.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. JAMES PRESCOTT MARTIN, OVERBROOK, PA.

A NEW AND BETTER VAULT LIGHT, THE "LUCIFLEX."

The Sun-Burst Prism Company, of Philadelphia, distributors for the United States and Canada, has just issued a catalogue describing the "Luciflex Vault Lighting System," which will be mailed upon request to their Philadelphia office, 243 South Tenth street.

We believe that in the "Luciflex" Lighting System architects, engineers, builders and owners will find all defects of other systems eliminated and a number of desired features added.

Some of the advantages of the "Luciflex" lights are glass can be replaced without breaking surrounding cement; no breakage from expansion or contraction; guaranteed for five years; 75 per cent less for repairs; ease of repairs (anyone can replace lights); safety (metal collar and waterproof cement prevent slipping); absolutely waterproof; glass can be made any size.

The circular construction of the "Luciflex" reinforced concrete system is the most practical form of lighting. The clear glass is moulded with a screw and an offset and fits loosely into a metal collar of similar construction, allowing a space between collar and glass for "Luciflex" waterproof cement. The waterproof cement and metal collar take care of the natural expansion and contraction which in other systems results in the chipping of the glass and the constant need of replacement.

The "Luciflex" System of Reinforced Concrete Sidewalk and Vault Light is composed of glass prisms or lenses embedded in two and one-eighth inches of concrete, reinforced by longitudinal and transverse steel tension rods placed between the glass units, thus forming a mesh of great rigidity. These panels of glass and concrete are supported upon retaining walls and beams or concrete trusses placed at proper intervals to provide for watertight expansion. Joints placed at requisite intervals.

Architects and anyone interested in sidewalk and vault lights should send for a sample and catalogue of the "Luciflex" system.

THE DIAMOND FLEXIBLE METAL WEATHER STRIP.

The Diamond Flexible Metal Weather Strip is a combination of improvements over other metal strips, and is so constructed in two parts that it retains all the good features for the purpose intended. It is flexible, self-adjusting, rigid at the proper points and removable with the sash.

The strips for double hung windows are stamped from sheet zinc, the door strips and casement window strips are made from a specially prepared spring bronze metal that will retain its spring indefinitely.

Judging from the number of residences, schools, apartment houses, hotels and institutions that have installed the Diamond Flex-

ible Metal Weather Strips and the satisfaction expressed by owners and architects of these buildings, it is apparent that the Diamond strips are all that is claimed for them.

The Diamond Weather Strip is manufactured by the Diamond Metal Stamping Company, at Columbus, Ohio, and is represented in Philadelphia and adjacent territory by George R. C. Johnston, 371 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, to whom all inquiries should be made. Mr. Johnston will be glad to mail a descriptive catalogue to anyone interested in the subject of weather stripping.

A MODERN SHOW ROOM.

M. I. Ryan, 1614 Cherry street, has opened a well equipped show room, displaying for the benefit of architect and owner a complete line of mantels, tiles, medicine cabinets and terra cotta garden furniture, flower boxes, vases, etc.

The display of garden furniture as made by the Wheatley Pottery Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is well worth a visit of anyone contemplating the purchase of anything in this line.

The "Steelage" Sanitary Medicine Cabinets are manufactured by the Corry Metal Furniture Company, Corry, Pa., and are made of the finest quality annealed and leveled steel, are fireproof and unaffected by heat, cold or moisture. These cabinets are finished in white enamel, oak, mahogany and circassian walnut, and are indispensable to the modern bath room.

The many contracts executed by Mr. Ryan in his tile department during the past few years, include a number of the more pretentious residences as well as buildings in all classes of construction. The large number of satisfied customers bespeak for him an opportunity at least of figuring on any contracts that you may have.

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.
A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

Philadelphia is one of the busiest building centers in the United States and "The Guide" is the only medium that touches this golden field.

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is the only paper devoted to building material and equipment interests in Philadelphia—the only architectural and construction organ in the State of Pennsylvania, and the most readable and progressive trade paper of its class this side of New York city.

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We want 10,000 paid subscribers to the Builders' Guide before the close of 1912.

Won't you help your home trade paper to realize this ambition?

Lend a hand.

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BUILDERS' GUIDE,

Perry Building,

Philadelphia.

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

Without energetic effort a man must remain in a rut and can never expect to share with his hustling, up-to-date competitor. Quoting the words of a gifted scribe: "Health attends the man who acts. Wisdom guides him. Hope frees him. Joy helps him. Power moves him. Progress marks him. Fame follows him. Wealth rewards him. Love chooses him. Fate obeys him. God blesses him. Immortality crowns him."

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."



RESIDENCE AT MERION, PA.
Architects Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Phila.

PHILADELPHIA AS A BUILDING CENTER

A Statistical Review of Structural Activity During the First Half of Year of 1913

Number of new buildings erected from January 1st to June 30, 1913

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total Operations	Estimated Cost
Two-story Dwellings	102	136	820	683	466	490	2,697	\$6,114.415
Three-story Dwellings	30	36	93	35	49	71	314	1,680,180
Four-story Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Office Buildings	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	5,750
Office Buildings over 2 stories	0	0	3	2	1	4	10	714,800
Warehouses	3	1	2	0	0	2	8	1,174,500
Factories	7	3	12	10	7	5	44	1,648,100
Engine and Boiler Houses	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	29,000
Foundries and Shops	5	6	8	5	3	10	37	77,100
Stores	2	2	4	2	6	8	24	142,515
Schools	0	0	3	2	1	0	6	1,181,855
Stables	13	5	5	19	7	6	55	65,660
Churches	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	184,750
Frame Dwellings	1	1	2	1	2	4	11	17,315
Tenement Houses	0	0	6	2	1	4	13	273,200
Apartment Houses	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1,008,000
Parish Building	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	86,000
Municipal Buildings	2	0	1	0	0	3	6	294,000
Places of Amusement	3	0	10	6	7	14	40	921,445
Hospitals	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	340,000
Club Houses	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	50,000
Convents	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6,000
Garages	11	16	35	48	23	24	157	182,620
Power Houses	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	50,000
Depot	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	300,000
Grain Elevator	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	763,000
Miscellaneous Buildings	19	14	16	11	20	10	90	158,905
Total New Buildings	204	224	1025	829	603	662	3,547	\$17,469,110
Additions	76	96	146	185	183	162	848	1,950,115
Alterations and Repairs	262	218	313	360	336	322	1,811	1,303,570
Grand Total							6,206	20,722,795
Heaters							187	104,155
Fire Escapes							251	53,640
Signs							78	8,110
Fireproofing							1	25,000
Miscellaneous Unclassified Work							1,207	212,785
Total work of all kinds							7,930	21,126,485

TWO-STORY DWELLINGS—Including two story Stores and Dwellings

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Totals
Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	0	0	0	3	5	5	2	0	0	2	21	0	102	
Feb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	2	6	8	42	2	0	0	37	0	136	
Mar.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	42	13	47	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	119	14	0	0	81	30	29	90	31	37	0	95	127	0	819	
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	22	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3	29	8	0	60	49	146	8	148	63	0	21	86	0	683	
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	51	1	0	0	2	54	35	3	74	46	0	49	42	0	466	
June	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	6	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	31	0	8	6	1	57	9	2	81	79	23	28	46	0	4	63	2	491
Totals	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	64	83	83	48	62	6	0	0	50	0	31	0	52	186	49	65	9	172	219	300	137	325	194	0	171	376	2	2,697

THREE-STORY DWELLINGS—Three-story Stores and Dwellings

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Totals	
Jan.	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	31		
Feb.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	35		
Mar.	2	0	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	26	8	0	0	3	0	93	
April	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	35			
May	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	4	0	49	
June	3	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	8	8	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	71		
Totals	21	2	9	14	2	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	56	11	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	32	5	0	0	13	22	2	6	60	10	0	0	9	3	314

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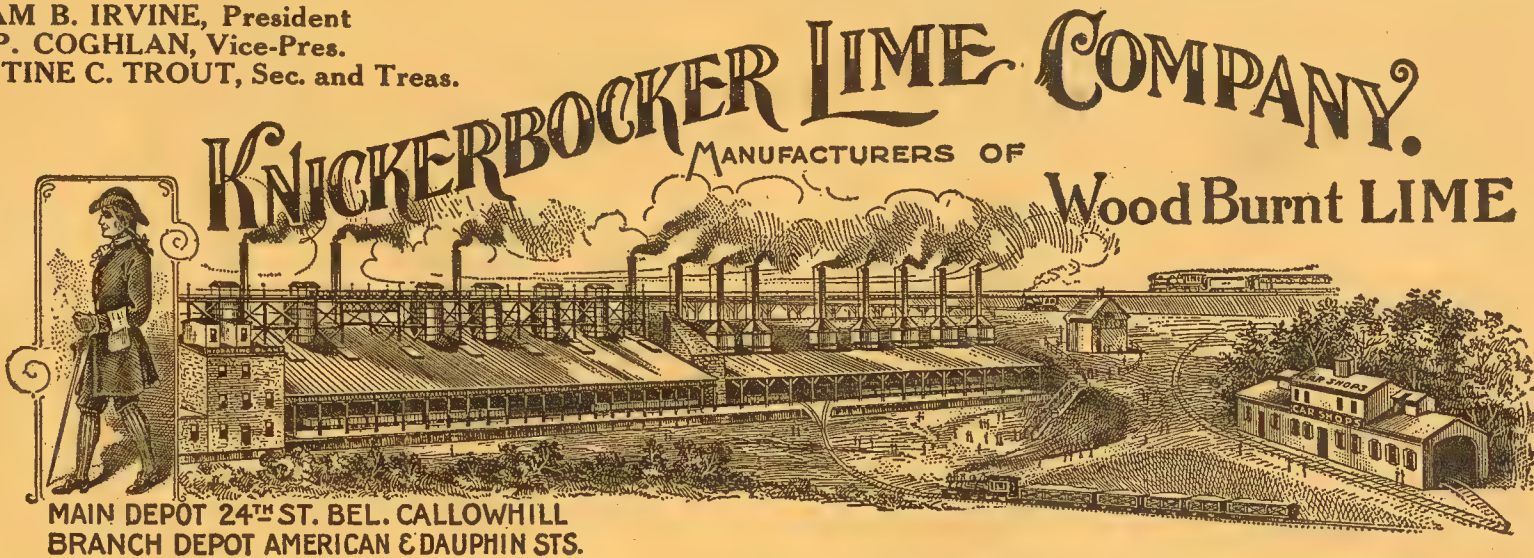
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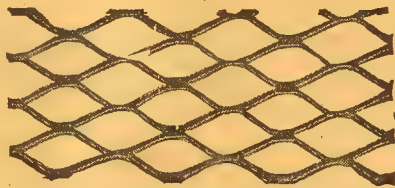
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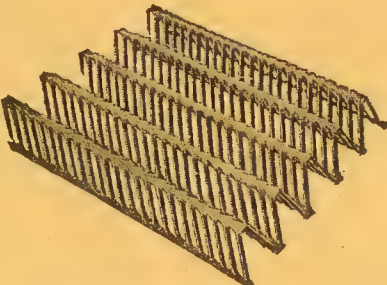
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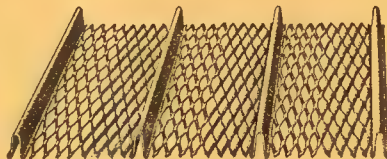


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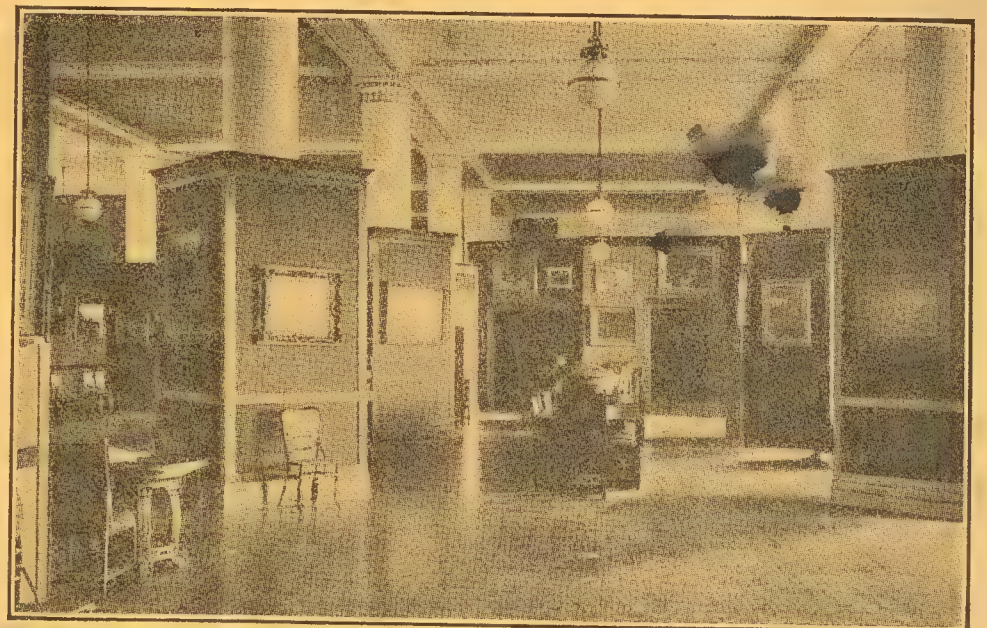
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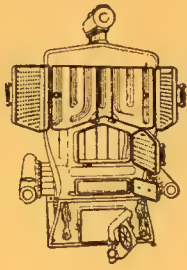
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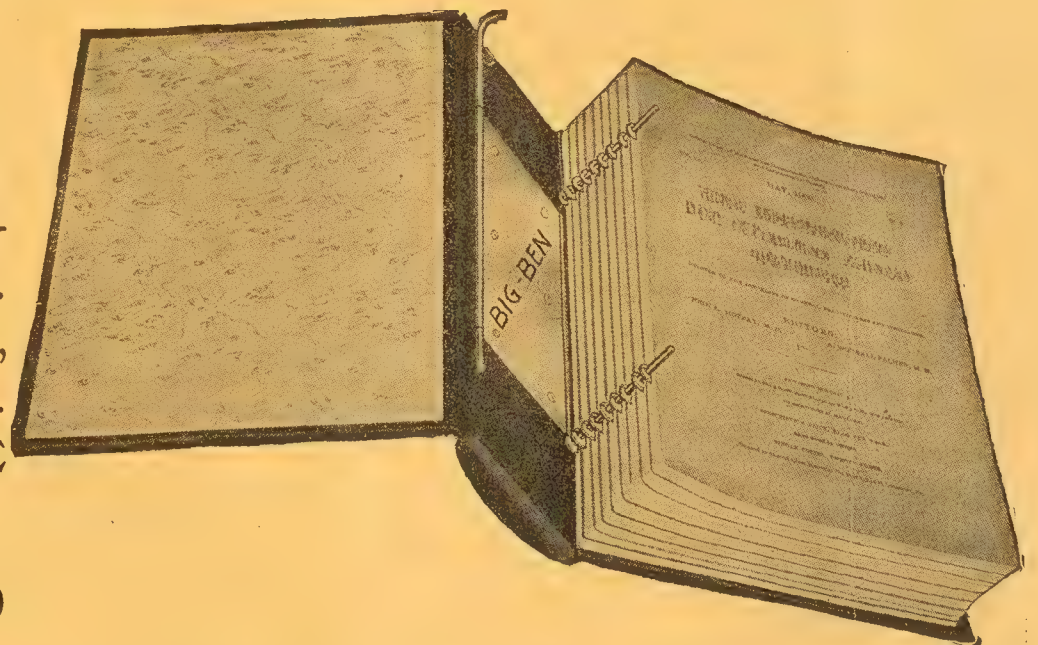
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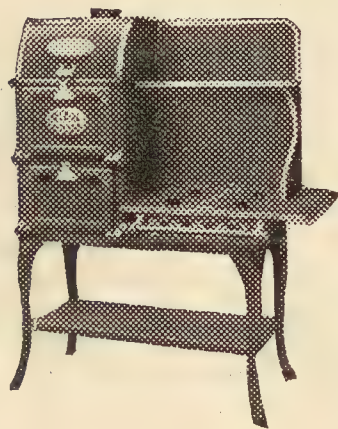


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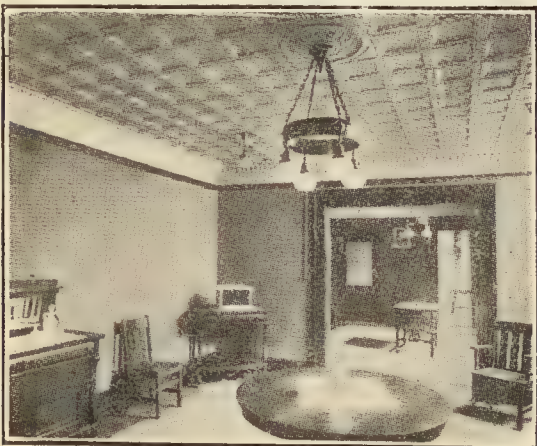
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Car House and Office Building, Fairview, Pa. Architect and engineer, W. W. Wysor, Allentown, Pa. Owner, Lehigh Valley Transit Co., Allentown, Pa. Brick and concrete, fireproofing, one and two stories, 104x402 feet, slag roof (power plant, reserved). Owners have received bids.

Stone Building (alt. and add.), 1225 Race street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Clarence L. Marks, 6801 North Twelfth street. Brick, three stories, 20x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Office (alt. and add.), 1705 Walnut street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. G. E. De Schweinitz, on premises. Brick, four stories, electric light, copper roof, general interior alteration and addition. Architects have received bids.

Stores and Apartments, Germantown, Pa. Architect, A. B. Gill, 201 South Twelfth street. Owner, A. W. Frost, Eighteenth and Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories, 18x50 feet, tin roof, electric light, hot water heating. Owner has received bids.

Stores and Apartments, Sixty-second and Haverford avenue. Architect, A. B. Gill, 1655 North Fifty-sixth street. Owner, C. M. Ferro, care architect. Brick, three stories, 20x150 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, 2204-12 North Broad street. Architects, Stuckert & Slaon, Crozer Building. Owner, Murray White, Morris Building. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 65x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (4), Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Harry Lynn, 5323 Wakefield street, Germantown. Owner, Cynwyd Realty Co., care of W. Robin, Morris Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owners taking sub-bids, also W. C. Shuster, Lansdowne, Pa., is figuring.

Theatre, Camden, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owner, N. B. T. Rooney, care of architect. Brick, terra cotta,

fireproof, two stories, 90x160 feet, slag and tile roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Architects taking bids due July 25th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; A. White head, 1624 Latimer street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. D. Boyer & Co., Camden, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Co., Moorestown, N. J.; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; Pennsylvania Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street, and Turner & Stewart, Camden, N. J.

Store and Dwelling, 116 North Fourth street, Camden, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owner, W. P. Tyler, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 24x66 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking revised bids due July 18th. Turner & Stewart, E. D. Boyer & Co., both of Camden, N. J., and J. S. Rogers Co., Moorestown, N. J., are figuring.

Flour and Feed Warehouse, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, W. W. Johnson, Harrisburg, Pa. Owner, Charles McCormick Estate. Lessee, Paxon Flour & Feed Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Brick, steel and concrete, eight stories, 97x291 feet, slag roof, hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids due July 19th. The following is the complete list of contractors figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; National Fireproofing Co., Land Title Building; Turner Concrete Steel Co., 1713 Sansom street; John H. Wick-ersham, Lancaster, Pa.; C. W. Strayer, Lemoyne, Pa., and the following of Harrisburg, Pa.: Augustus Wildman, 2206 North Third street; Weaver & Stewart, 222 Market street; Stapf & Benfer, 23 South Third street; O. W. Lady, 119 Calder street; J. A. McKelvey, 1316 Bartine street, and E. N. Lebo, 1922 Berryhill street.

School (add.), Millville, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, two stories, 30x30 feet, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Rev. George Bond, Moorestown, N. J. Frame,

two stories, 25x30 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Subway Entrance (alt. and add.), Eighth and aMarket streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Lit Bros., on premises. Brick and concrete, metal ceilings, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Architects have received bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 221 South Broad street. Architects, Milligan & Pearson, 520 Walnut street. Owner, Weightman Estate. Lessee: C. Henry Fox, 217 South Broad street. Consists of general interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Store (add. and alt.), 1318 Chestnut street. Architects, private plans. Owner, Hanna & Sons, on premises. Consists of new front and interior alteration and addition.

Mission Building, 1019 Locust street, \$50,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Inasmuch Mission, care of George A. Tyler, on premises. Brick and concrete, four stories, 82x90 feet, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Architects taking bids due July 18th. H. C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building, and Joseph Bird Co., 213 North Eleventh street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wyncote, Pa., \$6,000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George H. Lorimer, Wyncote, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Garage (alt. and add.), Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, Savery-Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Norman Cantrell, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, two stories. Architects taking bids due July 16th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; H. E. Gran Co., 1707 Sansom street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

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Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Harry E. Paul, Ambler, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, asbestos shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Passenger Station, Rome, N. Y. Architect, private plans. Owner, New York Central & Hudson R. R. Co., New York City. Brick, two stories, 60x210 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, waterproofing. Owners taking bids. Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building, is figuring.

Residence (alt. and add. apartments), 1337 Spruce street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Anna Lewis, 1535 Pine street. Brick, four stories, electric light (steam heat, reserved), slate and slag roof, metal lath. Owner has received bids.

Ice Plant (add.), Sixtieth and Market streets. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 521 Walnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, one story, 30x80 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Apartment House, Jefferson and Park avenue. Architects, Milligan & Pearson, 520 Walnut street. Owner, S. Goldberger, 1328 Jefferson street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 37x125 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking sub-bids.

Residence (17), Fifth and Olney avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, J. H. Parker, Sydenham and Loudon streets. Brick, two stories, 16x55 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans completed. Owner will take sub-bids.

Stable and Garage, Andalusia, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Rufus K. Lenning, Andalusia, Pa. Stone, two stories, 29x71 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

Residences (alt. and add.), New Garage, St. Martins, Pa. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, two stories, shingle roof, electric light, garage, stone, two stories, 30x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Mrs. W. W. Harper, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 51x32 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Architect has received bids.

Machine Shop, Seventh and Wood streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Central Machine Co., 710 Cherry street. Brick, terra cotta, concrete, three stories, 44x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking revised bids due July 16th. P. Haibach Contracting

Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Turner Concrete Steel Co., 1713 Sansom street; H. C. Rea Co., 1027 Wood street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

School, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board of Education, Gloucester, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 31x88 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat, reserved). Revised plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), 1409-11 Columbia avenue. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Thomas Desmond, on premises. Consists of new store front and alt. and add. to interior, electric light, marble interior. Plans in progress.

Church, Cheltenham, Pa. Architect, A. A. Ritcher, Reading, Pa. Owner, First Presbyterian Church of Cheltenham, Rev. J. T. Gray. Stone, one story and three stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due July 23d. Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, and Joseph Ashby, Second street Pike, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. George Meade, 1311 Walnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x75 feet, shingle roof, electric light (heat, reserved), hardwood floors, artesian well. Owner has received bids.

Square Improvements, Nineteenth and Walnut streets. Architect, Paul A. Cret, Perry Building. Owner, Rittenhouse Square Improvement Association. Consists of new fountain, granite and limestone balustrade and new walk. Architect taking bids due July 18th. The following are figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; H. H. Burrell, 1002 Chancellor street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Gardner's Cottage, Wyncote, Pa. Architects, Bailly & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Wyncote, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x40 feet, 20 foot wing, slate roof. Architects taking bids due July 17th. The following are figuring:

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Church (alts.), Cheltenham avenue near Stenton avenue. Architect, R. C. Loos, 1017 Chestnut street. Owner, Cheltenham Avenue M. E. Church, care of Rev. J. B. Mackay, 2145 East Cheltenham avenue. Consists of new stone entrances. Architects taking bids on stone work.

Storage Building, Marcus Hook, Pa., \$60,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owners, F. W. Tunnell & Co., 15 North Fifth street. Steel and concrete, two and three stories, 40x50 feet, with 40 foot wing. Engineers taking sub-bids.

Restaurant, 1425-27 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 818 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking bids due July 18th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; William R. Dougherty, 1606 Sansom street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Wells Bros Co., Harrison Building.

High School, Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinbold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education, Conshohocken, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 70x170 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids due July 31st. Plans can be obtained from architect, on deposit of \$15.00.

School, Collingdale, Pa., \$20,000. Architects (Assoc.) Blithe & Richards, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board, care of W. H. Millbourne, Secretary, Collingdale. Stone, two stories, 70x40 feet, slag roof, Penum system of heating. Ready for bids. Plans can be obtained from architects, on deposit of \$15.00.

Warehouse, Shell and Cherry streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, M. M. Sladkin, 827 Arch street. Concrete, brick and terra cotta, four stories, 30x120 feet, waterproofing, electric light, steam heat, metal windows, slag roof. Architects taking revised bids due July 16th. P. Haibach Contracting Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; H. C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street are figuring.

Store and Office Building, Salem, N. J., \$25,000. Architect, A. W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, G. M. & W. H. Andrews, Salem, N. J. Reinforced concrete, brick and terra cotta, three stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating.

Architect taking bids, due July 21st. The following are figuring: Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building; Barclay White Company, Perry Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Michael Monaghan, 218 South Twelfth street; J. S. Rogers Company, Moorestown, N. J.

Residence, Yardley, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Edward Y. Barnes, Yardley, Pa. Hollow tile and stucco, two stories, shingle roof. Architect taking bids, due July 22nd. The following are figuring: F. T. Mercer Company, 1710 DeLancey street; John K. LaRue, Wrightstown, Pa.; Albert S. Hibbs, Fallsington, Pa.; P. J. O'Neill, Yardley, Pa.; Cyrus E. Smith, Hulmeville, Pa.; B. Frank Livezey, Yardley, Pa.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, R. A. Whetstone, Jr., 1227 Sixty-seventh avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x27 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due July 21st. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; William J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; M. S. Oberholtzer, 5524 Pulaski avenue; M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Orphanage (alt. and add.), Twelfth and Green lane, Philadelphia. Architects, Magazine & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Hebrew Orphan Home, on premises. Stone, two stories, 30x54 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due July 18th. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, are figuring.

Storage Building, Marcus Hook, Pa., \$60,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owner, F. W. Tunnell & Co., 15 North Fifth street. Steel and concrete, two and three stories, 40x50 feet, 40-foot wing, slag roof, electric light. Engineers taking bids, due July 16th. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

School Building, Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, W. W. Slack, 5 West State street, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, care of W. W. Johnson, Haddonfield. Brick and brownstone trimmings, 2 stories, 25x95 feet, black slate roof, electric lighting, metal ceilings, American system of warm air heating,

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town, Pa. Owners, Lehigh Valley Transit
Company, Allentown, Pa. Brick and concrete,
fireproof, one and two stories, 104x402 feet,
slag roof (power plant reserved). Owners
taking bids, due July 15th. In addition to
those previously reported, Wells Construction
Company, Witherspoon Building, are figur-
ing.

Schools (2), Linden, N. J. Architect, C. G.
Poggi, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Board of
Education. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof,
two stories, 62x82 feet, slag roof, electric
light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due
July 23rd. The following are figuring: F.
Roe Searing, Perry Building; A. Bottoms &
Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street.

School, Berlin, N. J. Architect, Clyde S.
Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of
Education, care of W. M. Haines, Berlin, N.
J. Brick, two stories, 59x74 feet, slate roof,
electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Stores and Offices, West Chester, Pa. Archi-
tect, C. S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner,
W. H. Leslie, 4219 Haverford avenue, Phila-
delphia. Brick and plaster, one and two stor-
ies, slag roof, electric light, 30x100 feet. Plans
in progress.

Picture Theatre, West Chester, Pa. Archi-
tect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Own-
er, W. H. Leslie, 4219 Haverford avenue, Phila-
delphia. Brick, one story, 31x170 feet, slate
roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect tak-
ing bids, due July 18th. The following are
figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building;
Shaughnessy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth
street; W. H. Elliott, Coatesville, N. J.;
Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; J. M. Burns,
P. E. Jefferies, W. H. Jones, C. Baldwin, Smed-
ley & Hoopes, all of West Chester, Pa.

Picture Theatre, Fifth and Moyamensing
avenue. Architect, W. H. Hoffman Company,
Empire Building. Owners, Cohn & Gross,
care of architect. Brick, one story, 65x95
feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat.
Plans in progress.

Parish House, Sixty-first and Cedar avenue.
Architect, G. T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street.
Owners, St. George's P. E. Church, Rev. G.
LaPla Smith, 520 South Sixtieth street. Stone,
two and one-half stories, 35x70 feet, slate roof,
electric light (heat reserved). Architect tak-
ing bids, due July 17th. The following are
figuring: Pennsylvania Const. Co., 1713 San-
som street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nine-
teenth street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer
street; F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown
avenue.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Hea-
cock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner,
F. W. Layre, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone and plas-
ter, two and one-half stories, 32x56 feet, slate
or tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heat-
ing, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids
(revised), due July 23rd. The following are
figuring: R. H. Anderson & Co., Lansdowne,
Pa.; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; James
K. Ingram, Lansdowne, Pa.; J. B. Flounders,
1329 Arch street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South
Penn Square; George W. Riley, Lansdowne,
Pa.

Infirmary, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects,
Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street.
Owners, Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives.
Brick and frame, one story, shingle roof, elec-
tric light, steam heat. Consists of administra-
tion building, power house, dining room addi-
tion and shack. Architects ready for bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Germantown. Architect, private
plans. Owner, Philip H. Moore, 6646 Ger-
mantown avenue. Stone, two and one-half
stories, 18x15 feet, wing 13x16 feet, shingle
roof, electric light, steam heat, central plant.
Contract awarded to Stokes Brothers, 6723
Murgrave street.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa., \$35,000. Archi-
tects, De Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618
Chestnut street. Owner, Thomas G. Staek-
hausen, North American Building. Brick,
marble trimmings, 3 stories, slate roof, hot
water heat, electric light, hardwood floors.
Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty,
1608 Sansom street.

Repair Shop, Diamond and Croskey streets.
Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Build-
ing. Owner, E. Levins, 124 North Third
street. Brick, two stories, 30x45 feet, slag
roof, electric light. Contract awarded to S.
Getz, 1937 North Stanley street.

School, Gloucester, N. J. Architect, Clyde
S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board
of Education, Gloucester, N. J. Brick and
terra cotta, two stories, 31x88 feet, slate
roof (electric light and heat, reserved). Low-
est bid was submitted by D. E. Boyer & Co.,
523½ Arch street, Camden, N. J., \$17,649.

Residence, Allen lane and Charlton street.
Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey
Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward,
North American Building. Stone, two and
one-half stories, 40x46 feet, shingle roof, elec-
tric light, hot air heat. Contract awarded to
J. Gerhart, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Laundry, Thirty-second and Baring streets,
\$15,000. Architect, William Lowenthal, 1208
Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania Lau-
ndry Company, 319 North Thirty-second street.
Brick, two stories, 45x100 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric lighting, steam heating, elevator and boil-
er room. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird
& Co., 213 North Eleventh street.

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Horticultural Building, State College, Pa. Architect, Edward Hazlehurst, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania State College, care of E. E. Sparks, State College. Stone and brick and terra cotta, three and one-half stories, 59x118 feet, brownstone, Jarden bricks, Roebling system fireproofing, fan system of heating and ventilating, Spanish tile roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to H. S. Miller, Bellefonte, Pa.

Residence, Midvale avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, P. H. Kelly, Lippincott Building. Brick, three stories, 16x55 feet, slag roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), Radnor, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Carroll Hodge, on premises. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Church, Fifty-sixth and Market streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, P. E. Church of the Redemption, Rev. E. A. Clay, 19 North Fifty-sixth street. Stone, one story, 48x141 feet, slate roof, electric light (heating, reserved). Contract awarded to Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Office Building, Altoona, Pa., \$30,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owner, Pennsylvania Central Light & Power Company, Altoona, Pa. Brick and concrete, three stories, 42x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Altoona Construction & Supply Co., Altoona, Pa.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa., \$30,000. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 431 Chestnut street. Owner, James Emott Caldwell, 902 Chestnut street. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories, 70x20 feet, 30 foot wing, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric light, hot air heat. Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Store Building (alt. and add.), Front and Laurel streets, \$14,000. Architect, H. T. Campion, 1420 Chestnut street. Owner, A. Haines & Co., on premises. Brick, four stories, 64x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Contract awarded to H. C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Woodbury, N. J., \$12,000. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Owner, D. P. Mitchell, Woodbury, N. J. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x65 feet, electric light, shingle roof (heat, reserved). Contract awarded to W. D. Fletcher, Woodbury.

Store (alt. and add.), 1424 Chestnut street. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and

Walnut streets. Owner, Jacob Reed & Sons, on premises. Brick, four stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. G. Doak & C., Crozer Building.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architects, Hauer & Mowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, Board of Education, care of William Henry, Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing (heating and ventilating, reserved). Lowest bid submitted by Alexander Chambley, \$12,774.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architect, D. T. Lange, Audubon, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, care of William Henry, Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, waterproofing (heating and ventilating, reserved). The lowest bid was submitted by Fred Lange, Audubon, N. J., \$13,529.

Tunnel, Thirty-second and Market streets. Architect, Otto Wolf, Denckla Building. Owner, Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, waterproofing. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

College, Princeton, N. J. Architect, T. H. Poole & Co., 13 North Thirtieth street, New York City. Owner, St. Joseph's College, care of Patrick McHale, Princeton. Stone, limestone trimmings, three stories, 75x233 feet, slate roof, electric light and heat, reserved, waterproofing, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to Thomas Reilly, 1616 Thompson street.

Residence, Stable and Garage, Princeton, N. J., \$25,000. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Dr. William Prall, Princeton, N. J. Stone and timber, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Contract awarded to S. H. Stilwell, Princeton, N. J.

Residence, Newtown Square, Pa. Architects, Furness, Evans Company, Provident Building. Owner, Dr. Stengel, 1728 Spruce street. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x87 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Store (alt. and add.), 1318 Chestnut street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Hanna & Sons, on premises. Consists of new front and interior alteration and addition. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Professors' House, Germantown and Gowan avenues. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Lutheran Theological Seminary, on premises. Stone, three stories, 43x41 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating. Contract awarded to F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Archbishop E. F. Predegast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. Melody & Keating (C), Bailey Building. Cost, \$28,500. Church, stone, three stories, 42x46 feet, 1845 North Twenty-third street.

Board of Education (O), City Hall. Chas. McCaul (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$74,400. School, brick, three stories, 36x68 feet. Fifty-ninth and Race streets.

Charles Weinberg (O), 223 South Sixth street. Cost, \$12,000. Theatre, one story, 46x128 feet, Wayne avenue and Logan street.

Frank Williams (O), 1432 Wolf street. Cost,

\$8,800. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x31 feet, Fifty-seventh and Race streets.

John Kirby (O), Croyden, Pa. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x30 feet, 4719-21 James street.

S. Allinger (O), 1307 Market street. P. W. Huster (C), Twelfth and Lyeoming streets. Cost, \$8,000. Store and garage, brick, one story, 19x130 feet, York road and Luzerne street.

W. L. Robins (O), Morris Building. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,-

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940. Garage, brick, one story, 16x100 feet, 1829 Chestnut street.

T. Goldberger (C), 1640 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$15,000. Apartment house, brick, four stories, 36x65 feet, Jefferson and Park avenue.

W. Scott (O), 5014 Penn street. J. Fottingham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x32 feet, 1001 Filmore street.

A. M. Zane (O), Land Title Building. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x55 feet, Thirteenth and Mentor streets. Cost, \$12,500. Five dwellings. Cost, \$15,400. Seven dwellings.

Miss Brown and Miss Marks (O), 6229 Rising Sun Lane. E. Henderson (C), 6322 Oakley street. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet, Rising Sun lane and Helmerman street.

T. J. Ward (O), 3226 North Fifteenth st. H. A. Helms (C), 2441 W. Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x30 feet, 4201 North Darien street. Cost, \$38,400. Thirty-two dwellings.

S. Fox (O), 1839 Tioga street. Joseph Maguire (C), Wayne, Pa. Cost, \$6,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 26x46 feet, Eighteenth and Tioga streets.

Electric Storage Battery Company (O), Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue. J. G. Brown (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$10,000. Power house, brick, one story, 62x57 feet, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue.

F. Weiderman (O), 4615 North Front street. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x150 feet, Front and Luray streets.

N. DeFabia (O), 632 North Sixty-fourth street. Cost, \$2,000. Boiler house, brick, two stories, 24x29 feet, 419 North Sixty-fourth street.

R. Reis (O), 3661 East Thompson street. A. E. Martin (C), 3151 Memphis street. Cost, \$4,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x49 feet, 3469 East Thompson street.

R. Reis (O), 3661 East Thompson street. A. E. Martin (C), 3151 Memphis street. Cost, \$4,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x49 feet, 3469 East Thompson street.

E. Acales (O), 614 South Seventh street.

A. Bringola (C), 707 Kater street. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 15x30 feet, 711 Kater street.

Davidson & Silberman (O), 808 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$34,000. Seventeen dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x44 feet, 809 to 841 Cantrell street.

Mrs. B. King (O), Dawson street. John Mellodero (C), 5225 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x48 feet, Dawson and Ridge avenue. Cost, \$5,400. Three dwellings.

S. Isaacman (O), 506 Pine street. Cost, \$5,000. Stable, brick, two stories, 36x24 feet, Fiftieth and Pine streets.

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$10,500. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 40x27 feet, 6305 Woodbine avenue.

M. H. Pugee (O), 5513 North Second street. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x47 feet, 1000-1008 Wentz street.

F. Burbeck (O), 1114 Cumberland street. G. J. Reich (C), 1112 Loudon street. Cost, \$10,000. Picture theatre, brick, two stories, 48x100 feet, 2516 Lehigh avenue.

Mrs. S. Krovitz (O), 815 North Marshall street. Morris Krovitz (C), 1025 Moyamensing avenue. Cost, \$2,800. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 13x22 feet, 815 North Marshall street.

J. Stone (O), Empire Building. J. A. Bader & Co. (C), Wilmington, Del. Cost, \$20,000. Picture Theatre, brick, one story, 60x109 feet, Germantown avenue and Tulpehocken street. Cost, \$3,000. Store, cost, \$4,000. Store and apartments.

R. Duvante (O), 1917 East Venango street. F. Pezzillo (C), 3314 Almond street. Cost, \$2,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 114x30 feet, Almond and Westmoreland sts.

R. M. Hunter (O), 1102 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$10,800. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 20x54 feet, Fifty-ninth and Hunter streets.

Solomon Bros. (O), 801 South Fourth street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x42 feet, Point Breeze avenue and Pierce street. Cost, \$19,500. Five stores and dwellings.

Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 2361 York street. Cost, \$3,000. Residence, 2361 York street.

Le Roy Pugh (O), 630 North Sixty-third street. J. E. Keaney (C), 327 North Sixty-third street. Cost, \$1,500. Residence, 630 North Sixty-third street.

M. J. B. Chew (O), Radnor, Pa. I. A. Dunkelberger (C), 71 Herman street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, Johnston and Germantown avenues.

J. N. Nichols (O), 406 Mount Pleasant avenue. F. G. Ewald (C), 406 Mt. Pleasant avenue. Cost, \$900. Dwelling, Mt. Pleasant avenue and Mt. Airy avenue.

B. L. Carroll (O), 6000 Cynwyd avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, Forty-ninth and Chestnut streets.

E. H. Fidler Company (O), Tacony street. Collin & Broadbudge (C), Frankford, Pa. Cost, \$700. Warehouse, Tacony street.

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Bullit Building Company (O), Fourth & Walnut streets. W. F. Rayner (C), 4128 Pechin street. Cost, \$1,800. Office building, Fourth and Walnut streets.

Samuel Fox (O), 1839 Tioga street. J. Maguire (C), 1524 Sansome street. Cost, \$6,400. Store room, 1006 Filbert street.

Pennsylvania Company (O), Philadelphia. J. L. Mott Iron Works, Philadelphia. Cost, \$1,000. Store room, 1006 Filbert street.

Board of Trustees (O), Wayne avenue and Queen street. H. H. Hudson (C), 156 Queen street. Cost, \$600. Church, Wayne avenue and Queen street.

M. Medoff (O), Thirty-ninth and Cambridge streets. J. Gorchov (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, Thirty-ninth and Cambridge streets.

J. T. Emlen (O), 36 West School lane. W. J. Gruhler Company (C), 219 High street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 36 West School lane.

R. Morgan (O), East Willow Grove avenue. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, \$700. Dwelling E. Willow Grove avenue.

Richard Lange (O), 7001 Ridge avenue. C. M. Swartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$1,200. Garage, 7001 Ridge avenue.

E. K. Selig (C), 411 Morris Building. Hoff & Lyons (C), 150 North Eighth street. Cost, \$8,000. Store and dwelling, 1323 Race street.

Wayne Estate (O), 242 Chestnut street. W. J. Bryan (C), 278 South American street. Cost, \$1,800. Factory, 615 Chestnut street.

Robinson & Crawford (O), Nineteenth and Hamilton streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, Nineteenth and Hamilton streets.

A. C. Harrison (O), Chestnut Hill. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,400. Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

J. C. Stillwell (O), 322 South Twenty-first street. William Ferguson & Sons (C), 405 South Twenty-first street. Cost, \$1,400. Dwelling, 322 South Twenty-first street.

Girard Trust Company (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$6,025. Post office, Eighteenth and Christian streets.

M. Myers (O), 4136 Germantown avenue. Seidman & Getz (C), 1312 North Sixth street. Cost, \$8,000. Store and dwelling, 4136 Germantown avenue.

Archbishop E. F. Prendegast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,800. School, Reed and Moyamensing avenue.

Ed. Habermehl (O), Twenty-second and Diamond streets. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 2105 Diamond street.

Philadelphia Country Club (O), Bala, Pa. A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, \$2,765. Locker room, Bala, Pa.

Philadelphia Storage Battery Company (O), Ontario and C streets. Naschold & Riddle (C), Stephen Girard Building. Cost, \$1,600. Factory.

Alterations and Additions

A. S. Belber (O), 1641 North Hancock st. J. Dear (C), 4544 Greene street. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, 1523 North Sixteenth street.

Riter Estate (O), Philadelphia. W. F. Miller (C), 627 Filbert street. Cost, \$1,600. Theatre, 615 Arch street.

University Club (O), 1510 Walnut street. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$6,400. Club house, 1510 Walnut street.

Archbishop E. F. Prendegast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. J. F. Murphy (C), 4034 Powelton avenue. Cost, \$2,785. Church, Church and Franklin streets.

R. G. Schwener (O), 8 Market street. Bowers Bros. (C), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$2,200. Restaurant, Eighth and Market streets.

E. G. Reyenthaler (O), Cynwyd, Pa. Cannan & Jagger (C), 1453 North Robinson street.

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West End Realty Company (O), Fifty-second and Sansom streets. Vulcanite Paving Company (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$950. Theatre, Fifty-second and Market streets.

Girard Estate, Philadelphia. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$4,000. College.

Blumenthal Bros. (O), Margaret and James

streets. H. Hazlett (C), 1701 North Twentieth street. Cost, \$2,000. Factory, Margaret and James streets.

F. W. Taylor (O), 239 Gowan avenue. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 239 Gowan avenue.

R. Tarlo & Son (O), 1708 North Front street. H. A. Macomb (C), 214 South Seventh street. Cost, \$1,500. Manufacturing building, 413 South Fifth street.

THE MEANING OF ARCHITECTURE

Is it not illuminating, says a writer in the "Architect and Engineer, W. R. B. Wilcox, an architect, that because a building cannot be classified as of the style of the Italian villa, or of our own Colonial mansions, or say, of that of the manir hiuses if Brittany, the githis halls of Tudir barins, ir the cha-teaux of the French nobility, it should awaken in the mind of a prominent American critic a feeling of naive wonder at its effectiveness? What, pray, may architecture mean to him, what does it mean to us, when its merit seems to rest upon an easy and obvious classification in accordance with styles foreign both to our day and country? Has our method of production, or design, so forced upon our attention the superficial endowments of architecture that it has dulled our appreciation of its essential and inherent qualities, mass, proportion, silhouette, color, texture, scale and fitness? Or are we misusing precedents after the fashion described by an able writer in a criticism of modern dramatic literature: "The old forms won their position in the world by establishing new truth; new beauty, but we so little understand them as to make them the bludgeon with which to stop further progress."

How otherwise does it happen, then, that while we have "sought inspiration," as we say in the architecture of various other peoples, and of various other times, rather than allow conditions of our own climate, of our own social and business activities to act with freedom upon the precedents and thus transfuse them with our national characteristics, we have studiously culled the typical forms of bygone styles and reproduced them with painstaking exactitude? Is it really historical association that affords the "pleasant and palpable sensations" Yet higher compliment is seldom paid to the American architect than that his work, with wonderful skill and remarkable success, has encompassed the spirit of some other people of some other age.

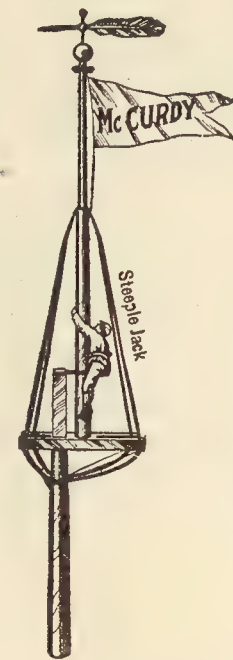
Read in almost any paper, magazine, or even architectural journal commendatory descriptions of Italian renaissance houses, French renaissance apartments, Elizabethan schools, perpendicular gothic churches, Grecian libraries and museums, Romanesque town halls—not so frequently, just now—Georgian hospitals, Roman banks and baths—I should say, railroad stations, and so on. It is not that these buildings are not interesting, nor

many of them beautiful, but that they partake of the nature of what I shall chance it to call synthetic archeology. To attach to them the name of architecture as a vital, creative art, embodying and portraying the characteristics of a new nation, developing amid circumstances of life influenced as never before by wealth, invention, and rapidly changing social and economic conditions, is to forget that the essential attribute of a work of art is that it be an outward, tangible manifestation of ideals.

It is that attitude toward precedents which acts as an obstruction to the realization of our ideals as a separate people, a great nation. Variation from them of necessity will occur, due to new conditions from which there is no escape, but a normal evolution, one void of intellectual vanity, is retarded by conscious striving to bend these new conditions, just so far as possible, to meet a predetermined precedent, to effect as true as possible a duplication of its features. Often do we strain requirements of plan and sometimes disregard entirely the nature of materials in this endeavor.

I remember listening to a criticism by one prominent architect of another for using, in a single building, a combination of features derived from various historic styles. He, too, acknowledged the "pleasant and palpable sensations" awakened by the ensemble, but was distressed at the effrontery of attempting architectural design in that manner. Singularly enough this critic, at the time, was producing what is characterized as "scholarly work" based upon Jacobean prototypes. His criticism, therefore, was aimed at just the manner of production employed by John of Padua to produce the models which he, himself, was endeavoring, with studious care, to follow. Yet the introduction, upon a gothic base, of the elements of renaissance architecture was infinitely farther removed from "purity of style" than anything of which the subject if his criticism was guilty. But whatever its merit as architecture, the lapse of time had established Jacobean forms among the precedents, and they offered, therefore, perfectly proper models for reproduction; the only thing essential to their use being an adherence to them with the least possible variation.

A different attitude toward precedent is illustrated, I think, by those cultured gentle-



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men whose fortunes led them to cast their lots with the colonists on the Atlantic seaboard. In those early days they strove to give expression to their sense of refinement in their houses and public buildings, undisturbed by debate as to whether they should abide by the examples with which they were familiar in the mother country, or, in the freedom of their new environment, attempt a glorification of the log cabin. The weight of responsibility to create a new style of architecture probably did not oppress them, nor had they such regard for historical precedent as to cause them laboriously to avoid interesting variations therefrom suggested by changed conditions. They simply and naturally undertook to apply their acquired knowledge to the production of buildings of pleasing and dignified aspect.

The substitution of the more available material, wood, for stone, led to a perfectly reasonable modification of proportions, while the lack of facilities for reproducing the more elaborate forms of their renaissance prototypes resulted in many quaint and ingenious devices of construction and ornamentation obtainable by the aid of their simpler tools.

In the interest of the fine art of architecture it behooves us to inquire how we, ourselves, are viewing the progress of architecture. What sensations have we when some impatient soul discarding the subterfuge of historic scenery, bodies forth his frank conception of a problem in proportions, in masses,



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in details as yet unclassified? Do we yield to that feeling of offense at things with which we are unfamiliar, that challenge our intelligence and disturb our belief in our own sophistication? Before a classic order or a gothic arch we expand in the consciousness of knowledge and feel equal to a critical appreciation; we are in the presence of familiars, we are comfortable. But are we uncomfortable in the presence of what, to us, may be a strange development because we fail to grasp its meaning, because we have no scale with which to measure it? Does it annoy and trouble us and would we away with both it and its author because it breaks the rules?—"Improvement Bulletin."

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

PLANNING THE PLAN

Robert W. Gardiner, in "House Beautiful."

A short time ago an architectural journal published in book form the plans and photographs of about fifty detached dwellings, illustrating good work done by good architects here in the eastern states. The houses may be said to be fairly representative of the taste of people of means and culture. It is unnecessary to discuss here whether a building represents the taste of the architect or owner. It probably represents the taste of both.

The significant thing about this group of plans is that it was prefaced by an admirable article on the planning of detached houses written by a man most competent to give correct and valuable advice on the subject. He laid down some fundamental and absolutely essential rules to be observed in planning a successful detached house.

One plan only in the fifty, the only one by the author of the preface, observed, or illustrated the requirements. The others, the forty-nine, were planned in disregard of these fundamentals. Some were not in entire disregard, but to one who carefully examined the whole group with the preface in mind, the plans were more or less successful in proportion, as they followed or disregarded those principles. They failed to provide the maximum of living comfort in the house.

The writer will quote, with apologies to Mr. Wilson Eyre, the parts that seem to be the pivot of the matter.

"A mistake in placing the various rooms toward the proper points of the compass will undoubtedly destroy the living comfort of the house. The house should have its greatest exposure to the south, and a plan with wings on either end and pointing to the north will

result in the greatest amount of sun and air, giving the most exposed part of the house to the south, east and west outlook, at the same time giving a court effect on the entrance drive; the wings will serve to protect the north exposure of the house. The entrance vestibule and as much as possible of the service portion of the house should be to the north."

That last sentence is the rock that wrecks. But it covers the ground and applies to the planning of every house that has as much as a half acre of ground, located anywhere north of the tropic of Cancer and within 180 degrees east or west of Greenwich.

We will note that the paragraph does not say the entrance should be on the north providing the street or highway should be in that direction, nor that if the site should happen to be on the south of some highway that the kitchen should therefore be given the place of honor on the south in order to be as far away as possible from the front of the house, and its entrance.

We are obsessed by prejudices. We orient the house with reference to some highway or some enticing view, be it of water or valley or mountain, instead of by the sun. Yet we need not sacrifice a view no matter in what direction it is. There are many ways to overcome that detail. What we must sacrifice is some old-fashioned notion of what constitutes a dignified approach to the house, and a further notion that a kitchen and the service portion of the house is more intimately related to what was once known as the "back yard" than it is to the street.

As a matter of fact we need all the room to the south of our dwellings for gardens. The gardens should be private. The logical place for the service portion is to the north. The light is better, more even, for working purposes. The service portion should be close to the entrance because every one who has business with the occupants or who is invited to the house must first be interviewed or admitted by some one from that portion of the building. If the caller comes on business why should one answering the bell be obliged to traverse the width or length of the house, destroying the privacy of the whole route, going and coming. In the house with the front entrance and the remote kitchen the very heart is taken out of the best portion by the central hallway, which can be devoted to nothing but traffic.

A careful examination of about one hundred and fifty plans of the best English houses published within the last four years shows that eighty-five per cent. of them are planned with the entrance and service portion to the north, with the greatest exposure of the living portions to the south. Differences in climate will not explain.

There is such a variety in the planning of these houses, their appearances are so varied, that one has to examine the plans closely and critically to discover that they all have the underlying feature in common. The houses

(Continued on page 476.)

WHAT IS AN ENGINEER?

Of the four leading professions practiced in the civilized world, namely—Ministry, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the latter has the least standing to-day, although the nobility of its calling ranks favorably with that of any of the other professions. This lack of respected eminence is due to several causes, having their origin in the ancient custom of despising the man who works with his hands. The immediate and most important reason existing at the present time is the fact that while a member of the clergy must prove himself worthy and obtain certain licenses and diplomas, a member of the legal profession must establish himself before the bar and a Doctor of Medicine must be licensed by his government before they can practice their respective professions, an engineer is free to represent himself as such to the public regardless of his training.

The training of the three great professions just mentioned must be both academic and practical before they are permitted to practice.

The word "Engineer" is generally used to-day as a misnomer, conveying no information whatever.

Jones & Smith, who a few years ago were respectable and prosperous tinsmiths, have blossomed out as ventilating engineers without any known addition to their previous engineering knowledge acquired in the tin shop.

Mr. X., who for many years conducted a reliable draftsman and blue-print business, has announced himself as a civil engineer, despite the fact that the extent of his out-of-door experience has been an annual vacation of two weeks.

Frank Brown, who was chief engineer of the Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Building for the last fifteen years, has taken up consulting engineering notwithstanding that he has never designed an engine and could not do so if he wished, and has never built one.

Professor Z., of the Baptist College of Engineering, who elucidates equations for the benefit of embryo engineers, has opened consulting engineering offices in spite of the fact that he could not tell a file from a drill, and had never had a pair of calipers in his hands.

The truth of the matter is, in the writer's opinion, that a true engineer, whether civil, mechanical, electrical or of some other branch of industry, is a man trained practically and academically in all the branches of his specialty, and thoroughly qualified thereby to perceive the particular type of design required for his problem, to make that design, to personally supervise the construction in accordance with that design, instructing less expert workmen how to perform their tasks with the tools necessary, to assemble the elements of this design into an entirety and finally with his own hands or under his ex-

perienced supervision place the entirety in operation and operate the same to the satisfaction of all concerned.

If a man is able to perform one branch only of these various phases of engineering he is not an engineer, but a specialist of limited capacity, of limited opportunity or limited experience, it being conceded that it takes an exceptional man to make a good engineer just as it takes an exceptional man to make a good minister, lawyer or doctor. He must have the character and perseverance to properly serve his time practically and academically at his profession. He must have the memory, reasoning power and initiative necessary to the great work of creation, execution and operation incidental to engineering problems.

If a man is skilled in shop work only he is not an engineer but a mechanic, artisan or fitter and may well be proud of his calling provided he can do his work well.

If a man is skilled in draftsmanship he is not an engineer, but a draftsman. A draftsman should have a technical education, but this by no means makes him an engineer since his judgment is comparatively worthless outside of the realm of equations, curves, and academic data. For instance, in the design of concrete, cast iron, piping and many other branches of engineering, academic education plays a comparatively small part, the designer being absolutely dependent upon his judgment which in turn is the fruit of actual experience with these materials and can be derived in no other reliable manner. Therefore, the academic draftsman, no matter what his education, is not a reliable designer. On the other hand neither can the draftsman who has served his time in the shop and the foundry or the steel works, but is practically without technical education, be a reliable designer for the reason that a great deal of work, such as the proportioning of fitted parts, design of structural steel, prospective pressures, stresses, etc., can only be arrived at through the medium of technical work. Such a man is not a reliable designer excepting under circumstances in which his work will be confined to detailing or copying the designs of others with such minor alterations as lie within the scope of his personal experience.

The proper training of an engineer is a problem which each man should solve for himself and in doing so should seek the advice of disinterested parties for the reason that experience and education in the various branches of his chosen profession are acquired from institutions which have in every case a view point of their own. A university with its renowned teachers, its laboratories, its super-scientific methods of approaching all problems, its horror of empirical methods, while offering what is probably the best pos-

sible mental discipline that a young man can have, holds the future engineer's ideas along channels that are a little narrow when in the commercial world. To illustrate this point—it is the experience of practically every technical student to learn the last possible word in the design of machinery or structures for economy of operation. His first experience in the industrial world is to learn that in the vast majority of cases economy of operation is a minor consideration and initial investment a very big consideration. Furthermore he learns that the power plant, to which he has devoted so many years of study, is a minor part of, for instance, a shoe factory, and the shoe machine, about which he never learned anything, he is asked to improve and simplify, in order to increase production.

It is not the purpose of this article to criticize any institution and last of all our sources of learning, but merely to make certain statements in the endeavor to define an engineer. The only way to obtain practical experience is to apprentice one's self in a shop or on a pile driver or in an electrical plant or with a gang of laborers according to the branch of the profession in which a man may engage. With the apprentice system it is an unfortunate fact that the seeker for information and experience must suffer from economic conditions, that is to say, employers use apprentices not for the purpose of educating them for the shop, but as a means to obtain cheap labor, and in most shops an apprentice will be paid as little as it is possible to obtain an apprentice for, and they are usually kept on one task as long as possible with a view to increasing their production. Their experience on one task is entirely out of proportion to the time necessary for obtaining a knowledge of the same. This is particularly so with young men whose minds have been thoroughly trained and who tend to grasp the details of practical experience more quickly than the untrained apprentices. It is a well known fact that a bright apprentice with from one year to two years' experience can leave and get a position at another shop for three or four dollars a day and thereby prove that he is worth that amount of money to his original employer. It is also a well-known fact that the shop which trains an apprentice will never pay him as much upon the completion of his apprenticeship as will another shop. At the same time they will take in an outside apprentice for more money. This is based purely and simply upon the idea that "a prophet hath no honor in his own country."

Therefore, cannot the various engineering societies determine upon a standard which shall define the engineer as a man who is trained in all branches of his profession, requiring that other members of the engineering society shall be known in accordance with their training as technical experts, artisans or fitters, operators, constructors, and honored as such in their respective branches, and to be known by two or three names as they pro-

(Continued on page 474.)

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Editorial Comment

The "Sunday Dispatch," of this city, has been engaged for some weeks past in printing more or less peppery comment dealing with the flimsy houses going up all over Philadelphia under operative auspices. Incidentally it seems to have incurred the wrath of Chief Clark, of the local Bureau of Building Inspection. One of the articles printed in the "Dispatch" contained this quite trite and easily-verified statement of fact:

"In these flimsily constructed houses it is common to find walls of only two brick or nine inches in thickness, when the Building Inspection laws should, if they were lived up to, require a thickness of 13 inches. It is common in these bogus building operations to construct party walls of only one brick, and rear walls of the same narrow dimensions. The plastering is put on so carelessly and of such poor material that when the house begins to settle broad cracks appear in every room."

* * *

"That paragraph alone," said Chief Clark, indicating the paragraph just quoted, "shows the writer of the article to be a chump and that he didn't know what he was writing about. Had he been at all conversant with the building laws of this city he would have known that the building regulations don't require the party wall in a dwelling house to be over nine inches in thickness when the building is less than 16 feet in width. When the dwelling is over 16 feet in width then the party wall is required to be 13 inches in thickness. If the dwelling is 18 feet and over in width and less than 20 feet in width, the side or gable walls shall be 13 inches in thickness for two stories. So you see the law permits a building less than 16 feet in width to have party walls constructed of one brick, provided the brick be laid lengthwise across the brick, which is nine inches wide if laid horizontally would give a four-and-a-half-inch wall. Your correspondent may be an undertaker. He is never a builder and contractor, or he wouldn't write in that flimsy way about flimsy buildings.

"As for the defective plastering in these alleged bogus houses to which the article refers," Mr. Clark continued, "your correspondent, if he knows anything about house-building, should have known that plastering doesn't come under the scope of the Building Inspection Bureau. The last Legislature passed a bill providing for an Inspector of Plastering in Philadelphia, but Councils have not as yet appointed this inspector, who must be a practical plasterer. The Building Inspection Bureau has nothing to do with plastering in a house or with the woodwork; its line of operation being confined to the strength of the walls and the strength of the joists upon which the floor rests. Our duties only deal

with the erection of the house in a structural capacity."

"How about the quality of the mortar used in a bogus dwelling," Chief Clark was asked.

"The man who buys a cheap dwelling cannot expect his house to have the same high quality in mortar or bricks or any other part of its structure that would be lavished on a house built to sell at many times its cost. As a rule, you will find that the purchaser of a cheap operation house in Philadelphia—one of the popular selling two-story dwellings going up in all the new sections of the city—well gets the worth of his money."

* * *

The comment of the "Dispatch" on this interesting little tirade from Chief Clark, shows that the nestor of the Sunday newspapers was in no sense abashed, intimidated or deceived by this noisy blast of petty official intolerance.

"But despite this whitewashing of the cheap building operations in Philadelphia," observes the "Dispatch," "the Chief Building Inspector did not explain why houses were permitted to be run up in this flimsy fashion, except to say there was no law regulating the quality of the pavements, of the woodwork, the decorations, the plumbing or the gas fitting. According to his version the duties of the building inspectors stop after the walls have been erected, leaving the finishing to look out for itself. If this is true, it is needless expense for the city to maintain a lot of high-salaried experts to watch a lot of bricklayers, hod-carriers and stone masons, if the finishing of the house is to be left to fate, or what is much worse, a lot of greedy, money-snatching bogus building contractors.

"It is evident from the unintentional confessions that Mr. Clark made, that the building laws of Philadelphia, even if faithfully carried out by the building inspectors, are in a very loose, unsatisfactory condition, and do not sufficiently cover the ground to protect the interests of the public or the pocketbook of the economical, hard-working, small home-buyer. As the 'Dispatch' pointed out, it is these frugal, praiseworthy people who are being robbed in almost every item they buy with the average operation house and the building inspection laws as at present framed are practically powerless to help them."

* * *

Exactly. The fact is that the building laws as at present constituted facilitate rather than hinder jerry building. The fact that a Bureau of Building Inspection exists merely lulls the unsuspecting buyer into a sense of false security. He buys, feeling that this function of government assures him at least a soundly-constructed property. The fact is that it

does nothing of the sort, having, according to Chief Clark's version, little jurisdiction and less inclination to meddle with the busy industry of bogus building.

* * *

Municipal expenditures in New York City have reached a point at which the long suffering taxpayer has been moved to revolt. Within the past week there has been organized in Manhattan a City Economy League made up of taxpayers who purpose to serve notice on politicians of all parties that extravagance in city expenditures must cease. Free ice plants, milk stations, civic centers, gymnasiums and roof gardens are all right, says the City Economy League, in so far as they go, but a few more of them will suffice to put the finishing touches to the city's credit. President Cheesebrough's address at the organization meeting is so admirable in its handling of a subject that sooner or later must be met here as well as in New York, that we are moved to quote liberally from it.

"Owners of real estate and payers of rent who have formed the City Economy League are effecting a voting organization in every election district in the various boroughs of this city, and they now serve notice upon the various political parties who are soon to make nominations for next fall's municipal election that their influence and their votes will favor such nominees as possess the business capacity necessary to conduct the city's financial affairs in a prudent, economical and intelligent manner, and to stop appropriating city funds for unnecessary or idealistic purposes or in furtherance of selfish ambitions or partisan purposes.

"It would almost seem as if it had been the belief of some city officials past and present that financial prudence and business sense were unpopular with the voters of this city, and it would look as if the aim of many of these officials had been to find ways to spend and waste the city's money instead of hunting for ways to save and economize it.

"The taxpayers have revolted. The rent-payers and business men are pointing them. They will no longer submit to a continuance of the reckless expenditures of the past. The next great political reputation is going to be made not by an attempt to catch the vote of unthinking people or treating the public like children by advocating enormously expensive plans of so-called city improvement for visionary purposes, but by the first capable official who will constitute himself the watchdog of the treasury and will insist that all future expenditures shall be for necessary purposes only, and incurred with reference to the financial position the city now occupies, and the necessity of safeguarding its credit and of preventing a further impairment in its real estate values and a further loss of confidence in its future.

* * *

"The people who pay the city taxes realized when subway extensions were being discussed that the contracts which are being entered into on behalf of the city would im-

pose for years to come a tremendous financial burden upon it. They realize, however, that New York City was like a human being trying to breathe through one lung, and that a tremendous expenditure for subway building was necessary to the city's development and prosperity. It was generally believed, however, that in view of the city's enormous commitment, and in view of the uncertainty as to how many years would elapse before this investment would become self-supporting and earn interest sufficient to exempt it from the debt limit provision, that the utmost prudence and economy would be necessary with respect to all other proposed expenditures to the end that the city's credit should be safeguarded, and the destruction of its real estate values prevented.

* * *

"Since our enormous subway commitment, the taxpayers have been appalled from week to week at the proposals which have received consideration—and in some quarters favor—at the meetings of the Board of Estimate. Proposals to establish new and so-called 'civic centres' in various boroughs, which would cost unlimited millions; to extend Riverside Drive to the state line, and to buy in various sections of the city large tracts of land for parks and other purposes which were useless and not adapted to the purposes proposed. These and many other projects presented were idealistic and unnecessary, and in the city's present financial condition it would be financial madness to commit the city to them. They almost suggest to the long suffering taxpayer the story of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.

"The blame rests not wholly upon city officials. Many of the useless projects upon which the city's money has been wasted have been advocated selfishly by small groups of interested people, sometimes by taxpayers who wanted to sell the real estate to the city at high prices. They have adopted methods which in many cases were calculated to make the Board of Estimate believe that there was a public demand for such expenditures.

* * *

"The time has now come when the taxpayers must unite in one central organization, must make up their minds that they will oppose all proposed expenditures for unnecessary or selfish purposes, no matter what little group whose interests are benefited may be behind any special one. They must determine that no one shall be allowed to put things over on the city, that their spear shall know no friend, and that any and every public official who votes to protect the city from their selfish scheme shall be supported by the great bulk of the taxpayers.

"It is probably not too much to say that the present administration has been to a great degree governed by engineers' proposals. The business of engineers is to do engineering. My observation is that it has apparently not been difficult for any great en-

gineering project, however unnecessary and expensive, which was suggested and advocated by engineers connected or even not connected with the city, to obtain a hearing and in many cases a favorable hearing, in the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Even when it should have been clear that both the character and cost of the enterprise and the financial position of the city ought to have rendered their serious consideration impossible.

"Already the work of the City Economy League has had an important influence in crystallizing in both private and official circles a demand that future expenditures shall be incurred in a sane and prudent manner and the present and future financial means of the city taken into consideration before the city is committed. Much credit is due to Comptroller Prendergast in the last six weeks for his opposition to the many unnecessary and extravagant proposals to expend city money which have come up in the Board of Estimate within that period. If during the past three years the Comptroller had realized, as fully as he does now, the necessity for financial prudence, he would be hailed by acclamation throughout the city as the biggest and most available candidate for Mayor.

* * *

"Quite recently other members of the Board of Estimate, especially the Mayor, have raised their voices in favor of economy. The protests of the taxpayers since the formation of the League have been heeded, and several proposed immense appropriations have been postponed or defeated. The proposal to squander \$17,000,000 or more upon a useless filtration plant has been defeated. The design for a Roman court house building, to cost \$20,000,000 or more, is defeated, and too much recommendation cannot be given to the committee of Supreme Court Justices, of which Judge Dugro is chairman, in refusing at great inconvenience to themselves through the delay probably resulting, to accept the design which would require the city to waste an enormous sum of money."

CONCRETE COATING TO PROTECT METAL.

A coating of concrete as a protection for metals against the deleterious fumes of locomotives, is one of the many uses to which the invaluable material has been put. This was done recently in Pittsburgh, Pa., where the Pine Street Viaduct, a steel frame structure spanning the railroad tracks, was found to be in danger of disintegration from the sulphurous fumes of the engines. In order to save the bridge from ruin, it was coated with a layer of concrete, preserving the metal, strengthening the structure, and greatly improving its appearance. This suggests vast possibilities for the use of cement in industries where metal is exposed to chemical action of various injurious sorts.

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WHAT IS AN ENGINEER?

(Continued from page 471.)

gress from one department to another; that is to say, draftsman and machinist, mechanic and operator, tinsmith and ventilating mechanic. Reserve the honored term of engineer for those who are engineers and can, as stated above, conceive a design suited to a condition, make that design, build the structure to that design and place it in operation. Cannot engineers work together to have this status recognized and legalized by the federal government with proper penalties for misuse of the term, making the engineer a man who is respected by every member in every branch of his profession because he is equally skillful with any of them.

It is a common expression in this day and age to hear that young engineers are a "drug on the market," and it is the truth with this qualification; they are not engineers. The shops are graduating men every day who call themselves engineers, when they are in reality machinists, unable to operate a large power plant. One of the finest training schools in the world, namely, the Merchant Marine, is yearly licensing through the federal government competent young men as engineers, who are perfectly qualified to operate large power plants and in most cases are able to build them because of the necessary previous training in a shop, but are utterly incapable of designing same, forecasting results or even of analyzing sources of loss in engines. Such men are to be honored in their profession as skilled and licensed operators, but it is not proper to call them engineers any more than we would call a nurse or a skilled hospital attendant a doctor.

As engineering is practiced to-day in its higher branches, a brilliant academic man will

as a rule co-operate with a brilliant practical man to bring about a desired result, neither one of whom could go ahead alone; but it frequently happens that one is acting for the buyer and the other for the seller, and it is only human that personal jealousies shall arise

between men so differently trained, neither of whom is willing to concede, as a rule, that he lacks the particular training which has been the lot of his colleague, and it would be much better if one man had the complete training.—"The Architect and Engineer."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

****Bids are invited by the Public Service Commission for the section of the Broadway subway, to be operated by the B. R. T., from Union Square, a little north of Fourteenth street, to about Twenty-sixth street, New York City. They must be submitted by Tuesday, July 22. This section will take in part of the Union Square express station and a local station at Twenty-third street. The shafts for the removal of debris will be located in Union Square and Madison Square.**

This is the second of the Broadway sections to be advertised for bids since the dual subway contracts were signed.

****The Foreign and Domestic Company, of which G. Louis Boissevain is president, and Leslie R. Palmer, secretary, have abandoned the erection of the new loft buildings on the Madison Square Garden property, in New York City, as was originally planned when the Garden passed out of the hands of the previous owners. Plans were prepared a year ago by Warren & Wetmore for practically four corner structures with large centre courts to cover the entire block fronting on Madison and Fourth avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The owners now state that the property will not be demolished, but will continue to be used as the great arena of the metropolis.**

****No one protests against the spending of public money for things that must be done, in the order in which they should be done; but there is a real and general cry from the taxpayers for a policy that will adjust the burdens of government in accordance with the ability of the people to carry them.—Board of Brokers' Bulletin.**

****The plans for the new Court House for New York County have been withdrawn from the Municipal Art Commission pending negotiations between the Court House Board and Justices of the Supreme Court. The objection to the Lowell plan raised by the Supreme Court justices has had the effect of at least putting a limit to the cost of construction. It is understood that a minority of the justices are still standing out against the Lowell plan, but no disposition has been shown by the members of the Court House Board to weaken in the support of the round building.**

Those who are acquainted with the views and opinions prevailing in the Court House Board state that it has been fully determined in agreement with the Comptroller and the architect that the ultimate cost of the building shall not exceed \$10,000,000. If necessary the plans will be considerably modified in order to ensure this. The only uncertainty affecting this outcome is the extent of the foundation work. Should no extraordinary conditions arise the cost will be kept well within the appropriation, the Court House Board is assured.

****William J. Barney, second deputy commissioner, Department of Dock and Ferries, Manhattan, has resigned to accept the position of consulting engineer with the General Contracting and Engineering Co., 29 Broadway, New York. Mr. Barney will specialize in port and terminal planning and in the dock engineering and pier construction on which this company is engaged.**

****Henry R. Towne, president of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, has resigned as president of the Merchants' Association, New York, and William A. Marble, first vice president of the association, was elected to succeed him. Mr. Towne will continue as a director and a member of the executive committee.**

****William S. Haines & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of heating specialties, is represented in New York City by Charles F. Chase, 39 Cortlandt street.**

****Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., architects, have moved their New York office to the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue. The New York representatives are Messrs. Frank A. Wing and John M. Toucey.**

****A bill now before Mayor Gaynor, of New York, providing for radical changes in the construction of apartment houses has for its sponsor the Tenement House Department of that city. Its main provision is that hereafter all apartment houses must be provided with two independent means of exit directly accessible from each apartment. The principal objection to the bill thus far developed is that to comply with its provision it will be necessary to sacrifice a large amount of rentable space, and that the facade of apartment**

(Continued on page 476.)

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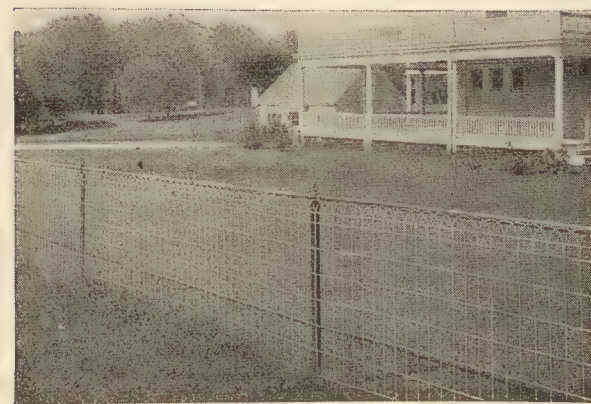
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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP

(Continued from page 474.)

houses will be deprived of their artistic effect by the introduction of the necessary fire escapes. The general opinion appears to be that the present New York law sufficiently safeguards the dweller in the modern fire-proof apartment.

**A very interesting meeting was held at the Builders' Exchange rooms in Columbus, Ohio, recently, it being in the nature of a joint conference of the Columbus Society of Architects and the Builders' Exchange. First on the program was Charles J. Pretzman, Exchange attorney, who went into the details of the operation of the new lien law, this being the third exposee of this law given by speakers before the Columbus Exchange.

Following his talk and a discussion on the lien law, the matter was taken up. Secretary Kelley took up the report of the joint conference of the Boston builders and architects, which goes into detail upon contracting and estimating, conditions that should surround the securing of bids; matters of more details in plans and better specifications. The bulletin of the Louisville, Ky., Exchange on the same subject was also made a matter of discussion. After a very interesting meeting the Society of Architects and the Exchange each agreed to appoint a committee of three to continue the investigation of these subjects and report at another joint conference.

**When The American Face Brick Association met in Chicago recently, a difficult problem was presented in the election of a successor to J. M. Adams. The ballot decided upon L. G. Kilbourne, as representing the highest ideals of the brickmaking fraternity.

**The Sagendorph Co., Inc., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract for 26,000 feet of metal ceilings to be installed in the H. C. McCrorey stores at Daytona and West Palm Beach, Florida.

**The Pennsylvania Roofing Co., Twenty-fifth and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, have been awarded contract for slag roofing on new car barn for The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

This car barn will be the largest in the city, extending from Fifty-eighth street to Fifty-ninth street and from Vine to Callowhill street, containing roof area of over 200,000 square feet and requiring nearly five hundred tons roofing material to complete same.

PLANNING THE PLAN.

(Continued from page 470.)

conform to the site and the contours, but where necessary, to get the northern approach the land was sacrificed in order to make a private driveway conform to that principle. It should not be inferred that these houses were set by the compass, but in all cases a line could be drawn separating the service portion from the living portion and the former would always fall to the north of the

line, though the entrance door might point easterly or westerly. It was never where it would block the southerly aspect.

There are certain details and mannerisms of the English houses that prejudice the minds of the American public. No doubt the arrangement of the "Scullery" and "Coals" are governed by inflexible laws that do not obtain here, but let us not forget they are details only, and not overlook the deeper lesson of those successful plans. One cannot but be impressed by the charm and dignity of the interiors, as well as of the exteriors and the gardens that form an intimate part of the scheme.

In all these plans the hall leads from the entrance directly to the various rooms with the utmost economy of room and steps and with no sacrifice of dignity. It is not necessary to cross one room to reach another. The rooms are not designed to "open up." It is possible in a house in this climate to add the covered porches that the owners always demand without absolutely ruining the room behind them, as they can be set off on the corners where they will be as little objectionable as it is possible for them to be. Some day we will be emancipated from the porch idea, or at least the porch will be set back to its proper dimension and put in its proper place. The writer has lived with porches and lived without them and is convinced that they are largely frauds. One observes that porches are built on to shield the house from the sun. Then it is necessary to apply large projecting awnings to protect the porch from the sun. The house itself back of the porch is unfit for habitation, a cave of gloom. It works in this way. The slanting rays of the summer sun convert the outer edge of the porch floor into a sizzling radiator. The ceiling of the porch catches and confines it. The draught up through the halls carries the superheated air through the house. This is not the worst. The confined air underneath the porch roof as well as the direct rays of the sun convert the porch roof into an oven. This is directly under some unfortunate victims bedroom window, and instead of cooling night breezes he gets the breath of an inferno, which is often enough laid to our climate instead of the devilish ingenuity of the porch. Again, and let the house owner and the heating engineer mark this. If you have a veranda on your house, climb under it some day and note whether the brick underpinning of the house has ever been painted. If it has not, and ten to one it has not, then some one is paying, in winter, for about fifteen per cent. more coal than is necessary, for a bare brick wall leaks air like a sieve, through every pore. But this is a digression.

Another phase of the subject is the privacy of the garden. This furnishes the strongest argument for placing the entrance and service portion to the north. The garden must be placed to the south, if near the house, or a part of it as it should be, and privacy gives it one of its greatest charms. By the

same topsy-turvy arrangement that requires a busy member of the household to traverse the length of the house to answer a ring at the front, we require the delivery man, the ash man and every other necessary caller to the service portion to traverse our entire outdoor domain to reach the kitchen, when it is in the rear of the house. We must have them step on our premises but keep them on the frontier. Let us live in and enjoy our gardens and living rooms. Let the service portion be located where it is most needed and let only our friends and neighbors get past that region when they are invited. Even if one loves his neighbor as himself, he might love him better if he and his dog keep on the other side of a boundary line until they are welcomed inside. If the garden is to be a part of the house it must be planned to be free from invasion.

As far as the privacy and enjoyment of the whole house is concerned the arrangement of the service portion and the approach in close proximity on the northerly side of our dwellings is the latest word in our upward progress from the remote days when our progenitors lived not unlike the Iroquois in their "long house."

A study of any large group of plans will convince one that in most of our large houses the service portion is inadequately planned. The laundry and the laundress should receive more attention. They are too often relegated to the cellar. They should be on the ground floor. The room should be light and airy. The kitchen should be not larger but better arranged for light and ventilation. It should be and can be ventilated so that the opening of a window will not force the hot breath of the range through the house. The same with the laundry ventilation. With these rooms grouped with a room for recreation, or sitting and dining in a proper wing, and not poked in a corner of the main structure, the problem of domestic service will stand a better show of being elevated out of the chaos in which it is now floundering.

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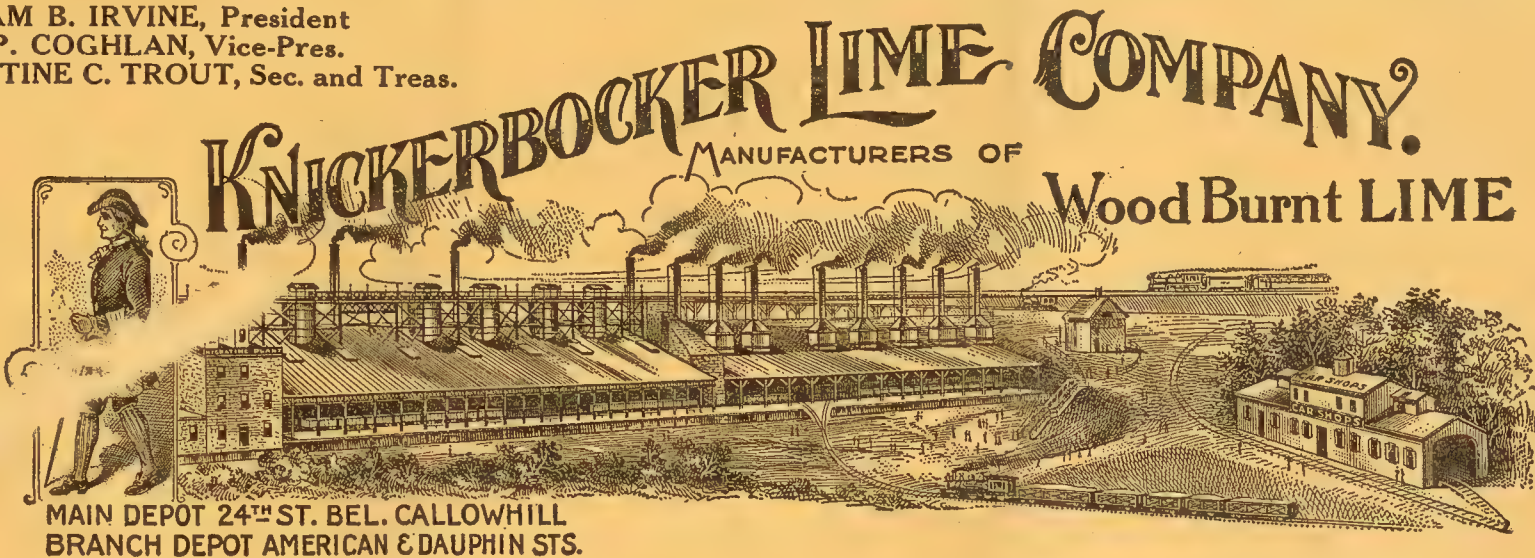
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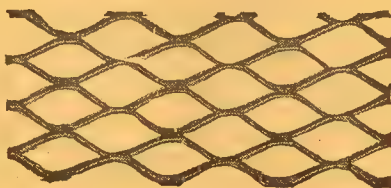
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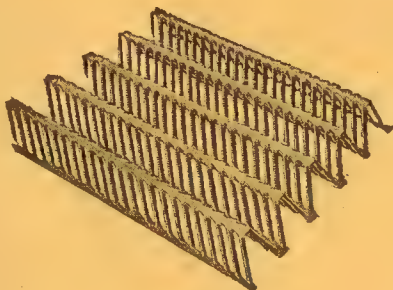
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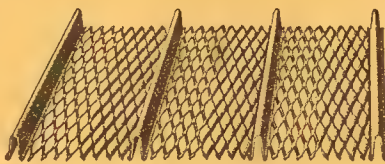


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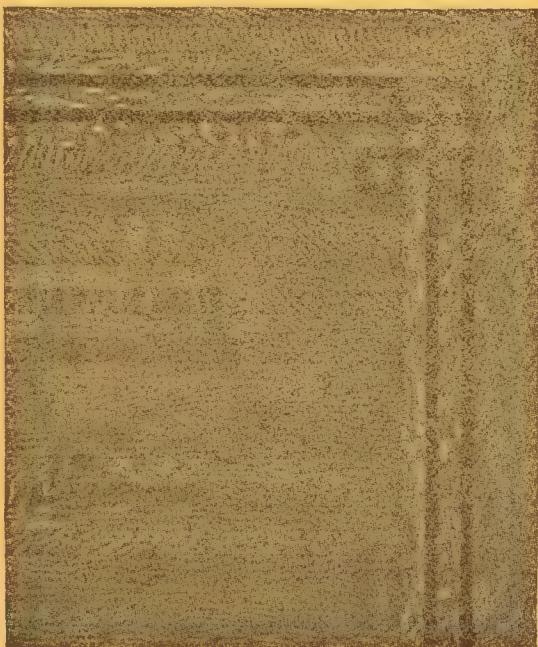
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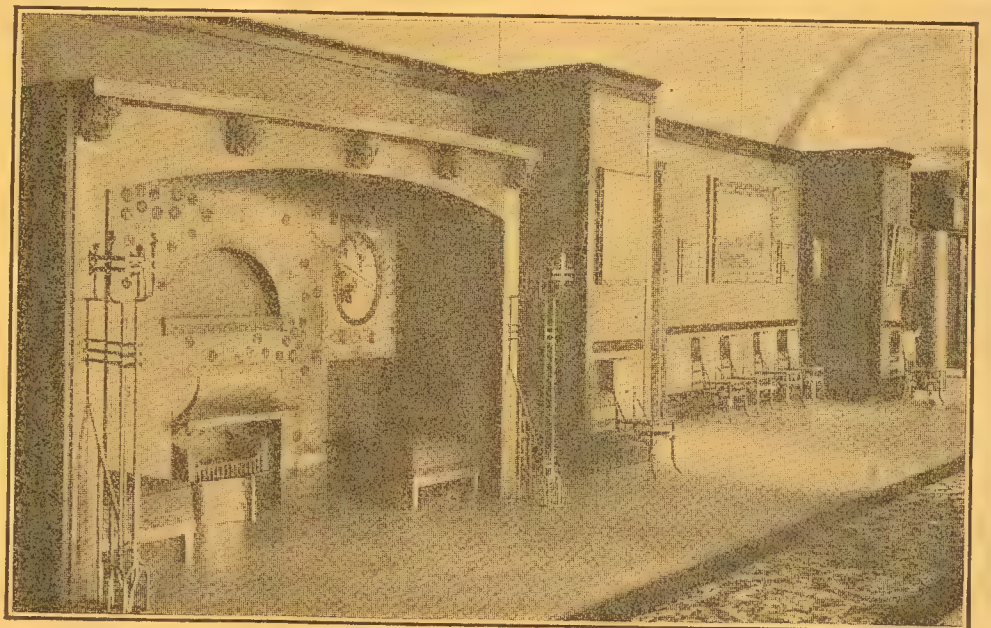
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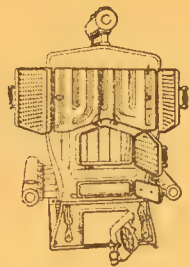
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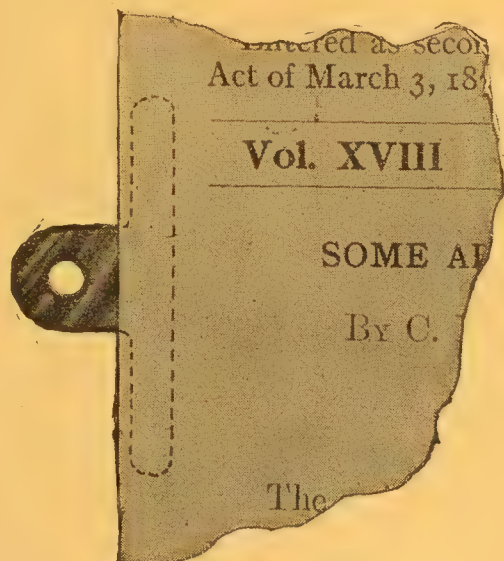
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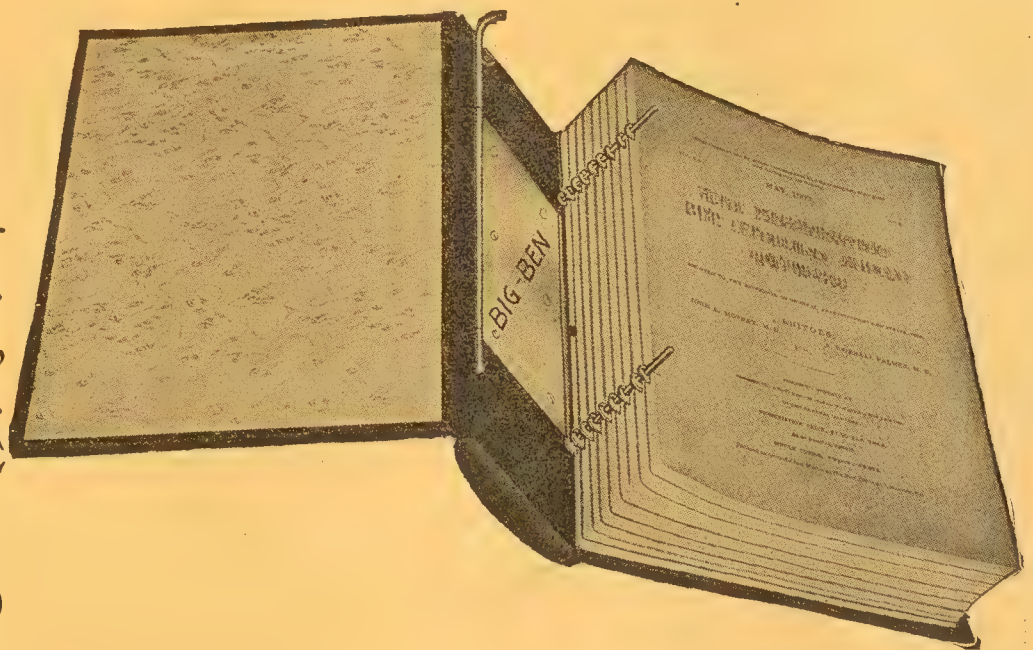
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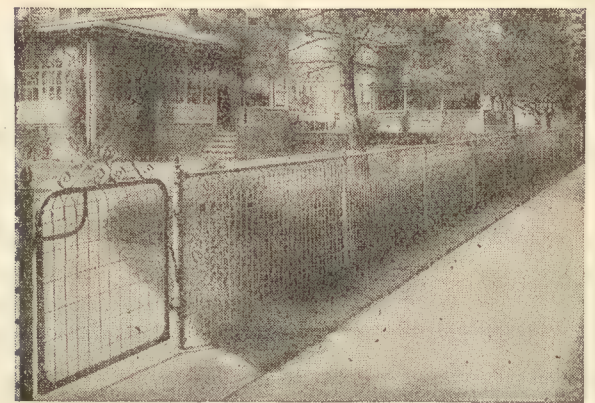
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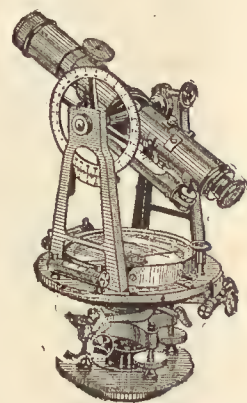
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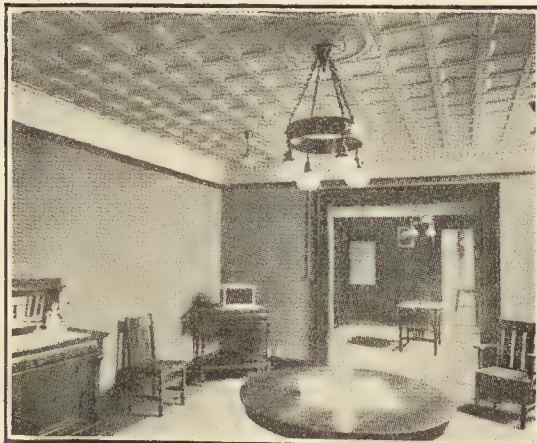
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Picture Theatre, 512 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Campbell Amusement Company, 414 Market street, Camden, N. J. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 38x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Francis C. Hubley, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 38x50 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat, reserved). Architects have received bids.

Garage, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, Horace Wells Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, James B. Ladd, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, two stories, 24x34 feet, shingle roof (heat and light, reserved). Architect has received bids.

Picture Theatre, Fifteenth and Arch streets. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Company, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, P. M. Dougherty, care of architects. Brick, four stories, 30x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Infirmity, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives. Brick and frame, one and two stories, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Consists of administration building, power house, dining room and additional shafts. Architects taking bids due July 29th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, Lam Building, 1001 Wood street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; F. Heavener, Norristown, Pa.; N. Cassel, Norristown, and P. F. Templeton, Norristown, Pa.

Factory, Elizabethport, N. J., \$80,000. Engineers, Day & Zimmerman, 611 Chestnut street. Owner, Diehl Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, N. J. Reinforced concrete, three stories, 60x300 feet, slag roof, direct heat, electric light, 200 H. P. water tube boilers. Engineers have received bids.

Theatres and Stores (alt. and add.), 1021 to 1029 Chestnut street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owners, Trustees

of University of Pennsylvania. Consists of new front to theatre and new stores. Architects have received revised bids.

Store (alt. and add.), 1427 Walnut street. Architect, H. C. Wise, Franklin Building. Owner, S. A. MacQueen, on premises. Brick, three stories, consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Bakery (add.), Thirty-third and Walnut streets. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Hutchinson Baking Company, Thirty-third and Walnut streets. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 69x98 feet, slag roof. Architect, taking bids due July 23d. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Graham Campion Company, Heed Building; A. MacTavish, 1513 Pine street; George C. Dougherty, 1642 Ludlow street.

Store Building (new front and alt.), 1225 Race street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, C. L. Marks, 6801 North Twelfth street. Brick, three stories, 25x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

Parish House, Sixth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. Architects, Anderson & Ahupt, Drexel Building. Owner, St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church, care of Rev. Vasil Hyah, 451 North Ninth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x55 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due July 23d. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. T. Mercer Company, 1710 Delancey street.

Home Building, Johnson and Jefferson streets. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Presser Home for Retired Musicians, care of Theodore Presser, 1712 Chestnut street. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 130x128 feet, concrete fireproofing, slate roof, steam heat, electric light. Architect taking bids due August 1st. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; H. E. Grau Com-

pany, 1707 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; Wells Bros. Company, Morris Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; Thompson-Starrett, New York City.

School (add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 90x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, marble interior. Owners taking bids due July 31st, 8. P. M. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and Alex. Chambley, 342 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Rev. George Bond, Moorestown, N. J. Frame, two and one-half stories, 25x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Geo. C. Thomas, Sr., Sunset and Norwood avenues. Stone, three stories. Consists of general alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

School, Berlin, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board of Education, care of W. M. Haines, Berlin, N. J. Brick, two stories, 59x74 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids due July 28th. The following are figuring: Frank Ware, Glassboro, N. J.; J. E. Peterson, Glassboro; Turner & Stewart, Camden; D. E. Boyer Company, 523½ Arch street, Camden; J. S. Rogers & Company, Moorestown, N. J.; W. H. Collins and M. S. Biddle, both of Berlin, N. J.; H. J. Wentzelberger, Philipsburg, N. J.; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

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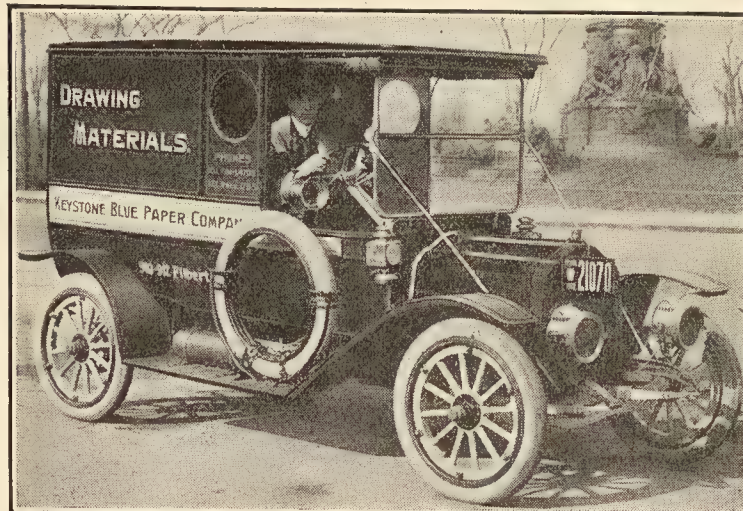
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School, Lindenwold, N. J. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, one story, 52x86 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal ceilings. Owner taking bids due July 30th. R. Titus, Paulsboro, N. J., is figuring.

Residences (3), Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, J. S. Spaackman. Brick, stone and hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 28x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due July 28th. The following are figuring: S. B. Humphreys, East Lansdowne, Pa.; G. W. Grover, Morton, Pa.; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; William R. Brown, 2145 East Fifth street; H. E. Batton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), 735 East Penn street, Germantown. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Edward W. Smith. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 13x32 feet, slate roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1711 Rittenhouse street. Architect, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, Mrs. A. C. Bache, 316 South Tenth street. Brick, four stories, 18x40 feet, tin roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids due July 24th. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn square; J. Myers, Witherspoon building, are figuring.

Stable, Garage and Barn, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, William L. Austin, Rosemont, Pa. Stone and frame, one and two stories, slate and tin roof (heat and light, reserved). New plans in progress.

Hall (alt. and add.), Midvale and Ridge avenues. Architect, M. E. Dunlap, 3414 Ainslee street. Owner, Odd Fellows' Hall Association, care of architect. Stone, three stories, 43x76 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Laundry (alt. and add.), 1509 Stillman street. Architects, private plans. Owner, Eureka Laundry Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 16x70 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners have received bids.

Church, Fitzwater and Martin streets. Architects, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Union Baptist Church, Rev. W. G. Parks, 1909 Bainbridge street. Stone

and terra cotta, one story, 80x115 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

High School, Conshohocken, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Market street. Owner, School Board of Conshohocken, Pa. Brick and brownstone, two stories, 57x126 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, mechanical hot air heating system. Owners taking bids due July 31st. The following are figuring: John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; W. J. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.; Frank R. Heavner, Norristown, Pa.; H. J. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.

School, Collingdale, Pa., \$20,000. Architects (Assoc.) Blithe & Richards, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board, care of W. H. Millbourne, Secretary, Collingdale. Brick, two stories, 46x72 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Owners taking bids due July 31st. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. K. Ingram, Lansdowne, Pa.; George W. Riley, Lansdowne, Pa.; William F. North, Glenolden, Pa.

Moving Picture Theatre, 1334 Arch street. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Company, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, name withheld. Brick and stone, four stories, 40x104 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

School Building, Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, W. W. Slack, 5 West State street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, care of W. W. Johnson, Haddonfield, N. J. Brick and brownstone trimmings, two stories, 25x95 feet, black slate roof, electric light, metal ceilings, American system of warm air heating, Roebling fireproof floors. Owners have received bids.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J. Architect, H. B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owner, H. E. Arader, care architect. Brick, two and one-half stories, 25x40 feet, asbestos shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Ready for bids.

Court House, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2,500,000. Architects, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012

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Walnut street. Owner, city of Cincinnati, care of Court House Commission. Stone, six stories, 265x185 feet. Architects selected. Plans about to be started.

Residence, Harrisburg, Pa., \$20,000. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Mrs. Johnson, care of architects. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress.

Club House (alt. and add.), Media, Pa., \$9,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Rose Tree Hunt Club, Media, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x25 feet; stable, two stories, 30x70 feet; tack house, 15x15 feet, shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due July 31st. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Clarence Baker, Lima, Pa.; Baker Brothers, Media, Pa.; J. W. Worriow, Media, Pa.; George W. Grover, Morton, Pa.; R. H. Anderson & Co., Lansdowne, Pa.; A. C. Lewis, Swarthmore, Pa.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Chester M. Kirk, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Owner, M. W. Newton, care of Green's Hotel. Brick, two and one-half stories, 40x85 feet, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School, Media, Pa., \$75,000. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia. Owners, School Board of Media, Pa. Brick, three stories, fireproof. Plans in progress.

Church, Sixty-third and Woodland avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedricke, 103 Post Office Building, Darby, Pa. Owners, Woodland Avenue Baptist Church, care of Rev. R. Neisser, 6408 Saybrook avenue. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 50x98 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). New plans in progress.

Bakery, Allegheny avenue and Mascher street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, James Bell Company, 953 Hancock street. Brick and concrete, fireproof, terra cotta and stone trimmings, two stories, 110x180 feet, slag roof, electric light, metal sash (heat reserved). Architects taking bids, due July 28th. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham's Son, 1125 Brown street; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; H. C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue.

Chapter House, Thirty-sixth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. Architect, Lester Kintzing, 7 West Forty-second street, New York City. Owners, Delta Upsilon, care of J. A. Abrams, 1420 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 20x68 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due July 28th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Garage, Bryn Athyn, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Dr. F. A. Boericke, Bryn Athyn, Pa. Stone, two stories, shingle roof, electric light. Owner has received bids.

Infirmery, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives. Brick and frame, one story, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, consists of administration building, power house, dining room and additional shacks. Architects taking bids, due July 29th. The following are figuring, in addition to those previously reported: Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building.

Apartment House (alt and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, Estate of Henry W. Sutton, Haverford, Pa. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam vapor or hot water heating, electric lighting, oak floors. Architect taking bids. Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building, is figuring. Only bidder.

Store Building, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis Levi, Real Estate Trust Building. Owners, Blum Brothers, Baltimore, Md. Brick, terra cotta, three stories, 50x90 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (6), Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owners, Haydock & Turner, Ridley Park, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 20x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Repair Shop and Garage, Eleventh and Reed streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City of Philadelphia. Brick, one and two stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Parish House, Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church, care of Rev. Vasil Hynah, 451 North Ninth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x55 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Revised plans in progress.

Recreation Pier, Baltimore, Md. Architect, F. W. Pietsch, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Md. Steel and wood, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due July 31. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, F. H. DuPont, Wilmington, Del. Stone, two and one-half stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due July 25th. The following are figuring: W. D. Haddock, Howard May, J. M. Smith, A. S. Reed Bros. & Co., all of Wilmington, Del.

Picture Theatre, West Chester, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, W. H. Leslie, 4219 Haverford avenue, Philadelphia. Brick, one story, 31x170 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due July 24th. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street; W. H. Elliott, Coatesville, Pa.; William H. Jones, West Chester, Pa.; P. E. Jefferies, West Chester, Pa.; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Arch street.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Club House, Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Loyal Order of Moose, Pottstown, Pa. Brick, three stories, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Beard Construction Company, Reading, Pa.

Hospital, 532-534 Spruce street. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Building. Owner, Jewish Maternity Hospital, care Ed. Brylawski, 636 West Cliveden street, Germantown. Brick and limestone, four stories, 46x97 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, fireproof, concrete and hollow tile. Contract awarded to H. Thomas Little & Sons, 1723 Moravian street.

Residences and Garage, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, A. M. Fox Jr., Arcade Building. Plaster, hollow tile, three stories, 30x80 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to H. Moore, Spring Lake, N. J.

Store (alt. and add.), 1714 Walnut street. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Luigi Rinzi, on premises. Brick, fireproof, three stories, 30x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Church (add.), Glenside, Pa. Architect, George Nattress & Sons, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owner, Glenside Methodist Episcopal Church. Stone, two stories, 45x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to G. E. Blake, Glenside, Pa.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Mrs. R. H. Bayard Bowie, on premises. Stone, one story, 28x43 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heating.

Garage (alt. and add.), Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Norman Cantrell, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, two stories. Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros., Merio, Pa.

Garage, Lakeside avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architect, W. E. Grobern, Witherspoon Building. Owner, name withheld. Stone, two stories, 16x22 feet, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Frank R. Hill, 6700 North Sixth street, Oak Lane.

Store Building, Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Louis Levi, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia. Owner, Joseph Wisenfeld, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 56x95 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Singer-Pentz Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Residences (2), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Mrs. W. W. Harper, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 51x32 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Contract awarded to J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Sohermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Harry E. Paul, Ambler, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, asbestos shingle roof, hot water heat, electric light. Contract awarded to C. J. Kemmerer, Ambler, Pa.

Office Building (alt. and add.), 10 South Eighteenth street. Architect, P. A. Davis, 3d, Presser Building. Owner, Fuller Building, on premises. Consists of interior alterations and addition to three floors. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Church (alt.), Westminster and Simpson streets. Architects, private plans. Owner, Christian Italian Church, care of Trustees of Presbytery, Witherspoon Building. Brick, one story, 53x62 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residences and Garages (4), Merion, Pa., \$75,000. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Dr. A. C. Barnes, 24 North Fortieth street. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories (2), 68x27 feet and 72x54 feet, slate and tile roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, 1418 South Penn square.

Theatre, Sixteenth and Market streets. Architect, William H. Hoffman, Empire Building. Owner, Samuel Stern, Land Title Building. Brick, concrete and terra cotta, fireproof, two stories, 140x54 feet, gravel and green tile roof, steam heating, electric light, Eastman marble, waterproofing, metal lath, metal window frames. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Company, Crozer Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villa Nova, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Alfred P. Morris, Villa Nova, Pa. Stone, three stories, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Bank Building (alts.), 713 Chestnut street. Architect, A. B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Bank of Commerce, 624 Chestnut street. Stone, two stories, 30x173 feet, tin roof, Georgia or Vermont marble. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Factory (add.), Seventh and Pearl streets, Camden, N. J. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, R. W. Jef-

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feries & Company, Camden, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 61x170 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Turner & Stewart, 828 Broadway, Camden.

Office (alt. and add.), 1705 Walnut street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. G. E. DeSchweinitz, on premises. Brick, four stories, electric light, copper roof, general interior alteration and ad-

dition. Contract awarded to Thomas Little & Sons, 1723 Moravian street.

Residence, Dorranceton, Pa. Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Helen Lathorp, Dorranceton, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x47 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Contract awarded to E. T. Long, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. Cost, \$20,000. Gas house, brick, one story, 75x114 feet, Schuylkill avenue.

M. A. Freeney (O), 6812 Pacific avenue. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$5,000. Saloon, brick, one story, 21x58 feet, 4878 Germantown avenue.

A. B. & C. F. Millett (O), 5021 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$5,200. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x55 feet, 1204 Lindley avenue.

West Philadelphia Realty & Construction Company (O), 538 North Forty-eighth street. Cost, \$9,000. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 17x45 feet, Fifty-fourth and Wanut streets. Cost, \$72,000. house. Cost, \$9,000. Apartment house. Cost, \$72,000, apartment house.

J. M. Taylor (O), Lincoln drive and Upsal street. Cost, \$9,000. Residence, brick, three stories, 29x44 feet.

H. F. Harting (O), 7403 "J" street. Cost, \$3,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x47 feet, "K" and Bleigh streets.

John Swain (O), Knox and Tulip streets. T. Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$2,200. Stable, brick, two stories, 30x70 feet, State road and Disston streets.

Jacob Polan (O), 1031 Emely street. L. B. Goldberg (C), 2322 South Ninth street. Cost, \$1,100. Stable, brick, two stories, 14x48 feet, 537 Dudley street.

C. H. Gaskill (O), 4513 Hedge street. Cost, \$4,800. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x30 feet, Rowan and Torresdale avenue.

E. G. Burwell (O), 2056 South Seventy-first street. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Seventy-seventh and Bartram avenue.

W. States (O), Holmesburg, Pa. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, \$6,000. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x32 feet, Rhawn and Cottage streets.

W. H. Yelland (O), 4361 Penn street. B. Isenberg (C), 6017 Ditman street. Cost, \$12,000. Ten dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x24 feet, Higbee and Ditman streets.

Wrigley Manufacturing Company (O), 4468 Green street. M. M. Bean (C), 4411 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$12,000. Manufacturing, brick, two stories, 44x128 feet.

Louis Shpeen (O), Seventy-eighth and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$3,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x36 feet, Seventy-eighth and Bartram avenue.

Sol Zall (O), 944 North Second street. B. Bornstein (C), 412 South Fifth street. Cost, \$9,500. Stores, brick, three stories, 12x80 feet, Second and Laurel streets.

H. E. Churchill (O), 1320 North Fifty-ninth street. W. C. Scull (C), 5705 Master street. Cost, \$3,200, dwelling, brick, two stories, 18x47 feet, 3614 Woodland avenue.

J. T. Adaire (O), 6900 Rising Sun lane. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x26 feet, J and Gilham streets.

Henry Wager (O), 112 North Juniper street. A. C. Hixon (C), 1810 North Twenty-fifth street. Cost, \$1,800. Stable, brick, two stories, 18x100 feet, 1822 North Twenty-fifth street.

McIlvain & Co (O), Land Title Building. Metzger & Wells (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$250,000. Apartment house, brick, twelve stories, 62x82 feet, Eighteenth and Walnut streets.

Ed. Murray (O), 3228 Penrose avenue. Cost, \$800. Stable, brick, two stories, 24x40 feet, Homestead and Penrose avenue.

M. E. Potter (O), 3445 Sunnyside avenue. Gottlob & Stenile (C), 3445 Sunnyside avenue. Cost, \$3,775. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 15x50 feet, Ridge avenue and Queen lane.

T. G. Stockhausen (O), North American Building. W. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$40,000. Residence and store, three stories, 32x60 feet, Moreland and St. Martins avenue.

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Alterations and Additions

W. Ramsey (O), 1126 Foulkrod street. C. West (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling, 1126 Foulkrod street.

H. Howig (O), 4221 Main street. J. J. Hurley (C), 503 Monastery avenue. Cost, \$1,700. Dwelling, 4217 Main street.

Grace Congregation (O), 5214 Baltimore avenue. C. S. Frank (C), 1113 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,000. Church, 5214 Baltimore avenue.

William Donnelly (O), Richmond and Cumberland streets. J. N. Gill Company (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$3,000. Saloon, Richmond and Cumberland streets.

M. Jennings & Sons (O), Fifth and Washington avenue. A. Ray & Company (C), 2602 South street. Cost, \$6,500. Coal pocket, Fifth and Washington avenue.

Dr. H. B. F. Cristian (O), 2214 South Broad street. H. D. Prettyman (C), 541 Land Title Building. Cost, \$5,000. Theatre, Broad and Ritner streets.

Friends' Neighborhood Guild (O), Fourth and Green streets. B. White & Company (C), Perry Building. Cost, \$500. Club house, Fourth and Green streets.

Miss M. Hebard (O), Germantown avenue and Bellville road. Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, Germantown avenue and Bellville road.

H. W. Butterworth Sons (O), Cedar and York streets. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$500. Factory, Cedar and York streets.

North Philadelphia Trust Company (O), Germantown. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$12,000. Bank, Germantown avenue.

H. McK. Moore (O), 4021 Walnut street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 4021 Walnut street.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$15,000. Station, Twelfth and Market streets.

William Doyle (O), 2112 St. Albans street. C. H. S. Zebley (C), Pine and Quince streets. Cost, \$400. 2112 St. Albans street.

Sam Lieberman (O), 505 Chestnut street. D. Wanhofsky (C), 812 North Marshall street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, Franklin and Poplar streets.

Board of Education (O), Land Title Building. E. C. Durell (C), 1713 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, \$6,000. School, Allen lane and Creshem road. Cost, \$2,100. School, Twelfth and Brandywine streets.

E. F. Houghton & Company (O), Ann and Somerset streets. M. W. Kellogg (C), 5 South Eighteenth street. Cost, \$1,600. Stable, Ann and Somerset streets.

Grand Opera House (O), Broad and Montgomery avenue. Vulcanite Paving Company (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$3,000. Broad and Montgomery avenue.

W. W. Supplee (O), 1428 North Fifty-third street. Charles C. Pace (C), Merion, Pa. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, 1428 North Fifty-third street.

Daniel Dever (O), 1636 Market street. J. Welsh (C), 138 North Seventeenth street.

Cost, \$10,000. Picture theatre, 1632 Market street.

Archbishop E. F. Pendergast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. D. W. O'Dea (C), 5219 North Fifth street. Cost, \$9,475. School, Tulip and Unruth streets.

Miss H. L. McLean (O), Queen lane. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, Queen lane.

Estate of Stephen Girard (O), Twenty-second and Girard avenue. J. S. Cornell & Sons (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$2,800. Dining room, Girard College.

R. Krebs (O), 5232 Broomall street. Cost, \$1,250. Garage, 5226 Broomall street.

Ed. F. Hoffman (O), 3805 Locust street. W. J. Gruhler & Co. (C), 219 High street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 259 South Seventeenth street.

Board of Education (O), Land Title Building. Mitchell Brothers (C), 2125 Race street. Cost, \$4,947. School, Fifteenth and Ontario streets.

E. H. Fittler Company (O), Tacony, Pa. Collier & Broadbridge (C), 1370 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$8,500. Factory, Tacony, Pa.

Charles Monaghan (O), 1247 East Columbia avenue. F. Detrick, Jr. (C), H and Potter streets. Cost, \$2,100. Dwelling, 1249 East Columbia avenue.

ABOUT REMOVING FRAMES.

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Wall in Mass Work: One to three days or until the concrete will bear pressure of the thumb without indentation.

Thin Walls: In summer, two days; in cold weather, five days.

Column Forms: In summer, two days; cold weather, four days, provided girders are shored to prevent appreciable weight reaching columns.

Slabs up to 7-foot Span: In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beams and Girder Sides: In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beams and Girder Sides: In summer, six days; in cold weather, two weeks.

Beam and Girder Bottoms and Long Span Slabs: In summer, ten days or two weeks; in cold weather, three weeks to one month. Time to vary with the conditions.

Arches: If not small size, one week; large arches with heavy dead load, one month.

All these times are, of course, simply approximate, the exact time varying with the temperature and moisture of the air and the character of the construction. Even in summer, during a damp cloudy period, wall forms sometimes cannot be removed inside of five

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days, with other members in the same proportion. Occasionally, too, batches of concrete will set abnormally slow, either because of slow setting cement or impurities in the sand, and the foreman and inspector must watch very carefully to see that the forms are not removed too soon. Trial with a pick may help to determine the right time.

In removing forms, one large builder requires that a 20-penny spike driven into the concrete must double up before it has penetrated one inch.

A CONVENTION TO THE TRADE PRESS.

..Probably the most notable gathering of technical, class and trade journal editors and publishers ever assembled in America, will meet in New York, September 18-20, 1913, when the Federation of Trade Press Associations in the United States holds its eighth annual convention. With business promotion through trade press efficiency as its keynote the convention will be one that will present matters of importance to business and professional men, as well as to editors, publishers and advertisers.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Astor, where two sessions will be held daily. Some idea of the scope of the convention may be gained from the fact that the program will include symposiums on editorial work, circulation and advertising, each symposium comprising a dozen or more papers on various phases of the subject. At one of the sessions a demonstration will be made on "How to Sell Advertising Space in a Trade Paper." William H. Ukers, of the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal, 79 Wall street, New York, is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

A BIT OF LINCOLN PHILOSOPHY.

Abraham Lincoln once wrote: "If I were to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

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A PLEA FOR A BETTER SYSTEM OF ESTIMATING AMONG BUILDING CONTRACTORS

An address given before the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco, April 10th, 1913, by G. Alexander Wright, Architect.

Before touching on my subject this evening, may I say a word or two to those gentlemen present, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personally? Although an architect by profession, it may perhaps be stated that I have had opportunity of closely studying the practice of estimating upon bills of quantities, or as it is more popularly termed, the "Quantity System." Indeed, it is a subject in which I have always taken an active interest. I mention this, however, simply by way of "explanation," which seems to be necessary, for I believe this is the first occasion in the history of San Francisco, and probably in the United States, when a practicing architect has been honored with an invitation to address a body of contractors upon such a practical theme as estimating—a subject which, perhaps, in some quarters, architects are not supposed to know much about, and I regard it as a good sign, when a contractor's organization in this city is broad enough and progressive enough to invite an architect to address them upon such an important topic. I regard the invitation as a great compliment. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be with you this evening, and I trust that we may have a full discussion of the subject at the close of my remarks.

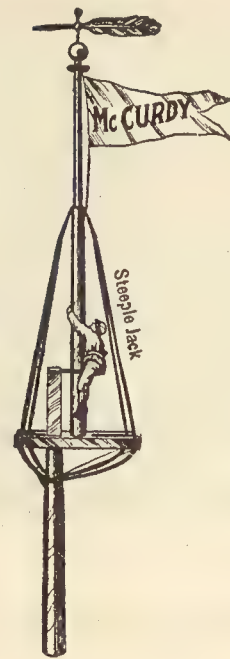
The ever increasing amount of unproductive time, and usually money, which contractors are called upon to expend in preparing gratuitously, "quantities" as well as prices (often for the owner's benefit only) suggests that the time has arrived when all concerned should take up, and seriously consider the possibility of adopting a modern and more sensible system of estimating, such as, for example, has been long in successful operation in older communities. Not a mere "copying" of such methods, for I advocate the creation of a standardized method of our own—an "American" system—practical—above all things. A system that will be in line with our other progressive building methods. A system that shall be clear and accurate, and which shall stand for square dealing between contractor and owner—in short, a system that shall give every man his due; no more and no less. A progressive system, free from the defects of other systems, such as unnecessary "elaboration," and yet one that will reveal to the bidder, at a glance, the actual quantity of material and labor in a structure, in any individual trade. When bidders are invited to submit bids, they are, "theoretically," asked, of course, to submit competitive "prices," but in actual practice their bids are based upon competitive "quant-

ities" before "competition in prices" commences, and which, in my opinion, is as unjust to the contractor as it is ridiculous. A building can only contain a certain amount of material, and no amount of figuring by contractors against each other can make that quantity any more or any less. Where, then, is the sense in a dozen or more general contractors, competing against each other in taking "quantities" One or more bidders, through being hurried, or being unable to take off the quantities accurately, leaves something out! Their bids are consequently low, and the owner benefits at the low bidder's expense, whilst the competent or more careful bidder loses the job, because his quantities are more accurate or because there may have been room for uncertainty when figuring the plans and specifications.

Not long ago a general contractor (whom I have known over twenty years) told me that, if contractors figured to do competitive work, just exactly as plans and specifications called for, that a man would not get one job in fifty. Now, if this is true, and personally I believe it is, there is something "very rotten" in our methods. In my judgment it lies in our antiquated estimating practices.

Those of us who know something of the unsatisfactory conditions under which bidders are often obliged to figure, time after time without result, have realized that hundreds of thousands of dollars of time and money are taken from the contractors' pockets every year, simply because they do not so far limit competition between themselves to the matter of "price." They go on competing, and I fear, "gambling with each other," as to the quantity of material a building will take, whereas I contend that that is a question of "fact," and that competition in the "quantities" between contractors never can, and never will, in any way change the fact that a certain fixed quantity of material and labor is necessary to do every job. There can be no legitimate competition in taking off "quantities" of materials, except that unfortunate competition which bidders make themselves, when they take off "too much," or, as too often happens, "too little."

The legitimate competition can only come in where one man can handle a job better than another, or one man may have some advantage over another in buying, and so forth. All this kind of competition is legitimate enough, but it must be obvious that no amount of figuring can reduce the real quantity of



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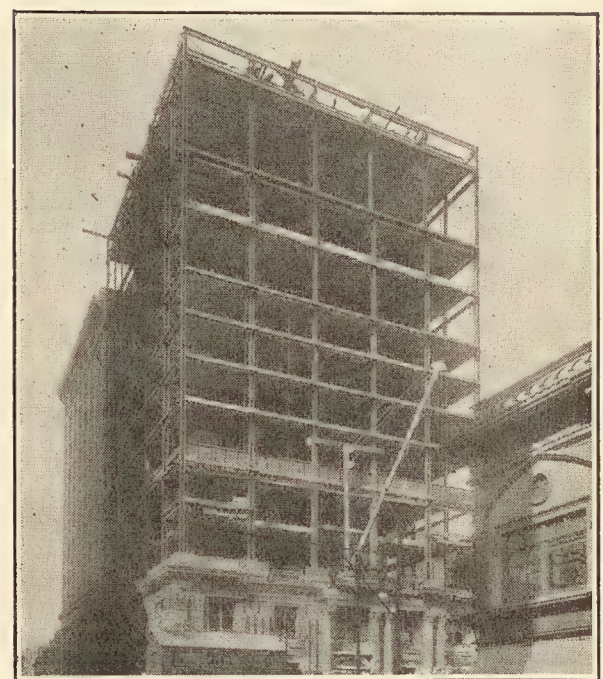
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material which a building will take, and so, my contention is that it would be proper and fair to start all bidders figuring upon the same basis, by furnishing each with a schedule, or bill of quantities, showing accurately



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and clearly the different quantities and kinds of materials which the bidder is invited to figure upon, and even then there would be plenty of competition left, in placing profitable prices against each item.

Our present method (or rather, want of method) in estimating, and the rapid strides being made in construction are, as I have said, forcing upon the contractor more and more every year, an increasing waste of time and money in figuring out "quantities." This senseless waste and competition cannot go on forever. It has already brought men to bankruptcy all over the country, and has often prevented the making of a proper and legitimate profit among those who do succeed in keeping their heads above water.

This is a live question, and it deserves the

earnest consideration of all contractors' associations and architectural societies from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts.

No new or untried principle is involved. It is simply that of a definite quantity of WORK, for a definite amount of MONEY—in substance the owner says. "I want this quantity of work done. The drawings and specifications show you how this quantity of work is to be assembled or put together. Now, tell me, how much money will this COST? I want you to do the quantity of work called for—no more, no less."

At present the successful bidder often says, in effect, to an owner: "I will erect your building according to plans and specifications," but mentally he says: "I do not figure that it will take as much flooring, concrete, plastering or painting as my competitors think it will." Let me ask, is this proper or fair competition? There is only one individual who stands to gain anything under such imperfect methods, viz., the owner.

It may be stated that the quantity system is equally applicable to engineering works, such as railroad work, sewerage disposal schemes, canals, pumping stations, etc.

Before proceeding to a further consideration of this subject, I may be pardoned perhaps for expressing the opinion after having had over twenty years' intimate experience with the workings of the quantity system of estimating, and another twenty years in San Francisco (without any such system), that I know of nothing in connection with the work of the contractor that would be more beneficial than the adoption of some recognized method of estimating upon bills of quantities, and these would be equally valuable, whether sub-contracts were eventually let or not.

It is not the idea that we accept the meth-

ods of any particular country, the author hopes he is too much of an American citizen to suggest that, but where contractors in older communities favor a certain system to the exclusion of the very method we practice here, then, I suggest, we might well stop for a moment, and take notice of what is being done. For example, in the year 1909 a conference was held in Great Britain between the National Federation of Building Trade employers, the Institute of Builders and the London Master Builders' Association, and a resolution was adopted recommending contractors who were members of these powerful organizations to decline to bid in competition against each other, unless bills of quantities were supplied for their use at the owner's expense. A deputation from these contractors' organizations afterwards attended before the principal body of architects, who promised to further the aims of the contractors as far as was within their power, and to-day the quantity system is in full operation, not only in the case of private owners, but in all "principle" that it is impossible to obtain bids without accurate quantities.

There must be some good reason for all this—and I suggest that it is worth consideration by any body of men who are trying to elevate the building business to the honorable position which it is entitled to occupy, and to bring about such conditions as will cause owners to hold the competent contractor in higher esteem, and not regard him, as is too often the case now, with suspicion.

Now let us consider for a moment a few of the disadvantages of existing methods:

First—The time usually given for figuring is far "too short" for the accurate taking off of quantities, in addition to the pricing and figuring out of the many items. A bidder usually has contract work in progress, and other matters to be attended to during the daytime; other plans are to be figured by a certain time, and but little can be accomplished in the eight-hour working day, and so advantage must be taken of the night hours, sometimes all night, and even Sundays (I regret to say), and any other time. Only those who have worked under these conditions and over blue prints at night, hour after hour, taking off items, can appreciate the many difficulties, pitfalls and liability to error through figuring against time, after the real work of the business day is over. But the plans MUST be returned first thing in the morning, or the bid MUST be in by a certain hour the next day. Nothing but hurry—hurry—hurry—in not a few cases more information is necessary; something is not quite clear! The plans and specifications do not agree on some point—which is right? There is no time to find out; the only person who can enlighten you is asleep, perhaps, while the careful estimator is burning the midnight oil and wrestling with problems which can be entirely eliminated under a more modern system of estimating.

Again, the careful bidder who honestly tries to get in all the items, and figures to do the work as called for, is frequently beaten by a less competent bidder, who forgets something, or who, maybe, is willing to take a chance anyway in order to get the job. True, omissions in lists of materials are sometimes unavoidable, under existing methods, which unfortunately aim at "speed" rather than "accuracy."

It is, to say the least, disappointing to a careful bidder on a large job, to find his bid just above the lowest, and after the low man has signed up the contract, it develops that the "painting" or some such item was left out. This, however, could not occur with the quantity system.

This is no overdrawn picture, as I know from experience. The competent bidder who gets in all his items to-day is usually under a "disadvantage," unless he happens to be figuring against men of his own stamp. Meanwhile it would appear that the chances are in favor of the owner, most of the time, and it seems to be a case of "Heads, I win—tails, you lose." Surely there must be some remedy!

The existence of present conditions, whilst much to be regretted, is due to a blind continuance of early day custom. It is in no way up-to-date, or conducive to progress, or to that business success to which a bonafide contractor is entitled. It is entirely unsuited to modern construction and modern methods. The tallow candle years ago was a great invention, but how many of us would light our homes to-day by this method, and yet our estimating methods of to-day date from the same identical period as the "tallow candle." Other countries have long ago graduated from such primitive methods, and we are, in this respect, away behind the times. It seems to be almost inconceivable that shrewd business men are still willing to spend their time, all going over the same ground, figuring against each other on quantities, knowing all the time that they are all, save one (and sometimes even that one), simply wasting their time. By the adoption of some sensible system, all this quantity taking could be done by one person.

The great difference we find in bids arises, in my opinion, not so much in the prices or money values placed against the quantities, as it does from errors in the "quantities" themselves, the accurate preparation of which calls for special training and continuous concentration of mind, which the busy contractor of to-day can seldom find time to acquire.

Now we will investigate a bill of quantities, such as we are considering—what is it?—and how is it used?

First of all, it is a document, handed free of expense to each bidder, lithographed or similarly duplicated, in order that each bidder's copy may be exactly alike. It will contain everything which it is essential for a contractor to know when making up a figure, with a separate section for each trade, such as excavation, concrete, brickwork, and so

forth. A general summary is provided at the end of the bill in which is entered the "net" cost of each trade—this summary is footed up, the profit the bidder expects to make is added, plus the cost of the quantities, the result being, of course, the amount of the bid.

The methods of measurement must conform to the standards used by each individual trade, and through the bill, the greatest care is taken to have everything systematized. All cubic, square feet, lineal feet and numbers of items will be found all together under their respective heads. In this way, immediate reference may be made to any item required, even though the entire bill may contain hundreds of items, and so every item has its proper place—nothing is left to chance. Detail sketches also appear in the margins whenever necessary, and show a bidder at a glance what is required. These, as we know, are of more value to an estimator than long written descriptions one sometimes finds in specifications. The keynote of the quantity surveyor is "accuracy." In going through the drawings and specifications he has come across all those doubtful questions which always crop up when figuring under present methods. He will have taken them all up with the architect, and adjusted them, before the quantities are handed to bidders, so that everything is all plain sailing. Nothing is "near enough" for a quantity surveyor—he scrutinizes every part of the work closely, clears up any doubts, or anything capable of a double interpretation, and his work leaves no loopholes for either the owner, the contractor or the architect to take advantage of. The result is that it is seldom necessary for a bidder to ask questions of the architect when making up a figure. If he should wish to do so, probably he would be referred to the surveyor, who is familiar with every minute detail of the work. Further—and right here lies one of the greatest advantages of the quantity system—it is not necessary, except in a general way, for a bidder to study the drawings and specifications at all, and he certainly does not have to FIGURE THEM. He simply prices the bill of "quantities," and, in these days of hurry and bustle, this is as much as a contractor can be expected to do, FOR NOTHING. This enables the competent contractor (the one who has unit prices at his finger ends) to make up a bid for, say, a \$100,000 building, in a few hours, and he has the satisfaction of knowing, when the unit price is placed against each item, that nothing has been forgotten—in other words, he only contracts to furnish so much material and labor—and surely this is absolutely right in principle. Good reasons exist why the GENERAL contractor should have faith in his own judgment and accustom himself to price items in EVERY trade which goes to make up the building business. It is the only consistent method of estimating for anyone who claims to be a general contractor. Experience has taught most competent men that it "pays to do it." The mere getting together of figures

from sub-bidders, and footing up the totals of the lowest, is not estimating at all. That is mere schoolboy work. However, I am led to believe that this is now the exception among general contractors in San Francisco rather than the rule. The ideal contractor is the one who makes up his own estimates, and not he who is dependent, for any reason, upon sub-contractors, who thus become the real estimators. If every general contractor would keep a prime cost book of all trades, and quantities were supplied to him, he would soon be in a position to give a fairly close figure upon any sized structure, without first taking sub-bids, and this, I suggest, is the most consistent, satisfactory and profitable method to pursue when bidding upon work as a whole, but, of course, it requires care and experience.

Further, one of the greatest arguments in favor of letting contracts as a whole is, of course, the fact that a general contractor has the ability to figure all trades in his own office, and that he knows how to, and will, supervise the work of sub-contractors, if any. If architects can be assured of this, there will be much less segregation in the future.

In general practice I believe the accuracy of the bill of "quantities" should be guaranteed. Such a document might well be made the basis of the contract, equally with the drawings and specifications; if this were done, the chief cause of disputes between owner and contractor would be removed.

This, I submit, is entirely logical and right. A certain "quantity" of work for a certain sum of "MONEY," the owner to determine the former and the contractor to fix the latter—surely this is morally just and equitable.

It may be said—where are these competent surveyors to be found? and it would be a very natural inquiry, as it is no part of the duty of architects to prepare such quantities. In fact, the relation of the architect to the contractor should preclude him from having anything to do with furnishing quantities. This should be attended to by a disinterested specialist—the "quantity surveyor." In older countries, young men of education are now apprenticed to practicing surveyors, and it has become a recognized profession. Years ago these quantity surveyors frequently came from the ranks of the architects, others possessing the necessary education were possibly contractors, building superintendents or estimators. I have known contractors' representatives who commenced life in the workshop (who, after securing the advantages of special training), made experienced, and very competent quantity surveyors. There must be a beginning to everything, and doubtless there are many men in this country who, after some little training in the technique of this work, should make reliable quantity surveyors. The principal qualifications are—honesty of purpose, a knowledge of architecture and construction. The surveyor should be a neat draftsman, and have actual experience in con-

(Continued on page 489.)

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Editorial Comment

In the "North American" of Sunday appeared an article concerning the new surgery building being erected on the site of the Nurses' Home at the University of Pennsylvania. A picture of the new building,—which is to be five stories in height and of artistic and impressive design,—accompanied the article, which presented a number of interesting facts about the new structure.

One of the interesting facts wholly omitted from the article was the name of the architect who designed it. The practice of printing newspaper comment about notable buildings with omissions of the kind noted has become so common as to warrant a note of protest. By way of aggravating the offence in this particular case, credit is carefully given to the photographer from whose picture the cut of the building was made.

What would the editors of the "North American" think of an article celebrating the qualities of a noted painting or of a choice bit of sculpture which concealed all mention of the painter or of the sculptor while studiously awarding credit to the comparatively unimportant work of the man who photographed it? It may be that in the case under discussion the architect, actuated by a certain order of professional modesty, wished no reference made to his identity as the designer. We do not know that this is the case, nor do we know that it is not. In any event, we are inclined to regard the practice as bad technique to say the least. If a building may be regarded as worth an article, a display head and an illustration, it may be regarded as of sufficient note to carry the name of the designer whose genius made it possible. In a general way, we are most decidedly of the opinion that greater care should be exercised by newspaper editors to observe the amenities in publications of the kind. One of the plainest and most obvious of these is the obligation to mention the name of the architect.

* * *

New York City has 113 theatres with six more under construction.

* * *

At a recent convention of building managers held in the West considerable stress was laid by a majority of the speakers on the importance, when it comes to planning office buildings, of having associated with the architect, in an advisory capacity, a competent and experienced building manager. The arguments advanced to justify such an association were that, familiar by every day contact with such vital details of building efficiency as room arrangement, lighting, heating, corridor economy, elevator arrangement, space saving, and a host of lesser considerations important to success in renting and paying dividends on the capital invested, a

good building manager would be in a position to save the average architect from the blunders common to such buildings, insuring their adaptability from the very start and thus measurably increasing their chances for success in competition with other buildings of the same class.

"The Guide" can readily see the wisdom underlying these arguments and believes that the average architect would be glad to welcome assistance of the kind. Building management has grown within the past decade to the dignity of a profession in itself, a fact the significance of which architects of the better class have been among the first to recognize. No architect of assured position will hesitate for an instant to accept the advice and co-operation of a competent building manager in the planning of interior details vital to renting success. The mistake made by the average building manager, we take it, is a too-free criticism of the work of the architect based only too often on a most imperfect and misleading idea of the measure of responsibility chargeable to the designer of the building for its most obvious defects. Indeed, one of the reasons why, in our judgment, the average architect would welcome the co-operation of the building manager is that he would infinitely prefer the advice and suggestion of such a collaborator to the dictation and interference of an arbitrary and obstinate building owner.

* * *

Ten years ago a suggestion to limit the height of buildings would have occasioned a storm of protest. To-day the subject is engaging the interest of intelligent opinion all over the country. Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.

* * *

The opening of a new million dollar pier at Atlantic City on Saturday was scarcely noticed in the Philadelphia newspapers. They do these things better in New York, in which city an occurrence of equal importance would have been celebrated with pages of laudatory text and illustration.

* * *

Conspicuous among the many worthy things accomplished under Mayor Blankenburg's administration must be set down the work of the Fire Prevention Commission, under the leadership of Mr. Powell Evans. This body, made up of public-spirited men of affairs, has accomplished and is accomplishing a distinctly notable work in the field of fire-prevention and the conservation of human life and property. Mr. Evans, who has been the guiding spirit and directing force in this great work, has long been an intelligent enthusiast in the subject and deserves the grateful thanks of an appreciative community for the skill, zeal and information with which

he has prosecuted its work as chairman. As a man of important private interests Mr. Evans sets an inspiring example of disinterested devotion to civic duty in accepting the responsibilities that are his as head of this commission. Philadelphia is fortunate, indeed, in being able to command the services of men of the Evans type in emergencies of the kind.

* * *

Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, has amply justified the confidence of the business interests of the State in his official probity and intelligence by his action in dealing with bills designed to hamper and impede "big business." He has, incidentally, saved to the State millions of dollars by his rigid adherence to a program of economy in State appropriations. It is high time the fact dawned upon some of the more malignant critics of the Governor that in John K. Tener the State of Pennsylvania has gotten hold of a pretty big and wholesome type of executive. As a supporter of the Governor from the beginning, the editor of "The Guide" is not a little pleased to be able to pen this deserved tribute to one of the ablest executives Pennsylvania has ever had at Harrisburg.

A. PLEA FOR A BETTER SYSTEM OF ESTIMATING AMONG BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

(Continued from page 487)

ducting building operations. He should possess the ability to readily detect discrepancies or conditions, which might give rise to misunderstandings during construction, and last, but not least, the necessary mentality to act disinterestedly. He must do what is "right" in measuring, as between the contractor and owner. The usual custom is for the architect to furnish the quantity surveyor with a set of the drawings, and a draft specification, and the latter then commences work in his own offices. During this period the architect and surveyor are in frequent consultation, to the end that all uncertainties are cleared up and adjusted upon the drawings and specifications; in short, no effort is spared to obtain perfect clearness and accuracy before bidders commence to figure.

Such uncertainties are bound to crop up; they are unavoidable. They, nevertheless, perplex the contractor when he is figuring, and his foreman on the job, and create unnecessary trouble, and sometimes bitter disputes, and then in such cases, "one of the parties" to the contract is usually—a loser.

Now that we have briefly considered the qualifications of a quantity surveyor, let us take note of what the preparation of a bill of quantities involves. During the last forty years it may well be said that it has been brought to a mathematical science, and yet it is really surprising what a vague idea exists concerning the methods, objects and uses of the "quantity system." The fact remains, however, that where the system has been adopted, responsible contractors refuse to figure without it. Some day that will be

the attitude of contractors in this country—when they fully realize the folly of wasting their time and money in competing against each other on "quantities," as well as on prices. But to return—three distinct processes are involved, and each process calls for different operations.

First—"Taking off" and entering every item (or "dimension," as it is called) upon the dimension sheets. This is always done in exactly the same order; in every building, no dimension, however small, is omitted—no guess-work of any kind is permitted. The exact location in the building of every dimension taken, is carefully noted, and every figure or note taken is carefully preserved for future reference.

It is impossible to illustrate here the work in detail involved in taking off each trade, but the following may serve to show the general idea. Let us follow a surveyor for a moment, in taking off his dimensions for a few items of—we will say—common brick-work. He always commences taking dimensions at the same point on each floor plan, every length of wall from one angle to the next is measured separately and the dimensions entered in "waste," as it is termed; we will assume it takes say fourteen dimensions to go clear around a building—these fourteen dimensions and their locations are permanently recorded, footed up, and the total lineal feet is then placed immediately below this, and a line drawn across the column to separate it from the next item. The dimension is squared, i. e., the number of square feet these figures represent is figured out, and opposite to the total we find a description thus—for example 21" wall of standard common brick work laid up with lime, mortar and Portland cement gauged three to one, pointed with flat joints one side for white-wash and raked out the other side for cementing.

In good practice it might be best to give the number of square feet superficial of wall, and give the thickness. The same method is adopted with each story, with its varying thicknesses of walls, every dimension being entered in precisely the same order with its particular location noted.

Then we come to deduction of openings, those with inside and outside reveals (as in the case of box frame windows) are taken separately, door openings the same, those of one size, and thickness of wall, are "timed," as we say, and entered in the dimension column—so—DDt. 9-3' 9"x7'0" 13" outside wall "fifth floor."

Then should follow an item, "extra labor" to so many 8" common brick segment arches in say three half brick rowlocks to 4' 6" openings with 3" rise in 8" wall include for cutting skewbacks, etc., and, and for wood turning piece and setting and striking. In case richer mortar was specified for arches, it would be so stated, and the proportions.

When rough cutting to brickwork is required, every square foot of it would be measured. Brickwork in footings or foundations

or walls below ground, or at unusual heights, should be all segregated and given separately with full descriptions.

Such items as the following are then taken by the square yard or square foot, viz., selected common brick facing. If joints are struck and cut (as face work) it is taken as a separate item, as should be the case with any portions that are to be pointed with special, or colored mortar. Cementing by the square yard if on ordinary plain surfaces, but if in widths of 12" or under, then this is separated and taken by lineal foot—should this work occur on circular surfaces, it would be so described, kept separate, and the radius given. Lineal dimensions are taken of all rough sprays and chamfers, flues, pointing to flashings, projecting courses, with the number of mitres, splays, or stops in same, brick sills, with the returns are numbered, if any. The labor of forming quoins, square or splayed, and (in certain cases) the lineal feet of plumbing angles and reveals might be taken, also leveling up for joists, bond iron, and the like. The foregoing applies to common brickwork as before stated. Now, where "face" brick are used, the entire surface of such facing is measured by the square foot, including reveals and soffits (but openings deducted), the kind of mortar and the labor of pointing being given. Here would be taken such items as face arches. Fair cutting by the square foot on same principle as mentioned for common brickwork. Then come lineal feet of each course, of which figures sketches should appear. Raking mouldings or belts separate, then follow the number of external, internal, raking, skew or other mitres, also square ends, etc. (if any). All other lineal feet items follow in their proper order, and then in a similar way, concluding with "numbered" items which would be described and (if necessary) sketched in the margin. I am aware that this is but a very elementary illustration of the detailed method of taking off—but the principle applies throughout every department, in every trade from the excavator to the painter, but it would be too great an undertaking to go fully into details here, in each case.

Surveyors' quantities are usually measured "nett," and is so stated in the preamble of the bill—upon the understanding that the unit price for each item is to be made, by the contractor, to cover trade customs, etc., which differ in each locality.

The before mentioned dimension sheets are usually checked over with the drawings by a second person, and then all totals are "abstracted"—that is to say, they are transferred to abstract sheets, under separate headings. In this way many similar items of the same value are collected together and footed up, and checked. This reduces the number of items which appear eventually in the finished bill, which is written direct from those abstract sheets, and any further sketches or descriptions necessary for the bidder to thoroughly understand what is required, are then finally added. When completed, a sufficient

Even old houses are easy to rent if they are wired for Electricity. All newly-built houses are wired at the present time, even the two-story ones; but if you want to rent an unwired house which is otherwise desirable, we will arrange to have the wiring done for you on an easy-payment basis.

Don't buy or rent a house unless it is wired and equipped for Electric Light!



number of copies of these bills are lithographed or similarly duplicated, and a copy is sent by the surveyor to the list of prospective bidders, whose names and addresses have been previously furnished him by the architect.

Some of the advantages of the quantity system of estimating to the contractor are as follows, viz.:

1. Saving of time and money.
2. Greater precision in measuring.
3. No uncertainty as to interpretation of plans or specifications (the quantities should govern).
4. No visits to the architects office when figuring, for explanations or otherwise.
5. No other work is contracted for except the "quantity" set forth in the quantities.
6. The contractor, if he so desires, can check up the quantities before signing a contract. In an American system of estimating the quantities should, I think, form part of the contract.
7. No bidder can inadvertently leave out anything, and so in this way arrive at too low a figure.
8. Not having to spend time taking out his "quantities," the contractor has time to attend to more profitable business.
9. Systematically arranged bills of quantities duly priced (whether work has been secured or not) form excellent data for making future estimates.

Before any universal American system could be put into operation it would be necessary:

First: That a committee of representative contractors, from each trade, be selected to standardize a method of measurement to be universally followed by all mechanics, contractors and architects.

Second: That competent men, mutually satisfactory to contractors and architects, be

retained in such numbers as the volume of work may demand. These men, or "quantity surveyors," could be placed under bond, covering their competency and integrity, until same have been assured. Such appointments to be permanent, except for cause. The compensation of these surveyors to be fixed at a certain percentage upon the total of each estimate. Each bidder, of course, adding this amount to his bid.

Third: I suggest, also, that a law be passed that a bill of quantities be furnished (free of expense to bidders) upon all State and public buildings. I advocated this as far back as the year 1893, and it may interest you to know that such a law is actually in effect in the State of Pennsylvania, and has been since 1895. It does not, however, go quite far enough, as the quantities furnished have no guarantee as to their accuracy. Quantity question is attracting much attention at the present moment among contractors in Boston, New York and other cities, and I may mention, perhaps, that I am now formulating a program to bring this quantity question to the attention of every Building Contractors' Association and every Architects' Society in this country.

Fourth: In connection with the quantity system, I still advocate (as I did in a brochure on arbitration which I published in 1894) the creation of a "Technical" tribunal, or court of arbitration where nothing but building suits and disputes should be determined and adjusted. Such court to be presided over by a specially selected judge and at least two other men of practical experience in the actual construction of buildings, in estimating the value of builders' work, and familiar with trade methods, terms, processes and customs. I maintain that such technical matters as building construction, values, etc., should NOT be decided solely by technical law, or by laymen alone, however skilled in other ways, and notwithstanding the custom of calling expert witnesses before them. I consider that it would be an advantage to disputants if the bench had a first hand practical knowledge of building construction and methods, such as I have indicated, and where technical disputes might be determined in a few days, once and for all, and without delays which only tire the contractor out and thereby bring him to a settlement more or less unjust, from a "practical" standpoint.

I am hoping to shortly see a committee appointed in every building employers' organization in this country, to take up and seriously consider such matters as I have touched upon this evening. Nothing in my judgment will tend to elevate the building business, and to promote a feeling of mutual confidence and respect between the contractor and owner, more than the quantity system of estimating, and which, as I think I have shown, aims at absolutely square dealing between the man who pays for the structure and the man who builds it.

Gentlemen, I fear I have kept you too long—but I hope there will be a full discus-

sion of the subject. In what I have said, believe me, it is prompted SOLELY by practical experience and a sincere desire to see better estimating methods adopted.

In conclusion, during a recent trip East and to Europe, it was my privilege, through your courteous secretary, to be kept in touch with the progress recently being made by this organization, and I wish to extend to your president, directors and members my sincere congratulations upon the progressive methods you have so far adopted, and to tender you all my best wishes for continued success.

I would like to add, as President Wilson is reported to have put it recently, that "nothing is done to-day as it was done twenty years ago." THAT is the essential fact—I read somewhere the other day that this age we are living in to-day is a NEW age, an age in which everybody all over the world is doing new things, interesting, important, wonderful, new devices, new methods, new machines, to make new products, new proofs of the power of the human mind to conceive and to control, and the human hand to construct instruments, with which to conquer the forces of nature, and bring them to the surface of humanity—these are the characteristics of the age we live in. Never have the creative forces of mankind moved so fast as in the lifetime of us who are now on earth. Never before have there been so many people in the world eager to know what the world is doing, and HOW it is doing it. Gentlemen, I thank you.

HOW TO MAKE BLUE PRINTS.

Although it seldom becomes necessary to make additional prints from a blue print, it is possible to do so provided the original print first is converted into one in which the lines are black and the background white. The operation to change the color is neither difficult nor does it require a great amount of time. It is merely necessary that the print be immersed in a solution formed of one-quarter ounce of ordinary borax dissolved in six ounces of cold water. When the print has blackened, it should be removed and washed thoroughly and placed in a solution composed of one-quarter ounce of gallic acid, one quarter ounce of tannic acid and eight ounces of cold water. This will intensify the color and make the print permanent.

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute

Do It Now.

Find your duty and begin it

Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going

To be "a going to be," and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

Do It Now.

No one suffers from a mean disposition like the fellow who has one.

You can't hire loyalty; you have got to deserve it.—Ex.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**A record attendance of 1,500 delegates and guests was registered at the recent thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers, held in Philadelphia. The new officers are: President, Chris. Irving, Denver, Colo.; vice-president, S. Louis Barnes; treasurer, William McCoach, Philadelphia. President Irving's appointment of Archie J. Davis, of Denver, as secretary, was confirmed by the convention. It was voted to hold the 1914 convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

**Officers were elected as follows at the nineteenth annual convention of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters of the State of New York, held at Syracuse. President William H. Curtin, Brooklyn; vice-president, Frank Leavery, Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, William H. McKiever, New York. Board of Directors: Samuel Wright, Buffalo; Edward F. Joy, Syracuse; William J. Olvany, New York; Edward Towe, Rochester; N. Loring Danforth, Buffalo; sergeant-at-arms, William Scollay, Brooklyn; recording secretary, H. B. Gomers. Following the convention the visiting members were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Onondaga.

**Pittsburgh building operations in June totaled \$3,750,072 for 343 permits. This is a gain of \$1,200,000 over May, 1913. For the first six months of this year the total is \$9,271,016. The total for the entire year of 1912 was only \$11,622,243, which is evident that this year is going to make a big gain over 1912. One of the features in general construction work in this district this year is the large number of houses being built by coal-mining concerns.

**The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Pennsylvania held a very successful monthly directors' meeting recently at Oil City, Pa. Among the officers and directors present were President, Frank E. Lilo, Oakdale, Pa.; first vice-president, J. E. Holbein, Evans City, Pa.; second vice-president, C. P. Mayer, Bridgeville, Pa.; secretary, H. V. S. Lord, Pittsburgh; directors, W. K. Borland, Oil City; George N. Glass, Pittsburgh; R. S. Cornelius, Butler; Edwin M. Hill, Pittsburgh, and G. P. Textor, of Wilkinsburg. Carl Van der Voort, secretary of the Pittsburgh Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was also there. Invitations were sent out to fifty or more retailers in Northern Pennsylvania and a number of concerns were represented from Erie, Oil City, Franklin and other towns. Several of these joined the association after the meeting. The policy of the directors of the association will be in the future to hold its month-

ly directors' meeting at different towns throughout western Pennsylvania instead of having all of them at Pittsburgh. This gives many retailers who have dropped out of the association a chance to have the directors' meeting in their own town and the resultant good in the increase of membership is going to be very flattering, according to President Frank E. Lilo, who is working very hard for the success of the association this year.

**At the eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, the following officers were elected: President, Thomas B. Cryer, Newark; vice-president, Joel S. Bryce, Asbury Park; treasurer, Harry Geiser, Newark. Board of Directors (for three years): Edward B. Denny, Newark, and David H. Moore, Atlantic City; sergeant-at-arms, George F. Kappel, Camden.

**Joshua Oldham & Sons, saw manufacturers, have decided to establish their executive offices in the Engineering Building, 114-118 Liberty street, New York City. Heretofore the headquarters of the company have been at the plant, 112 Twenty-sixth street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Joshua Oldham & Sons have made rapid progress in their business in the past year and the young men now at the head of the company, the sons of Mr. Joshua Oldham, the founder of the business, have demonstrated their ability, and the affairs of the company are now in better shape than ever before in its history. The company has for years maintained branches in Seattle, Portland, New Orleans and Boston. Recently they created the position of southern representative, which was given to Lewis Doster, the popular secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and headquarters for him were established in Cincinnati. The company manufactures every description of saws and machine knives.

**Under the direction of Architect Edward H. Bennett, of the Brooklyn Committee on City Plan and Edward M. Bassett and Frederic B. Pratt, of the Committee of Ten, several architects are now at work on drawings showing in perspective the details of the plans for the location of the new Kings County courthouse and municipal building as proposed in the report of the Pratt committee.

**In order to protect the valuable records of the Government from danger by fire Congress has made an appropriation for the installation of a modern system of auxiliary fire protection for three of the largest buildings occupied by the Department of the Interior in the city of Washington. A committee has

been appointed to investigate the relative merits of systems adaptable to the buildings of the department and to prepare plans and specifications. All communications regarding the subject should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

**The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association, composed of a large number of the retail lumbermen of Pennsylvania, held a two days' mid-summer convention at Atlantic City, N. J., July 9 and 10, at the Hotel Dennis. About seventy members were in attendance. The sessions were presided over by President J. J. Millesen, the delegates being welcomed by Mayor Riddle, and was responded to by F. S. Pyfer. Among the matters discussed were unfair cancellations by retailers on a declining market, which called forth quite a spirited discussion. The subject was broached by R. B. Rayner, of Rayner & Parker. As a result of the discussion a resolution to set the time for immediate and prompt delivery was voted down as being wholly within the province of the wholesaler. The general sentiment of those present seemed to be that cancellations because of changing prices were unfair and were disapproved.

The Lumbermen's Exchange of Scranton, with a membership of nine, was admitted to membership in the association as a subordinate body. Other matters of general interest were discussed and acted upon.

**Edward M. Adelson announces that he has succeeded Adelson & Feinberg and will continue the business as architect and engineer at the same address, 1776 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.

**T. Harry Huddleston, manager of the Philadelphia branch of the American Radiator Company, who died at his home in Ardmore, recently, of typhoid fever, was 35 years old and had been manager of the Philadelphia branch since 1907. Mr. Huddleston was a relative of Grover Cleveland and was a resident of the White House during part of President Cleveland's administration. He leaves a widow and one son. He is succeeded as manager of the Philadelphia office by W. H. Emory, who has been connected with this office for several years. W. A. Bland has been appointed assistant manager.

**Norman Ker Company announces that it has opened offices at 1123 Broadway, New York City. It was organized in March, and specializes in general contracting work and interior finishing. Norman Ker is the president and Hugh S. Roberts, secretary and treasurer.

**Ostrander Fire Brick Company, of 417 West Fourteenth street, Manhattan, is contemplating the reconstruction of its plant at Ostrander, N. J. An electric power station will be installed. The company manufactures front and specialty brick. Its New York agent is Harry A. Mohr.

**Building material interests in general, and hollow tile and reinforced concrete floor companies in particular, will be interested in a test of the fire resisting qualities of rein-

forced concrete and hollow tile floor construction that is to be held under the direction of Harold Perrine, a professor at Columbia University, at the proving station, Norman avenue and Moitor street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 30, at which representatives of the Building Code Committee, engineers from the Bureau of Buildings, consulting engineers and architects of note, as well as a representative of Mayor Gaynor, who must sign or veto the building code now in course or revision, will be present.

Albert Oliver, of 101 Park avenue, is erecting at his own expense on the grounds, according to the requirements of the building code, an enclosed structure over which is a strip of flooring built of materials bought in the open market, part of which will be of hollow terra cotta tile and part of material shown in the accompanying cut. It probably will be the first test of the kind in this city showing the relative merits of the two systems, and doubtless will have an important bearing upon the requirements of the flooring section of the new code.

**The Green Engineering Company, of Chicago, manufacturer of mechanical stokers and pneumatic ash-handling systems, has established an Eastern sales office at 50 Church street, Manhattan, in charge of Mr. Albert G. Burke, Jr.

**Many of the large cities of the country show decreases in plans filed for new buildings in June. Philadelphia, the third city, gains 8 per cent. and Pittsburgh, the fourth city in June building, gained 238 per cent. Los Angeles, fifth in rank in June, lost 30.6 per cent. Of the other cities showing loss, Boston with 4 per cent. decline, Milwaukee with 53.5 per cent. and San Francisco with 18.4 per cent. and St. Louis with 13.7 per cent., are notable. In the list of cities showing gains are Cincinnati, 94 per cent.; Cleveland, 8 per cent.; Minneapolis, 36 per cent.; Rochester, 15.4 per cent.; San Diego, 52 per cent., and St. Paul, 12.8 per cent. In all, fifty-eight cities reporting to Bradstreet's show gains over June a year ago, while sixty-seven show decreases.

**John D. Crimmins, for more than forty years a builder in New York City, says he can see a great menace in permitting buildings to go to unlimited heights:

"I have seen this menace for some time and have spoken of it," he says, in a letter to Chairman Bassett, of the Heights of Buildings Commission. "It is the active cause of congestion of population. Deprivation of light and air comes under the head of unsanitary conditions.

"Then, again, it is a reflection upon our property situation. Instead of utilizing locations that are available a few hundred yards east or west of the congested district, the population is concentrated, and a condition detrimental to the city's welfare is created by opposing the wider distribution of building and consequent municipal benefit through taxation.

"There are many other features which probably will be presented by others opposed to this unlimited building. But I believe that

we should consider the welfare of all concerned—for what concerns the majority should be the purpose of legislation—and not the individual instances who would favor the unlimited height of buildings."

**No conclusion has been reached in regard to the new New York Court House plans, and Borough President McAneny has begun to speak of a modification of the site. The opinion is growing that nothing will be done until new legislation is obtained from Albany.

**The Graves Engineering Company has been incorporated at \$100,000 by Carleton A. Graves, of 360 Pearl street, Brooklyn; Charles N. Jones, of 35 Pine street, and Frank Berwin, of the Colonial Hotel, to conduct a mechanical and civil engineering business in Manhattan. The attorney is R. L. Moffett, 52 William street.

**The Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, has completed its revision of the Building Code and will submit the draft to the board at the next regular meeting. In the preparation of the code the aldermanic committee had the advice and assistance of an advisory committee composed of the following named experts: Ernest Flagg, Audley Clarke, M. J. Horan, A. L. A. Himmelwright, A. J. Thomas, John Sheehan, Lawrence Veiller, J. I. Whiskeman, J. F. Meehan, G. B. Ford, R. D. Kohn, Owen Brainard, William Emerson, C. W. Stoughton, Lionel Moses, D. E. Waid, Julius Franke, F. D. Pell, Dudley McGrath, W. P. Bannister, B. D. Traitell, William Crawford, Lewis Harding, C. C. Norman, E. W. Stern, H. W. Hodge, S. J. T. Stewart, Prof. I. H. Woolson, Robert Chrystie, F. E. Conover, Oscar Lowenson, G. H. Morris, C. Schubert, J. J. Murphy, R. P. Miller, P. J. Carlin, J. A. Henderson, J. J. Moore, John Seaton, Chief Guerin, of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien.

**The Lawrence Portland Cement Company has orders for approximately a half million barrels of Dragon for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which is reconstructing its Communipaw terminal, building new rolling stock barns and store houses, shops, etc., intermediate terminals and stations, between Bound Brook and New York. Inasmuch as the contractors are desirous of getting all the concrete work done before cold weather sets in, the Lawrence mills have been running heavily to keep up with deliveries on this and other orders.

**The Armory Commissioners awarded the contract for the erection of the exterior walls of the new armory for the Eighth Regiment, at Kingsbridge road and Jerome avenue, to the Marble Arch Company, Broadway and 216th street, and Connors Brothers, 17 West Forty-second street, associated, New York City. Their joint bid of \$471,000 was the lowest submitted by eight contractors, and is \$29,000 under the amount estimated the building would cost. This contract is for enclosing the steel frame and finishing the interior walls, such as plastering and trimming. The steel work was done by the Owego Bridge Company, of Owego, N. Y., at \$537,000; and Patrizio &

Hendrickson, Inc., 340 East Twenty-seventh street, had the foundation contract. The architects are Pilcher & Tachau, of 109 Lexington avenue.

**The George A. Fuller Company received the general contract to erect the new sixteen-story printing and manufacturing building at 87-93 White street, 42-46 Franklin street and 76-80 Lafayette street, New York City, for the Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Company, of 497 Pearl street. Plans are by A. W. Austin, 46 West Twenty-fourth street, and Nygren, Tenney & Ohmes, 101 Park avenue, will be the steam engineers. The cost is estimated at \$2,000,000.

PEBBLES.

Some people seem to have a craze for importing things. What's to be said of the wealthy woman now importing for the pavement of her summer arbor and passageway small oval-shaped pebbles, black, brown and white? They are for a mosaic which is to be bedded in cement and bordered with white marble. A short while ago these interesting reminders of the glacial period were brought to this city for the decorations of the vaulting of a local church of considerable prominence. We are now told of an architect who proposes to import flint for the building of a terrace wall and that for the roofing of a pergola, brilliant red tiles will be required, innocent of any machine shaping or molding and made by hand. The needed tiles are the color of sealing wax, that familiar material in which the impression of the recording officer is imbedded. The red is also popularized in many lands as recalling the uniform of Tommy Atkins.

Some time ago, the readers of the Sunday morning papers were interested to learn of other uses for pebbles. "Stain Glass Window of Pebbles," ran the caption. Doubtless the story received from the patient reader a smile and a mental calculation of the duty evaded or paid, because the windows had been shipped to Europe and back again after the pilgrimage to exciting galleries and calm week-end shows. This is very interesting and stimulating, illustrating as it does the breadth of the designer's enterprise and the length of his reach.

Still, are there no pebbles of this description in America? Do we not recall the pebbles of the north shore of Long Island? Is it possible that with all our wealth in minerals, copper, gold and silver 90 per cent. pure, marble at times veined as delicately as the wings of a butterfly, semi-precious stones without number, we must continue to pay John Bull annually half a million dollars for flint and bring to these shores the pebbles of Italy, the like of which are to be found within the great motherly bosom of many a State by those who search broadly and thoroughly enough? Is not this craze for importing overdone? Are we forever to be led or governed in our selection by big local corporations who have goods to sell? Can we not search for ourselves? This is a question alike for property owner and architect.

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
H. H. Storey Co., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Boilers and Engines.

Frank Toomey, Inc., 127 N. 3rd St., Phila.

Boilers and Radiators.

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie ave. and Sepviva st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ransstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

William B. Southern,
N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce sts., Phila.

Commercial Service Co.

1711 Sansom St., Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Coverings.

Davis & Nahikian, 1338 Walnut st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnishers and Decorators.

Duncan & Duncan, Inc.,
1724 Chestnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co.,
Erie Ave. and Sepviva St., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardware and Tools.

Sees & Faber Co., 2008 N. Front st., Phila.

Hardwood Floors.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Hose and Fire Extinguishers

Chas. Bond Co., 520 Arch st., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.

Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).

W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Lighting Fixtures.

Staman & Dickey Co., 30 S. 16th st., Phila.

Metal Ceilings.

The Sagendorph Co.,
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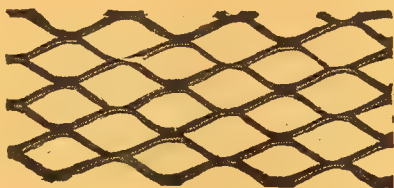
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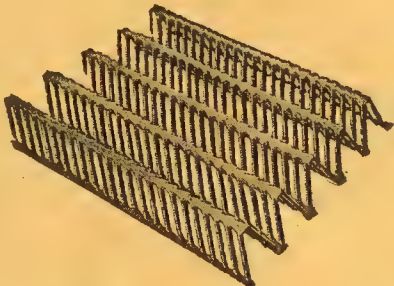
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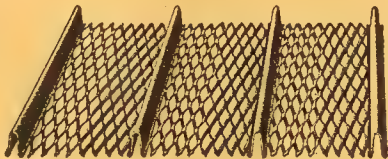


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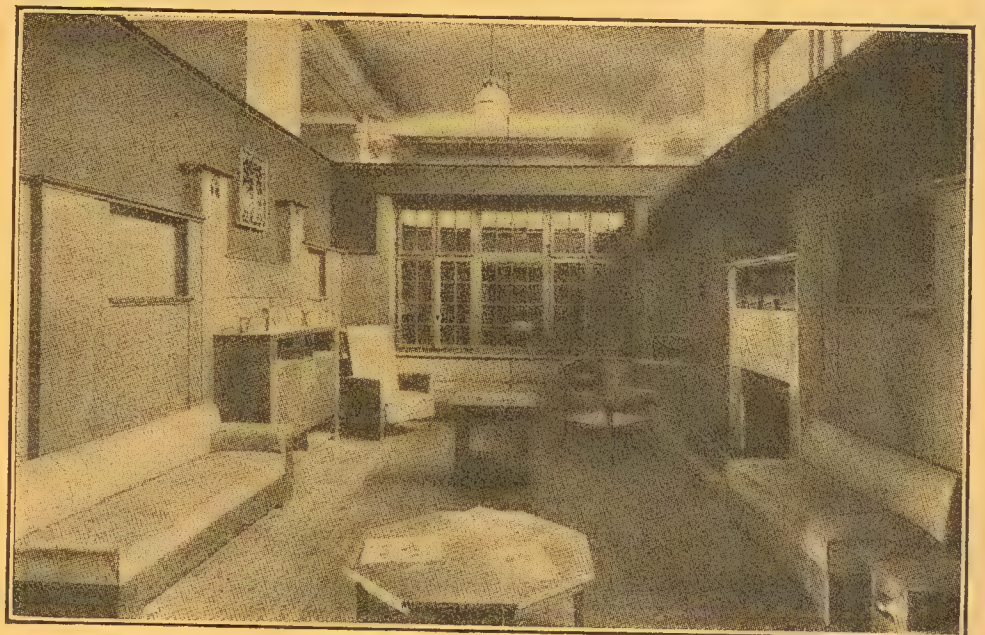
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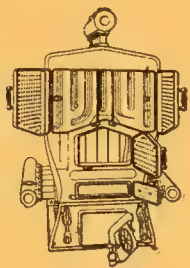
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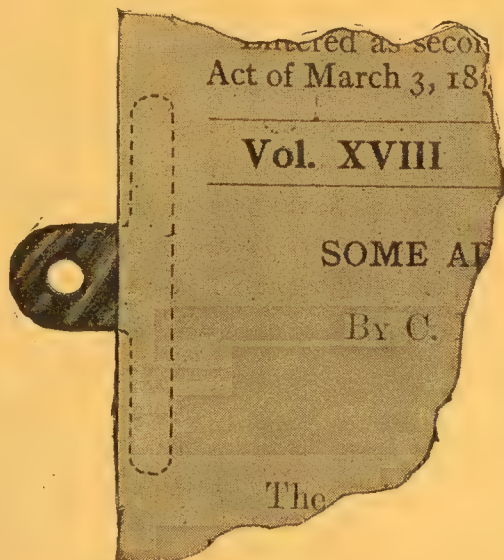
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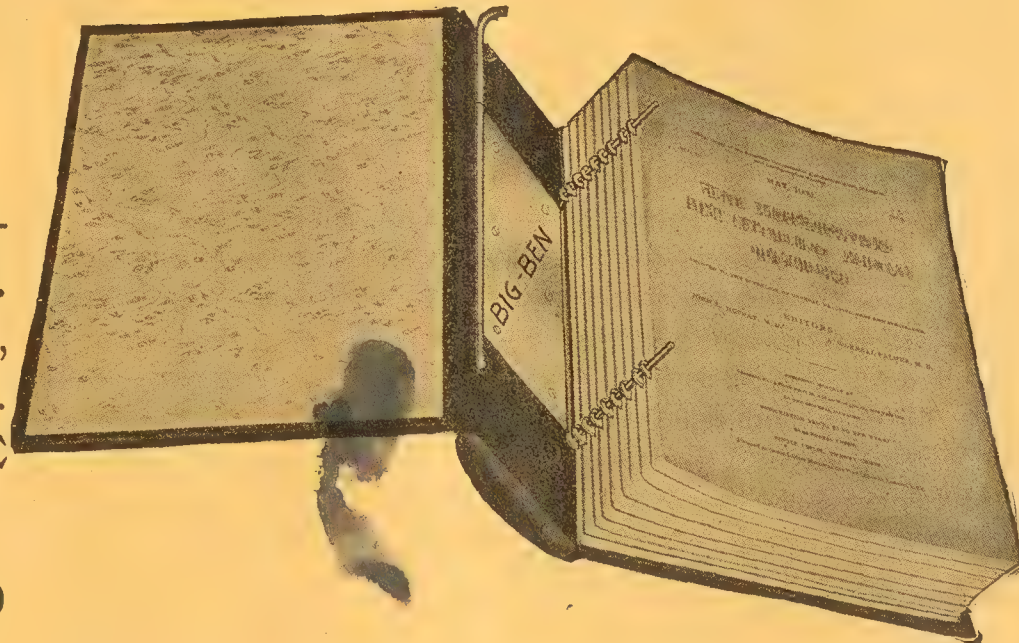
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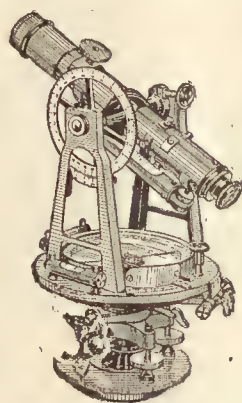
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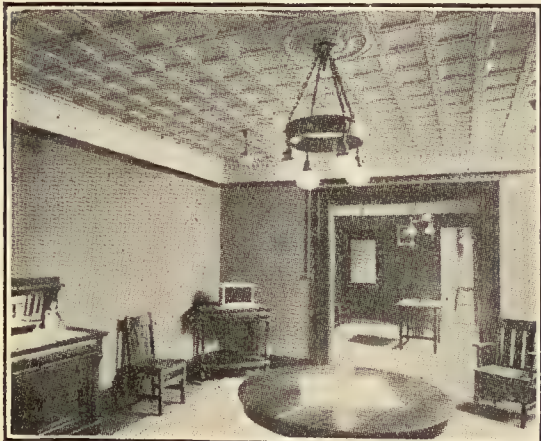


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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Residence and Garage, Drexel Hill, Pa. Architect, E. Bowden, Drexel Hill, Pa. Owner, Fred Necker, Drexel Hill, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due July 30th. E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street, is figuring.

Residence, Moylan, Pa. Architect, Private plans. Owner, F. V. Warren, 312 North Thirty-seventh street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 22x56 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking bids due August 1st. E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street, is figuring.

School, Lindenwold, N. J. Architect, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, one story, 33x86 feet, slate roof, metal ceiling, steam heat. Owners taking bids due July 30th. The following are figuring: Fred Lange, Audubon, N. J.; William Congezer, Haddon Heights, N. J.; W. R. Titus, Glassboro, N. J.; Von Leer & Peterson, Glassboro; D. E. Boyer & Co., Camden, N. J.; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; H. Dalheber, Laurel Springs, N. J.

Factory, Randolph and Vine streets. Architect, M. Ward Easby, Crozier Building. Owners, William Boolkel & Company, 518 Vine street. Brick, four stories, 22x125 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids.

Mission Building, 1019 Locust street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, Inasmuch Mission, care of G. A. Tyler on premises. Brick and concrete, four stories, 82x90 feet, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Revised plans in progress.

Club House, 3619 and 3621 Locust street, \$35,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owners, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, care McManus, 17 South Sixteenth street. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x97 feet, slate roof (steam heat and electric light reserved), hardwood floor. Architect taking bids due August 5th. The following are figuring: Stacy Reeves Sons, 2011 Market street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; W.

C. Wright, 22 Harvey street, Germantown; A. H. Williams & Sons, 419 Locust street; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building.

Residence, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, John B. Townsend, 1805 Delancey street. Stone, two and one-half stories, tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due August 4th. The following are figuring: W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; John Duncan, 908 Walnut street; J. C. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building.

Church, Parkesburg, Pa. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Baptist Church, Parkesburg, Pa. Brick, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric light. Owners have received bids.

Store and Office Building, Salem, N. J., \$25,000. Architect, A. W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, G. M. & W. H. Andrews, Salem, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, Vapor vacuum heat. Contract awarded to Barclay White Company, Perry Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Frazier, Pa. Owner, William B. Bodine, Frazier, Pa. Architect, Edward Paxson, 729 Walnut street. Stone, two stories, 32x27 feet, wing 16x25 feet, shingle roof, oak floors. Architect taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: D. S. Sullivan, West Chester, and W. Moore, Downingtown, Pa.

Picture Theatre, Second and Poplar streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 105x200 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

School, Collingdale, Pa., \$20,000. Architects (Assoc.) Blite & Rechards, 608 Chestnut street. Owner, School Board, care of W. H. Millbourne, secretary, Collingdale, Pa. Stone, two stories, 40x70 feet, slag roof, Plemun system of heating. Revised plans in progress.

Church, Sixty-first and Catharine streets. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon

Building. Owner, Sayer Memorial M. E. Church. Stone, one and two stories, 72x117 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric light, waterproofing. Architect taking bids due July 30. The following are figuring: Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. L. Hoover, 1023 Cherry street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.

Hospital, Scranton, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Owner, St. Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 150x162 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal ceilings, concrete and Hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Architect taking bids due August 4th. The following are figuring: Peter Stipp, Beland Bros., J. D. Woolsey & Company, F. E. Sykes & Company, N. J. Ruddy & L. T. Stipp, all of Scranton.

Chapter House, Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. Architect, Lester Kintzing, 7 West Forty-second street, New York. Owner, Delta Upsilon, care of J. A. Abrams, 1420 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 20x68 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners have received bids.

Church, Gulph Mills, Pa. Architects, Geo. Nattress & Sons, Twelfth and Walnut streets. Owner, Episcopal Church of Gulph Mills, Pa. Stone, one story, 40x75 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Mill (add.), New Hope, Pa. Architect, F. R. Parker, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Universal Paper Bag Company, New Hope, Pa. Brick, one story, 60x300 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids. F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street, is figuring.

Stable, Ninth and York street. Architects, Koelle Speth & Company, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owner, Charles A. Keenan, Eighth and York streets. Brick, one story, 72x137 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking sub-bids. Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building, is figuring.

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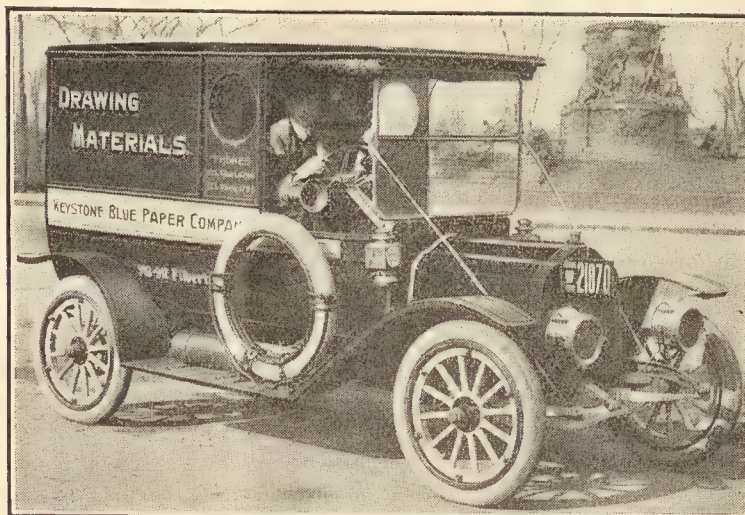
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Parrish House, Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, St. Michael's Greek Catholic Church, care of Rev. Vasil Hynal, 451 North Ninth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x55 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects have received revised bids.

Moving Picture Theatre (add.), Second and Noble streets. Architect, A. E. Westover, Keith Building. Owner, O. S. Wilkison, on premises. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric light (heat reserved). Architect has received bids.

Picture Theatre, Juniper and Market streets. Architect, W. H. Hoffman Company, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 54x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

Laboratory, Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road. Architects, Ballinger & Perret, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Harrison Bros. Company on premises. Brick and concrete, two stories, slag roof, electric light. Architects taking bids due July 31st. The following are figuring: Cramp Company, Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; W. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

School (add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, stone, terra cotta and steel, fireproofing, three stories, marble, waterproofing, concrete, fireproofing. Owners taking bids due July 31st, 8 P. M. The following are figuring: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street, Philadelphia; Edward L. Bader, Samuel Headley, W. S. Beaumont, John Ingersoll, John Nesbitt, of Atlantic City.

Church, Cheltenham, Pa. Architect, A. A. Ritcher, Reading, Pa. Owner, First Presbyterian Church of Cheltenham, care of Rev. T. J. Gray. Stone, one and two stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Court House (Completion), Media, Pa. Architects, Brazer & Robb, New York. Owner, Delaware County Court House, Media, Pa. Consists of completion of interior, plastering, painting, metal lath, furnishing, heating, plumbing, hardware, electrical fixtures and interior woodwork. Architects have received bids.

Church and Sunday School, Vineland, N. J., \$60,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church of Vineland, N. J., care of G. John Schramm, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one

and two stories, 80x110 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved). Owners taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1624 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1614 Sansom street; James Pasquale, Vineland, N. J.; C. M. Schiabile, Vineland, N. J.; C. A. Norton, Holly Beach, N. J.

Garage, Forty-seventh and Market streets. Architect and engineer, W. J. Serrill, Broad and Arch streets. Owners, United Gas Improvement Company, Broad and Arch streets. Brick, one story, 52x84 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids due August 4. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; William Steele & Sons, Sixteenth and Arch streets.

Farm Buildings and Dairy, Newton Square, Pa. \$100,000. Architect, Ralph White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Dr. Thomas C. Ashton, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, frame and stucco, one and two stories, 50x150 feet, 50x100 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, refrigerating plant and power equipment. Architect taking bids due August 5. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; A. Whitehead & Son, 1624 Latimer street.

Building, Thirteenth and Vine streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahan, 11112 Chestnut st. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, Tenth and Filbert streets. Brick, terra cotta, ten stories, 85x188 feet, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing, water proofing, slag roof, electric light. Plans about completed. Architect will be ready for bids August 15.

Residence (alt. and add.), Camden, N. J. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia. Owners, Security Trust Company, Camden, N. J. Consists of interior alteration and addition for office. Plans in progress.

Industrial Building, Sixteenth and Claymont avenue. Architects, Brown & White-side, DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owner's name withheld. Brick and concrete, five stories, 146x146 feet, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing, waterproofing, metal sash (heat and light reserved). Architect taking bids July 31. The following are figuring: Irwin

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& Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building.

Residence and Garage, Drexel Hill, Pa. Architect, E. Bowden, Drexel Hill, Pa. Owner, Fred Necker, Drexel Hill, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due August 1st. In addition to those previously reported, McLean & Baldwin, Sixty-first and Walnut streets, are figuring.

Residence, Collingswood, N. J. Architect, H. B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owner, H. E. Arader, Collingswood, N. J. Brick, two and one-half stories, 25x40 feet, asbestos shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids. The following are figuring: D. E. Boyer Company, 523½ Arch street, Camden, N. J., and Raymond Oliphant, C. F. Taylor, A. K. Doughty, all of Collingswood, N. J.

Store and Flats (alt. and add.), 833 North Broad street. Architect, H. B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Standard Rubber Tire Company, 830 North Broad street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids, due August 4th. The following are figuring: Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; P. J. Hurley, 1283 Cherry street; Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; E. Rieben, 2632 West Cumberland street.

School, Eighteenth and Wood streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Company, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Rev. E. F. Prendergast, Eighteenth and Race streets. Brick and stone, three stories, 80x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat, fireproof. Plans in progress.

Group of Buildings, Chesapeake City, Md.,

\$2,000,000. Architect, William D. Brinckle, 2616 West Sixteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Greek Catholics, care of Rev. S. S. Ortynsky, 816 Franklin street, Philadelphia. Brick and stone. Plans in progress.

Restaurant, 1425-27 Chestnut street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozier Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, three stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light. Architects taking revised bids, due July 30th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Industrial Building, Sixteenth and Claymont avenue, Wilmington, Del. Architects, Brown & Whiteside, DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del. Owner's name withheld. Brick and concrete, five stories, 146x146 feet, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing, waterproofing, metal sash (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids, due July 31st. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozier Building; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, and W. D. Haddock, W. H. Jones Company, A. S. Reed & Bros., J. A. Bader & Co., and Tatnall Brown Company, all of Wilmington, Del.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, R. A. Whetstone, Jr., 1227 Sixty-eighth avenue, Oak Lane, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x27 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking additional bids, due August 4th. The following are figuring: Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; David McCork, Flourtown, Philadelphia.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

School (add.), Sixtieth and Cedar avenue, \$83,123. Architect, J. oHrace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta and granite, three stories, 71x97 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved), waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, marble interior.

Ice Plant (add.), Cobb Creek and Marshall road. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owners, Western Ice Mfg. Company on premises. Brick, one story, 30x80 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Herman Voigt, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street.

Residence (alt. and add.) and New Garage, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, two stories, shingle roof, electric light. Garage, stone, two stories, 30x

30 feet, electric light, shingle roof. Contract awarded to J. E. Walt, 204 East Willow Grove avenue.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, William H. Stanton, care architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 40x52 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, oak floors. Contract awarded to Pomeoy Construction Company, 1609 Ramstead street.

School (add.), Sixty-second and Lebanon streets, \$77,959. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, granite, two stories, 74x126 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved), marble interior enamel brick, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Contract awarded to Cramp & Company, Denekla Building.

School (add.), Richmond and Ontario streets, \$56,876. Architect, J. Horace Cook,

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Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, granite, three stories, 40x65 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved), concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, marble interior. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Square Improvements, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, \$20,000. Architect, Paul A. Cret,

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Perry Building. Owner, Rittenhouse Square Improvements Association. Consists of new fountain, granite and limestone balustrade and new walk. Contract awarded to H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Store and Residence, 116 North Fourth street, Camden, N. J. Architect, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owner, W. P. Taylor, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 24x66 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. R. Cliphart, Collingswood, N. J.

Apartment House, Emelin and Carpenter streets, \$150,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Realty Improvement Company, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 82x190 feet, slag roof, electric light, Vapor vacuum heat, composition floors, metal lath. Contract awarded to Funston & Gilroy, Real Estate Trust Building.

Schools, 2, Linden, N. J. Architect, C. S. Poggi, Elizabeth, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Linden, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, fireproofing, two stories, 62x82 feet, slag roof, electric light (heat reserved). F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, Philadelphia, submitted the lowest bid of \$44,000.

Church, Harrison and Cottage streets, \$20,000. Architect, S. D. Miller, 1117 Frankford road. Owners, Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, care of Rev. F. Miller, 1722 Harrison street. Stone, one story, 60x65 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street.

School, Haddonfield, N. J., \$18,000. Architect, W. W. Slack, 5 West State street, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, care of W. W. Johnson, Haddonfield, N. J. Brick and brownstone, two stories, 25x95 feet, slate roof, electric light, metal ceiling, Roebling's fireproof floors, American system of warm heating. Contract awarded to W. Titus, Glassboro, N. J.

Bank, Norristown, Pa., \$100,000. Architect, Benjamin Rush Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owners, Montgomery Trust Company, care of Mr. Comley, Norristown, Pa. Marble and granite, two stories, 40x180 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, in-

terior marble. Contract awarded to H. E. Batton, Sixteenth and Sansom streets.

Church (Completion), Broad and Ellsworth streets. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owners, St. Rita's R. C. Church, care of Rev. J. Donovan. Stone and brick, one story, consists of interior alterations and completion marble work, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Store (alt. and add.), 1714 Walnut street. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, F. M. Fitzgerald, 438 Market street. Lessee, Luigi Rienzi, on premises. Brick, three stories, 30x40 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Furness & Evans, Provident Life Building. Owners, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, on premises. Stone and frame, two stories, 30x35 feet, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Factory, Tacony and Deveraux streets, \$18,000. Architect, H. Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owner, E. A. Gillinder & Sons, on premises. Brick, two stories, 62x155 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street.

Gardener's Cottage, Wyncote, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Wyncote, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x40 feet, 20-foot wing, slate roof. Contract awarded to W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence, Riverton, N. J. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Henry Clifton, Riverton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x56 feet, slate and shingle roof, electric light (heat reserved). Contract awarded to George W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.

Farm House (alt. and add.), Meadow Brook, Pa., \$5,000. Architect's name withheld. Owner, George Satterthwaite, South Hampton, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, four new baths, hot water heat. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Charles Vetteo (O), 1924 Green street. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 25x34 feet, Sixty-first and Haverford avenue, \$3,000. Five dwellings, \$15,000.

R. R. Heath (O), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue. Cost \$1,800. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 14x38 feet, Eighty-sixth and Ashwood avenue.

A. W. Straub (O), 3737 Filbert street. Cost \$3,450. Factory, brick, three stories, 24x165 feet, 3737 Filbert street.

J. M. Branagan (O), 537 Erie avenue. Cost, \$46,800. Eighteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x37 feet, Eighth and Luzerne street. Store and dwelling. Cost, \$2,800.

E. A. Gittender & Sons (O), Tacony. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Filbert street. Cost,

\$18,000. Factory, brick, two stories, 41x75 feet, Tacony.

W. F. Sliper (O), 724 Venango street. Cost, \$10,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x32 feet, Seventh and Bristol streets.

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W. H. Dolby (O), Roxborough. J. J. Hurley (C), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, \$1,500. One dwelling, brick, one story, 25x25 feet, Delmar and Silverwood streets.

P. Cohen (O), 8416 Eastwick avenue. Cost, \$5,400. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eighty-fifth and Brewster avenue.

J. W. Cassel & Sons (O), 2531 North Carlisle street. Cost, \$7,800. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x84 feet, Oak Lane. Two dwellings. Cost, \$8,800.

J. F. Bergerman (O), Eighty-ninth and Tinicum avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 17x36 feet, Eighty-sixth and Tinicum avenue.

William Shultz (O), 4848 Frankford avenue. W. Mitnor (C), 4634 Penn street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x60 feet, 4848 Frankford avenue.

Mrs. Joseph Elser (O), 3960 Elser street.

McLaughlin & McNamara (C), 3973 Elser street. Cost, \$1,750. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x33 feet, 3959 Bott street.

Dr. G. Woodward (O), North American Building. J. E. Walt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Residence, stone, 21x29 feet, three stories, Markoe and Meramade lane. Residence, Markoe and Meramade lane. Cost, \$1,400.

William H. Madge (O), 3108 Chatham street. Cost \$1,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x47 feet, Allegheny avenue and Memphis street. Stable. Cost, \$700.

Southwestern Construction Company (O), 538 North Fourth street. Cost, \$2,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x30 feet, Eighty-sixth and Suffolk avenue.

C. H. Gaskill (O), 4513 Hedge street. Cost, \$1,200. Residence, brick, two stories, 14x41 feet, Torresdale avenue and Ruan street.

Alterations and Additions

Central News Company (O), Washington Square. F. J. Wentz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$5,000. Building, 1217 Race street.

Dr. H. C. Deaver (O), 1534 North Fifteenth street. C. F. Wills & Sons (C), 124 South Thirty-sixth street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, 1415 North Broad street.

Pennsylvania Railroad (O), Broad Street Station. Brown & Stuart (C), Arcade Building. Cost \$10,000. Station, North Philadelphia. Cost, \$25,000. Station, North Philadelphia. Cost, \$6,500. Station, North Philadelphia.

Berger & Engel Brewing Company (O), Thirty-second and Master streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$5,500. Tunnel, Thirty-second and Master streets.

Philadelphia Electric Company (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. Charles Gilpin (C), Harrison Building. Cost, \$6,500. Stores, 7 and 9 Cheltenham avenue.

R. H. B. Bowie (O), Germantown. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$3,800. Garage, Crefeldt and Sunset avenue.

Dr. G. E. De Schwenitz (O), 1705 Walnut street. T. Little & Sons (C), 1713 Moravian street. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling, 1705 Walnut street.

College Club (O), Thirteenth and Spruce streets. H. E. Grau Company (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,000. Club, 1302 Spruce street.

J. J. Johnson (O), Land Title Building. John Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, \$8,000. Theatre, Tenth and Arch streets.

Trustees of Presbytery of Philadelphia (O), Witherspoon Building. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$8,700. Church, Westminster and Simpson street.

F. C. Megargee (O), Benson and Vener avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling, Benson and Vener avenue.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance (O), 517 Chestnut street. John Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, \$5,000. Warehouse, 224 North Delaware avenue.

J. Reed & Sons (O), 1424 Chestnut street. J. G. Doak & Company (C), 1424 Chestnut street. Cost, \$5,000. Store, 1424 Chestnut street.

Estate of D. B. Fuller (O), 10 South Eighteenth street. W. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,000. Offices, 10 South Eighteenth street.

J. H. Bellington (O), Sixty-fourth and Church road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook. Cost, \$2,700. Garage, Sixty-fourth and Church road.

A. C. Haines & Company (O), 56 North Front street. H. C. Dohl (C), 231 South Eighth street. Cost, \$14,500. Mfg., Front and Laurel streets.

Sol Allinger (O), 1307 Market street. P. W. Huster (C), 4051 York road. Cost, \$12,000. Picture theatre, brick, one story, 28x125 feet, York road and Luzerne street.

Board of Education (C), City Hall. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$7,000. School, Sixth and Noble streets. Cost, \$4,700. School, Lawrence and Race streets. Cost, \$2,400. School, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

E. T. Stotesbury (O), 1925 Walnut street. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$2,200. Garage, 1716 Chancellor street.

E. K. Groben (O), 502 Oak Lane avenue. F. R. Hill (C), 6700 North Sixth street. Cost, \$900. Garage, Oak Lane.

Joseph Darlington (O), 1126 Chestnut street. A. Raymond Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$2,000. Store, 1126 Chestnut street.

North Broad Street Realty Company (O), Broad and Vine streets. George F. Pawling & Company (C), 1400 Vine street. Cost, \$65,000. Alterations and additions, 250-254 North Broad street.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (O), Reading Terminal. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1004 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Shelter, Broad and Lehigh avenue.

Lit Brothers (O), Eighth and Market streets. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$2,800. Warehouse, Twenty-first and Ellsworth streets.

Moving Picture of America (O), 1220 Market street. Smith Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$3,500. Theatre, 1211 Market street.

Board of Education (O), City Hall. D. Reoffe (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, \$3,659. School, Second and Oxford streets.

Harbison Dairies (O), 2015 Dreer street. W. R. Brown (C), 2145 East Fifth street. Cost, \$3,000. Dairy, 2015 Dreer street. Cost, \$40,000. Dairy, brick, two stories, 53x100 feet, 2015 Dreer street. Cost, \$40,000. Dairy, Brick, two stories, 53x100 feet, 2015 Dreer street.

F. M. Fitzgerald (O), 403 Market street. Charles McCaul Company (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$7,500. Store, 1714 Walnut street.

Board of Education (O), City Hall. E. C. Durell (C), 1713 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, \$1,400. School, Sixth and Lombard streets.

William Conway (O), Fifty-eighth and Wal-

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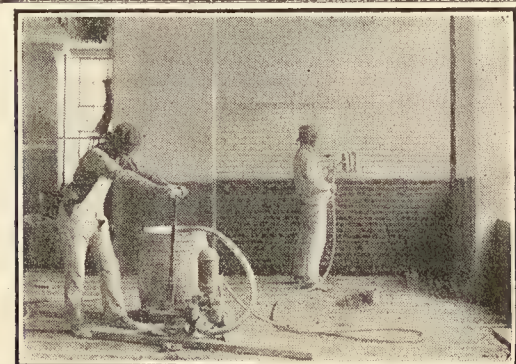
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nut streets. J. R. Wiggins (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$3,000. Brick yard, Fifty-eighth and Walnut streets.

Emancipation Proclamation Commission (O), 1352 Lombard street. W. J. Robinson (C), 1508 Lombard street. Cost, \$33,000. Building, Broad and Oregon avenue. Cost, \$2,400. Building, Broad and Oregon avenue. Cost, \$4,800. Building, Broad and Oregon avenue. Cost, \$995. Building, Broad and Oregon avenue. Cost, \$2,950. Building, Broad and Oregon avenue.

F. Sheble (O), Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. J. E. Walt (C), 204 East Willow Grove avenue. Cost, \$1,400. Dwelling, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Estate of J. C. Clarke (O), 1314 Walnut street. L. B. Mayer (C), Haverhill, Mass. Cost, \$3,500. Theatre, Ninth and Walnut streets.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Tippet & Wood (C), Phillipsburg, N. J. Cost, \$5,100. Tank, Eleventh and Race streets.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (O). Chicago Bridge & Iron Works (C), Chicago, Ill. Cost, \$4,400. Tank, Darien and Fairmount avenue.

E. A. Miller (O), Commonwealth Building. F. I. Wurtz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$3,100. Store, 316 North Eighth street.

Holy Trinity Church (O), 2216 Spruce street. W. Ferguson & Sons (C), 405 South Twenty-first street. Cost, \$1,550. House, 2216 Spruce street.

J. E. Thompson School (O), 1716 Rittenhouse. M. L. Connun & Company (C), 315 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$2,900. School, 1716 Rittenhouse.

C. Hardelberg (O), 2200 Germantown avenue. H. Gill, Jr. (C), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, 2348 North Park avenue.

Samuel Klein (O), 512 North Second street. Nat Klein (C), 512 North Second street. Cost, \$5,000. Warehouse, brick, four stories, 28x41 feet, 512 North Second street.

Girard Estate (O), Lafayette Building. J. S. Cornell & Sons (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$600,000. School, stone, three stories, 183x127 feet, Girard College.

Miss J. L. Rayward (O), 6063 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Philadelphia. Cost, \$13,000. Residence, stone, three stories, 34x51 feet, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

Harold Swope (O), 5106 Cedar avenue. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x48 feet, Franklin and Dyer streets. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings,

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Unit Construction Company (C), St. Louis, Mo. Cost, \$55,000. Office building, brick, two stories, 78x148 feet, Fifty-ninth and Callowhill streets.

J. W. Conner (O), 3027 Frankford avenue. A. S. Brown (C), 1901 Clearfield street. Cost, \$5,800. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 18x29 feet, 3028 Frankford avenue.

Free Library of Philadelphia (O), Thirteenth and Locust streets. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1004 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$39,350. Library, brick, one story, 44x125 feet, Seventieth and Woodland avenue.

THE STRENGTH OF CEMENT.

(Abstract of a paper read before the Concrete Institute, London, England.)

To many people it is, undoubtedly, a fact, that any bag marked "Portland Cement" is just as good value as any other bag so marked, and also that—

(a) The cheapest cement is the most economical to use.

(b) Testing a cement with a "name" is unnecessary.

(c) The value of fine grinding is not considered, even if its advantages are known.

(d) The paste tensile 7 days' test is quite sufficient guide to a cement's value as a "binding" material.

That these conclusions are erroneous, the author will not be the first to point out, says H. C. Johnson, in "The Architect and Engineer."

The result of these tests are therefore put forward with the object of calling further attention to the importance of testing all materials entering into constructional works, in which they will be called upon to do their duty, with a predetermined factor of safety. This factor, if due attention be paid to excellence of materials in every particular, may reasonably be reduced from the customary 4 or 6 to 3 or $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The term "Paste" here used means neat cement and water. The term "Mortar" means one part cement to three parts standard sand and water.

From the detailed results of his experiments the author drew the following conclusions:

1. That a good strength in paste is no proper indication of a good strength in concrete.

2. That the best tests of a cement's value for reinforced concrete or similar work are—

(a) Mortar compression cured in water.

(b) Mortar compression cured in air.

and in addition to having to show a certain strength, any cement having a higher value in air than in water to be condemned.

3. That not less than 22 per cent. of water be allowed in gauging paste, and not less than 3 per cent. plus $\frac{1}{4}$ the percentage as used in the paste, in gauging mortar.

4. That the standard of values for cement to be used in reinforced concrete work be raised by 25 per cent.—not that a cement only just passing the British standard specification is to be condemned for average work, but in order that first-class cements only shall enter into reinforced concrete structures; engineers may then reasonably expect to be able, in the near future, to use 1,000 pounds per square inch on concrete instead of 600 pounds.

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5. That for a given expenditure on cement a first-class one will allow a saving, since there will be—

(a) Less cement to pay carriage on.

(b) Less cement to handle.

(c) Less sacks to clean, tie up and return.

(d) With at least as strong a concrete.

6. That a given strength of cement should be specified, instead of a given mix—which does not take into account the proper proportioning of aggregate—even if a cement of first quality is used.

7. That cement should be sold by volume instead of by weight and in bags containing one cubic foot, to allow of quicker and easier handling. These bags should be made of paper for preference, this being the common practice in the United States. Among the advantages the author noted that paper bags have over canvas ones are:

(a) No time is lost in shaking out the cement.

(b) No cement is retained by the sacks.

(c) There is no return freight on empties.

(d) The packages are better looked after in storage.

(e) Cement is kept in better condition.

SAYDUST CEMENT.

A novel cement for concealing the flaws in wood may be prepared as follows: Put any quantity of fine sawdust of the same wood your work is made with into an earthen pan, and pour boiling water on it; stir it well, and let it remain for a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it. Then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste. Put it into a coarse cloth and squeeze all the moisture from it. Keep for use, and, when wanted, mix a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make a paste; rub it well into the cracks or fill up the holes in your work with it. When quite hard and dry, clean the work off, and, if carefully done, you will scarcely discern the imperfection.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

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SOLVING THE WATERPROOFING PROBLEMS

A Discussion of Systems, Materials, Laboratory Standards and Practical Difficulties Met With in this Important Field

By BENJAMIN FOSTER, President Benjamin Foster Co., Philadelphia

A discussion of the various points involved in the proper and economical solution of waterproofing problems by the membrane system is resolved into two divisions; first, the waterproofing of solid floor bridges; second, of building construction. The radically different conditions which obtain as to contact with water, contact with air, and variations in temperature, are such that the application of a method satisfactory for the one purpose, will not necessarily serve equally well for the other.

It is only in comparatively recent years that systems of waterproofing have come into general use. Such information as may be contained in this paper, however, is the result of fifteen years of experience in this line of work.

Reverting again to the two divisions of problems, it may be stated that the bridge is comparatively simple compared with waterproofing the foundations of a building. In the one case you apply the waterproofing for the purpose of shedding water, in a way somewhat similar to the waterproofing construction; in the other, pressure must be considered, and there is no opportunity to devise a design that will dispose of the water by the aid of gravity.

After a wide discussion of this subject with architects and railroad engineers, it would appear that there has been entirely too much time and effort consumed in the discussion of the technical constituency of the materials to be used, at the expense of careful consideration of the manner and method of application. Providing means of shedding the water is important and even more so is the establishment of connections that will effectively and permanently seal the waterproofing course.

Sealing and Waterproofing.

Instances can be cited by the writer where tremendous expenditures for waterproofing systems have been of no avail, owing to the fact that no proper provisions had been made for the sealing and waterproofing course. Without connections that can be indefinitely depended upon, the work soon becomes valueless.

After the method of application has been designed in the most careful and effective way that conditions will permit, there comes the question as to the kind and quality of the bituminous materials to be used. Various preparations of coal tar and asphalt have been used and found to accomplish the desired results when applied to meet conditions which the waterproofing selected is able to resist. Good materials used in the wrong place are,

however, as apt to be productive of bad results as when poor materials were used originally.

Unfortunately there are on the market numerous materials and preparations listed under the head of coal tar and asphalt, which are absolutely worthless under any conditions—cheap and ineffective substitutes for the higher grade materials that a satisfactory job necessitates. The worst feature of the situation from the viewpoint of the engineer or architect lies in the fact that it is impossible for the inexperienced in handling such materials to distinguish the difference between the two.

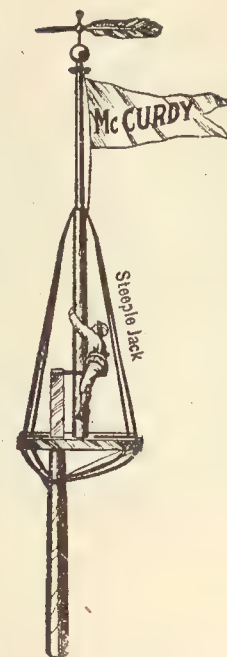
Lack of Laboratory Standards.

The progress of practical laboratory methods up to the present time has not been such as to enable the analytical chemist to differentiate between good and bad waterproofing compounds. In fact, the laboratories of certain unscrupulous manufacturers have made far greater progress, as evinced by their ability to manipulate formulas in such a manner as to permit deductions that practice readily disapproves. In certain cases worthless materials appear to possess a much higher grade, if the results produced by the ledger-main of the subsidized chemist be accepted as worthy of credence.

The lack of dependable laboratory methods is shown by the fact that numerous incidents are known by the writer where practically worthless materials susceptible to ready deterioration, have been submitted to reputable laboratories and accepted in accordance with specifications, where the cost of manufacture had been reduced 50 per cent.

In using the membrane system of waterproofing the adoption of a suitable carrying material or binder, is of the most importance. Various agencies are utilized—wool felts, asbestos felts, canvas, burlap, etc.,—as a base for saturation with the various bituminous compounds. Fabrics, or reinforced felts, find greater favor on account of their toughness, holding the waterproofing together in a uniform mass, and aiding in the prevention of openings by various causes.

At this point the writer wishes to strongly emphasize the fact that it is not possible to obtain the same efficiency from heavy single plies, as from thinner layers of saturated felt used in such number as the given work to be done may demand. Further, a perfect homogeneous bond must be accomplished in all instances or the effectiveness of the membrane system of waterproofing is destroyed or greatly lessened.



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Some argue that the heavy fabrics or reinforced felts, because of their great toughness, prevent puncturing or cracking. Nevertheless, when a surface is at all suited to receive the membrane system of waterproofing, such protection is not necessary, provided the proper number of plies have been applied.

Defects in Practical Application.

An instance in point, is a building that had been waterproofed (a ten foot head of water) with bituminous material and saturated fabrics that were apparently of the highest grade that could be found, and applied in the best possible manner. After ex-



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of the advertising sign. Many more times does he look into the windows of the big stores and has impressed upon his mind by an advertising sign the kind of an article he would like to buy. He may not purchase then, but the little advertising sign has taught him where he can buy when he is ready. These simple reasons, based on common sense, alone make the advertising sign a mighty important lever in the machinery of a retail business.

DEPENDABILITY.

The greatest needs of business and what the world needs most are men and women of dependability, who do things because they are right and not because they must be done. This type of men and women consider a duty or a trust sacred, and negligence a crime and waste which can never be adjusted. The finest thing in the world is to place work in the hands of a man or woman on whom you can depend. It is a delight to work side by side with someone who has his work at heart and who considers his trust the most sacred thing in the world.

There is one way to evolve men and women of this standard. That is to teach them to regard work as the most important thing in their lives, and that the greatest sin is idleness. Boys and girls should be trained to regard system as the highest form of economics, and responsibility as a means of individual evolution. A personal interest in work is necessary to happiness and to the unfolding of individual powers which make for character and success.

Business does not need men of exceptional brilliancy nor men of peculiar genius. It needs men on whom you can depend. The important thing is not cleverness, but loyalty. In employing men look for these qualities.

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cavations had been filled and the pumps stopped, water came into, the sub-basement to the height of four feet in a few hours. After re-excavation and examination, it was found that the defects existed where the seals had been made at the footings, due to materials not bonding satisfactorily.

The work was then done over with the lightest weight felt, thoroughly saturated as much as possible. At the present time the sub-basement, which is thirty feet underground, is thoroughly watertight.

Another factor of importance is that men employed in this kind of work should be thoroughly familiar with it—men who are regularly engaged in jobs of this sort and who thoroughly understand the detail involved. It is a common practice to permit any kind

of ordinary labor to apply waterproofing material under inspectors that have not had the experience to warrant their judging other than the quantity of materials used.

The services of a practical waterproofing man are necessary. Furthermore he should be in a position to be concerned solely with the results desired on a given job and not employed in advocating any particular brand or grade of materials. He is then able to devote unbiased judgment and valuable experience to the task in hand.

SIGNS ARE SILENT SALESMEN.

The advertising sign is unquestionably the oldest form of advertising now before the world. Its existence dates back long before the newspapers and magazines, and its importance has kept abreast of all mediums now used by the retailer of public commodities. Too much attention cannot be paid to this silent salesman. It is a necessary complement to the newspapers and magazines, and the connecting rod between the publicity columns and the salesman in the showroom.

Today the manufacturers in this country are spending thousands of dollars in advertising signs. Goodly proportions of every advertising campaign are allotted to the purchase of this important feature. The manufacturer is willing to furnish the retail dealer a sign consistent with the appointments of his showroom. Don't throw these signs away; hang and mount them where they best can be seen, and they will prove a sure business bringer.

Many times the passerby has his attention called by the advertising sign to an article that he needs. Many times he enters an emporium to purchase a certain article, and is led to buy other goods through the medium

FEATURES OF NEW YORK'S NEW BUILDING CODE.

No other discretionary power is conferred on the Superintendents of Buildings than is granted by Section 410 of the Charter.

A violation of the provision of the Code is made a misdemeanor.

In every building hereafter erected more than one hundred feet high, except tenements and places of amusement, one of the means of exit shall be a tower stairway.

From every floor area above the first, in new buildings, there must be two means of exit.

All office buildings, factories and lofts hereafter erected over forty feet high must be of fireproof construction. The present general limitation for non-fireproof buildings is seventy-five feet.

Lofts and factory buildings over fifty feet high hereafter erected must be equipped with automatic sprinklers.

In every existing non-fireproof hotel, school and public hall containing elevators, the elevator shaft must be enclosed by a partition of incombustible material.

CRACKS IN CONCRETE—CAUSES AND CORRECTIONS

Abstract of a report submitted at the Thirty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Concrete Institute, April 10, 1913, at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S. W.

The following inquiry letter was issued to all members of the Concrete Institute at the end of June, 1909:

"Dear Sir:—The Concrete Institute are impressed with the fact that much has yet to be learned on the subject of expansion and contraction of concrete, and that definite information on this subject will be of great value to their members and to all who use this material. The Reinforced Concrete Practice Standing Committee are investigating this matter, and you are asked to be so good as to assist them by giving answers to the following questions, and any further information which you may be kind enough to offer will be of great help:

1. Have you had experience with cracks in concrete
2. What was the nature of the structure?
3. How old was it when the cracks occurred or when you first observed them?
4. How far apart were the cracks and what size?
5. To what do you ascribe the cracks?
 - (a) Shrinkage from setting in air;
 - (b) Variation in temperature;
 - (c) Difference of temperature on different parts of the structure; or
 - (d) Any other cause, and if so, what?
6. What precautions do you advise to prevent such cracks?

An answer as soon as possible would be greatly appreciated.

I am yours very truly,
(Signed) ARTHUR E. COLLINS,
Hon. Secretary."

Fifty-four replies have been received and have been considered. As they record experiences which must be kept confidential, and cannot well be summarized in general terms, particular features needing description in order to enable useful conclusions to be drawn, the committee has not followed the usual course of printing the evidence, but presents the following review of the subject and recommendations for the prevention or diminution of the cracking of concrete.

The cracking of concrete is unsightly, but is not necessarily dangerous. Cracks in concrete may be divided into two classes:

1. Surface cracking.
2. Body cracking.

In the first category the cracks are often referred to as "hair" cracks, by reason of their fineness and semblance to hairs, and occur both in plain and reinforced concrete. They are also known as "crazing" and are of very frequent occurrence. They appear to arise from the surface skin of cement mor-

tar, being richer in cement than the mortar of the body concrete, thus exposing almost a neat cement skin, which expands at a different rate on exposure to the sun's rays than the body concrete. It is worse upon the uppermost face in a mould, where the lighter and weaker particles of cement work up to the top and form a skin known as "laitance." If work be kept under water, and sometimes if shielded from the sun, this crazing may not occur. To overcome its unsightliness the surface skin should be removed either (1) by brushing the concrete when green with wire brushes; (2) by rubbing by means of a stone or piece of concrete and sand and water; (3) by dressing with hand or pneumatic operated chisels and hammers; (4) by brushing the surface with hydrochloric acid and subsequent washing with clean water. The last two named methods are best with completely hardened concrete.

The cracks extending through the body of concrete may be ascribed to the following:

1. Faulty design and construction so far as statical resistance is concerned.
2. Expansion of cement or concrete.
3. Corrosion of embedded steel.
4. Shrinkage from setting and hardening in air.
5. Difference of temperature in different parts.

1. Under the first head the following causes have been noted:

- (a) Settlement of the foundations.
- (b) Too high a stress in the reinforcement, resulting in excessive deformation.
- (c) Too thick a covering of concrete in particular where the effective depth of beams is very small.
- (d) Too early removal of forms. The age of the concrete when the forms are removed must be sufficient to give the usual factor of safety due to the stresses caused by dead load and such accidental load as may at that time be anticipated. Generally the following recommendations are made, subject to the approval of the engineer or architect responsible for the works.

For mass concrete walls not subject to thrust, and where the height does not exceed 2 feet, the forms should not be removed under 24 hours. Where the wall is subject to pressure, forms should remain in place at least a week, although a fortnight is preferable. For mass concrete arches of more than 20 feet span, one month is recommended.

For reinforced concrete the following is recommended:

Slabs, a minimum of 7 days, but otherwise,

for slabs carrying only their own weight, an allowance of 2 days per inch of thickness, or 1 day per foot of span, whichever is the greater. For sides of beams, walls and columns not under sidethrust a minimum of 4 days; bottoms of beams, a minimum of 2 weeks, though a month to 6 weeks may be necessary under special circumstances; for arches the time of removal of the centering is better left to the judgment of the engineer, keeping in view the ratio of rise to span and special circumstances.

If it is intended that the structure should be used for carrying heavy weights, emergency props should be left in for such time as the engineer or architect may direct.

The foregoing periods to be increased by at least the time during which frost or rain has intervened.

(e) Defective design of forms with inadequate allowance for contraction and expansion due to variation of moisture. Dry timber may expand and crack the concrete unless wetted beforehand.

(f) Careless removal of forms, which may result in cracking the concrete by shock of falling timber, or by levering and prising on the green concrete.

(g) Vibration, resulting in deficient adhesion and excessive deflection. Forms should be very rigid.

(h) Insufficient allowance for continuity, fixity, and general monolithic nature of concrete work done in situ. Over supports the maximum degree of continuity and fixity should be provided for. Frequently cracks will be found over supports of continuous reinforced concrete beams and floor slabs, owing to the omission or insufficiency of steel there. Concrete floors are often built in chases in walls and carried over walls, others standing above, and sufficient fixity is given to cause cracks, if provision has not been made in the reinforcing. Columns and piers when built monolithic with beams will give more or less fixity to end of beams resting thereon, both at end and intermediate supports.

(i) Too close spacing of steel, so that there is no room for the concrete to get round and adhere or bond with the bars.

Expansion of Cement or Concrete.

Under this heading the following causes of cracking are noted:

(a) Overlimed and coarsely ground cements which were frequently met with years ago caused expansion, to overcome which it was necessary to leave room for expansion—i. e., expansion joints. Especially was this precaution adopted round the edges of floor slabs adjoining walls.

(b) Coarse materials containing sulphur, compounds, unburnt fuel, oxidisable or hydratable iron compounds, unslaked lime, and other deleterious substances. Breeze, clinker and slag frequently contain sulphur and metallic iron or oxide of iron, while boiler ashes may contain both sulphur and unslaked lime

(Continued on page 505.)

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Editorial Comment

So many conflicting statements have crept into print regarding the height of the new Woolworth Building in New York City that an explanation offered by the "Real Estate Record" of that city possesses more than ordinary interest. Answering a correspondent who writes: "To settle a point raised by a friend of mine interested in restricting the height of New York buildings, can you authoritatively state just how tall the Woolworth Building is? Why is there so much doubt about it?" The "Record" responds:

"When the great skyscraper was dedicated Cass Gilbert, the architect, said that the structure was 787 feet tall, or 'thereabouts.' This prompted the owner, F. W. Woolworth, to cause the measurement to be taken by triangulation and it was discovered that the height of the building at the corner of Park place and Broadway is 791 feet and one-half an inch. At the Barclay street corner it is 792 feet. At the Park place entrance it is 792 feet, 3½ inches and at the Barclay street entrance it is 793.5 feet. The average height is 792.1 feet.

"When Mr. Gilbert's plans were completed, they called for a building which would be about 787 feet tall. So far as the thirty stories of office building proper were concerned the dimensions were figured down to the fraction of an inch and these dimensions were adhered to. The difference came in the tower. While plans might appear perfect on paper, in actual construction symmetry would require either a higher or a lower steeple, and this height was determined by observation. When the exact height at which every proportion was true was reached in construction, the building stopped and that was within four feet of the height calculated. It is said that this building is unique in that its style is an innovation in office building design. Hence there were no precedents or rules upon which to base preliminary calculations. The proportions have now been ascertained and will be available for the guidance of architects in the future."

* * *

The crux of the argument here is that by reason of the peculiarity of the style preliminary calculations were incorrect the proportions being worked out as the building progressed. Can it be possible that this statement is based on fact? Will architects generally subscribe to the statement that "while plans might appear perfect on paper in actual construction symmetry would require either a higher or a lower steeple?"

* * *

There is evident, in quarters regarded as well informed, a growing disposition to favor the new idea of restricting building heights. A letter written by Arnold W. Brunner to Chairman Bassett, of the New York Heights

of Buildings Commission, illustrates this new tendency.

Writes Mr. Brunner:

"The validity of legislation affecting the height of buildings has been questioned, but Boston has solved this problem and the highest court in the State of Massachusetts has confirmed the city's right to set a limit to height; in fact, different limits in different sections of the city.

"The increased congestion of our streets has reached a point when some action must be taken. It seems obvious that the heights of buildings should be proportioned to the width of the streets on which they are built. The roadways will accommodate a certain amount of traffic, and the sidewalks will take care of a certain number of pedestrians, but as the population of the abutting buildings becomes greater the streets are inadequate. Mr. McAneny has done whatever was possible to increase the capacity of the streets by removing the illegal projections, but there are no more projections to be removed and the streets cannot be widened, but the height of the buildings can be restrained.

"We are told that the owner of a piece of property should not have his rights abridged, but his neighbors have rights and the public has rights. We believe that the good of the entire city is more important than the desires of the individual. We believe that a reasonable limitation of the height of buildings would be in the interest of real estate investors. Some real estate speculators may object, but the inventor is of more importance.

"After conferences with many owners of real estate, it is gratifying to find that they would welcome a law limiting the height of buildings. It would steady the value of real estate, make it a more permanent and less of a speculation.

"From an esthetic point of view the advantage is obvious. Bright, sunny streets are desirable and necessary. The Nassau street type is highly undesirable. Skyscrapers themselves may be beautiful and not work a hardship to their neighbors if they are sufficiently well distributed and far enough apart, but it seems difficult to formulate a law that will permit skyscrapers that will be equitable to all.

"When property is restricted in a sensible manner it becomes more valuable and the remarkable increase of population of certain German cities, where not only the height of buildings but their architectural character, quality and proportion of ground covered are absolutely regulated, prove that restrictions of the kind do not discourage building, but on the contrary, stimulate it.

"We believe that the city must preserve its principal thoroughfares from mistaken or selfish activities and I strongly urge your com-

mittee to recommend legislation limiting the height of buildings."

* * *

"Sheet Metal" declines to concur in the view that to take rank as an engineer the man aspiring to such a title should spend a term of years in college acquiring the technical training which should, but not infrequently, does not go with the coveted dignity. Commenting on this subject, "Sheet Metal" remarks:

"In a discussion under way in the trade press an effort is made to limit and appoint the correct uses of the title of engineer. It is thought that the title of engineer in its legitimate interpretations conveys the claim to special academic education and technical training in a given field and that the title is frequently claimed and self-applied by men engaged in various fields of engineering work who have not the training to fully acquit themselves of the responsibilities of the office.

"It is the office of the heating and ventilating engineer that concerns the readers of this journal more than that of any other department of engineering, and without in the least disparaging the fundamental value of an academic education, it may be remarked that in this field there are many conspicuous examples of successful and competent men, recognized as heating experts, who hold no engineer's degree and whose only training has come from practical experience. When all is said, the test of a man's right to the title of engineer is his proven ability to successfully discharge the offices of the post, and, in the warming and ventilating profession, as in most other departments of activity, those who are unfit and untrained are soon thrown into the discard. This is an age of standards, not titles."

* * *

However much "Sheet Metal" may try to bolster up the case of the so-called "practical" man as distinguished from the academic product one fact still sticks out after the fashion of a sore thumb and that is that "practical" training, however admirable, will not make an "engineer" in the accepted sense of the term unless supplemented or preceded by first class training in the purely technical or theoretical side of the profession.

Conceding the truth of "Sheet Metal's" dictum that "this is an age of standards, not titles," it may be just as well not to overlook the fact that the titles go with academic training and the standards with the type of efficiency that begins in the academy and is finished and rounded off in the big-school of experience. All the practical training in the world won't make an engineer of the man whose training has been that of a mere plumber, "Sheet Metal's" argument to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * *

As the new building of the Manufacturers' Club nears completion it is disclosing a design pleasing to the eye, stately in its proportions and commendably unelaborated and

impressive. The new structure is a distinct acquisition to the group of notable buildings clustering in and about Broad and Walnut streets, as well as a credit to its designers, Messrs. Simon & Bassett.

* * *

An expert on housing conditions went into verbal ecstasies the other day over the "two-story homes being erected in West Philadelphia." Wonder if that housing expert knows anything about building? Those two-story "homes" that excited his delight are among the worst specimens of scamped building to be found in all Pennsylvania. Despite the fact that Chief Clark, if he is quoted correctly, thinks they are cheap at the prices asked and worth the money!

CRACKS IN CONCRETE.

(Continued from page 503.)

(the latter derived from limestone in the coal). Some bricks contain sulphides and sulphates and lime, and should not be used broken for concrete. Old bricks also sometimes have old plaster adhering to them; the sulphate of lime may cause no trouble in plain concrete while it is kept dry, but in the presence of water reacts chemically with the aluminates of the Portland cement, forming sulpho-aluminate of lime, which is attended by increase in volume, and may cause blowing if in large quantity, and even a small suantity may result in cracking. Free lime in the same way will swell or contract with water. Black magnetic oxide of iron will become converted into hydroxide of iron in the presence of moisture. Indeed, any iron compounds are dangerous in reinforced concrete as likely to react electrolytically with the steel in the presence of moist air or dampness, and sulphur causes speedy corrosion.

Corrosion of Embedded Steel.

Should the steel in reinforced concrete corrode by reason of porosity of the concrete or the presence of deleterious substances in the coarse materials of which it is made, or by electrolytic action, the concrete cover to the bars will crack and burst off.

Shrinkage from Setting and Hardening in Air.

This is probably the most frequent cause of cracking.

Concrete will expand slightly in water and contract on drying out, so that cracking is frequently not evidenced from this cause until the concrete is allowed to dry, varying usually up to two months, and in thick mass walls moisture and heat are retained for a long period and may delay cracking up to six months and even longer. It is usual to keep concrete wet for several days after manufacture in order to ensure it gaining maximum hardness, and it is specially important to prevent rapid drying by sun and wind, so that the surface of concrete should be shielded against such exposure. A dry mixture of concrete shrinks less than a wet mixture, and concretes richer in cement contract more than lean mixtures. For reinforced con-

crete work medium wet mixtures are desirable, and therefore concrete richer in cement than 1 to 5 is not advisable for curtain walls. The coefficient of contraction of concrete on exposure to air appears to be about 0.0002 to 0.0005 at one month, and increases to about 0.0004 to 0.0006 at 1½ years. The variation recorded is between poor and rich concretes. Such contraction is usually prevented from taking place uniformly throughout; in retaining walls and pavings it is prevented by friction of the soil, in other cases by the holding of other parts. Plain concrete will usually hold together for some distance, so that contraction joints need only be inserted at intervals; the following are advised as suitable distances apart of such joints in plain concrete:

Paving, 4 to 5 feet.

Curtain walls 10 feet.

Exposed retaining walls, 15 to 20 feet.

Basement retaining walls (not exposed) and dock walls or dams, 50 feet.

If curtain walls adjoin heavy columns and beams, the rigidity of the latter would probably result in cracking if constructed monolithically, even if reinforced. It is best, therefore, in such cases to provide joints adjoining beams and columns.

If concrete be laid over the joints of a thicker lower surface of concrete, the joints of the latter will most probably be evidenced in the upper surface.

Large surfaces have been successfully constructed without apparent cracks by properly reinforcing the concrete and laying all at one operation. The object of the reinforcement is to break down the tensile resistance of the concrete and cause it to crack uniformly at such close distances as to render the cracks invisible to the eye. If one portion of the concrete be left overnight, great care should be taken to roughen the hardened surface by tooling away; then clean by brushing with water, and apply half an inch of mortar of the same proportion as the mortar in the concrete and ram the fresh concrete well against it. Such joints will often show, even though well reinforced. In calculating the amount of reinforcement for such purpose, the ultimate tensile strength of the concrete at one month should be equated to the resistance of the steel at the yield point. Usually for a 1:2:4 concrete ½ per cent. of steel is required each way, the bars or meshwork being laid at right angles. The reinforcement should be in small sections and well disseminated through the thickness of concrete, and a layer of bars should be near each face. So-called "distribution bars" near the bottom of floor slabs are not sufficient if cracking is to be resisted; rods should also be placed near the upper surface. Cracks frequently occur parallel to rods where "distribution bars" are not used, and also occur at right angles to main bars where continuity bars stop; top reinforcement would avoid this. Contraction reinforcement should be in addition to the section of steel required to resist static forces.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly, too, because Electricity in the Home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.



The sudden drying out when heating apparatus is installed frequently causes excessive cracking.

Difference of Temperature in Different Parts.

Considerable difference of temperature will cause cracking and should be avoided as much as possible. Heavy reinforcement is not always an effectual preventative. Most reinforced concrete chimneys in which the internal temperature is over 500 degrees F. seem to be cracked vertically, externally, and often horizontally as well, though possibly the latter could be avoided. This cracking is probably due to the difference in temperature between the outside and the inside, which may be considerable with a cold wind blowing. A continuous lining with cavity between it and the outer shell would probably prevent serious cracking.

NOT REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Mr. and Mrs. Aschenbrenner were touring Europe, and had just arrived at Pisa. Mrs. Aschenbrenner was all excited upon reaching the leaning tower of Pisa, and eagerly pattered up the spiral stairway, leaving her husband languidly awaiting her return.

As she weighed a shade over 200 pounds her husband always dug up an excuse when it came to accompanying her on any altitudes above easy falling distance.

He was just pondering on the beautiful flow of unintelligible language used by their guide when from the topmost rampart came the "Hi-lee, Hi-lo" trill of his wife who was leaning far out and waving a scarf.

Mr. Aschenbrenner obligingly looked up and then came to life with an anguished roar:

"Gretchen, for your life get back. You're bendin' the buildingd"

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Ernest Flagg, architect, has resigned from the advisory committee of experts called to assist the Building Committee of the New York Board of Aldermen in revising the Building Code.

**Francis H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, New York City, was selected architect for the new Pan-American States Association of 102 West Thirty-second street, of which Hudson Maxin, is president, is to erect on a block front of about \$200x200 feet, the site for which has not yet been selected. Henry Birrell, treasurer of the society, states that several lots in the Grand Central station and Pennsylvania station zones are under consideration. The height of the building will probably be twenty-five stories. Manuel Gonzales is first vice-president; Max Jagerhuber, second vice-president; Francis H. Kimball, third vice-president, and O. H. L. Wernicke, fourth vice-president of the association.

**G. M. Simon, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture, 1911, has been awarded the prize offered by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, which is one of the honors that young architects are most eager to win. James Otis Post, Ernest Flagg, Lloyd Warren and Frederick Hiron were the committee of award. The winner goes to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and receives every quarter for two and a half years, \$250. Four other competitors were awarded honorable mention and \$100. They were B. Hoyt, Atelier Ware-Wagner, New York; T. J. Raguere, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; J. Moseowitz, Atelier Bosworth, New York, and A. E. Frank, Atelier Licht, New York.

**Thomas T. Hopper Company, of Manhattan, has received a contract from M. Vincent Astor, for the erection of the \$100,000 Astor memorial building at Rhinebeck, New York, as a memorial to his father, the late Col. John Jacob Astor. The place is to be known as Holiday Farm for poor children from the city. It will have three stories, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with tapestry brick, stone trimmed and slate roof. The dimensions are 150x42 feet and the designs are by Albro & Lindeberg, 2 West Forty-seventh street, Manhattan.

**Cass Gilbert, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, Manhattan, has been selected architect to design the City Hall, Fire Department, City Prison and Police Department building for the City of Watterbury, Conn. So far only sketch plans have been made, the style being very simple, of Colonial type, two and three stories in height. The selection of materials and the cost of construction has not

yet been decided. It is not likely that bids will be taken before September.

**The Mid-West Cement Show and the ninth annual convention of the Nebraska Cement Users' Association will be held in conjunction at Omaha, Nebraska, between Friday, January 30th, and Wednesday, February 4, 1914.

**The National Cement Show will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, February 12 to 21, 1914, by the Cement Products Exhibition Company, being the only general exhibition of concrete machinery and appliances scheduled for the coming winter.

**Puzzolan cement was manufactured during 1912 at three plants in the United States—at North Birmingham, Ala.; Struthers, Ohio, and Sharon, Pa.—and "Collos" cement at Buffalo, N. Y., according to the United States Geological Survey. The output of puzzolan and "Cellos" cements in 1912 was 91,867 barrels, valued at \$77,363, compared with 93,230 barrels, valued at \$77,786, in 1911. This represents a decrease in quantity of 1,363 barrels and a decrease in value of \$423. The average price per barrel of these slag cements in 1911 and 1912 was 83.4 cents. It is remarkable that in 1912 the average price of slag cement was, perhaps for the first time, 2.1 cents higher than that of Portland cement. One reason for the present high average price of puzzolan cement is that a considerable quantity of this product is of a light color and is considered to be non-staining and consequently is sold at a much higher price than ordinary gray or brown cements.

**One of the largest sand and gravel contracts ever given out was recently awarded to the Wheeling Wall Plaster Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., by the U. S. government, for use in the construction of dam No. 12 near Wheeling. The sand and gravel will be dredged from the river near the dam by the new sand dredge "Wheeling," which was recently built for the Wheeling Wall Plaster Co. The contract covers a period of three years. The general contractors for the dam are the Foundation Co., of New York City.

**Mr. William Reed, of Hudson, N. Y., formerly employed at the New York and New England Lime Co.'s laboratory, has taken a position as cement inspector with R. W. Hunt & Co., who have offices in all principal cities.

**At the annual meeting of the Builders and Manufacturers Exchange of the District of Columbia, the following officers and directors were elected: President, Charles A. Langley; first vice-president, W. T. Galliher; second vice-president, Thomas W. Smith;

third vice-president, E. R. S. Embrey; treasurer, Frank L. Wagner; secretary, Charles E. Welsh; directors: S. J. Prescott, George Plitt, W. D. Nolan, L. Perry West, E. C. Graham, E. J. Febrey, Fred J. White, E. E. Ellett, George E. Potter, E. S. Kennedy.

**Building permits were taken out in June in 68 cities to the number of 18,285, involving a total estimated cost of \$66,221,670, as against 19,683 permits, involving \$76,295,145, for the corresponding month a year ago, showing a decrease of 1,398 permits and \$10,073,475, or 13 per cent. according to official reports to Construction News. As between gains and losses in different cities in the same section, contradictory conditions prevail and as a result the situation is somewhat complicated. There were gains in 33 cities and losses in 34 cities. As a whole the southern states made the best showing, there having been gains in ten cities and losses in only three.

In the active cities of the Middle West there were losses in Chicago of 30 per cent.; Milwaukee, 53; Indianapolis, 7; Fort Wayne, 9; Kansas City, 32; Omaha, 44; Davenport, 37; Peoria, 40; Springfield, Ill., 57, as against increases in Cincinnati of 71 per cent.; St.

Louis, 14; Minneapolis, 38; St. Paul, 3; Des Moines, 158; Grand Rapids, 33; Toledo, 7.

Of the eastern cities, Boston had a gain of 47 per cent.; Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 238; Rochester, 15; Troy, 772; Wilmington, 104; Harrisburg, 33; Portland, Me., 21, with losses in New York, 56 per cent.; Brooklyn, 5; Paterson, N. J., 59; Hartford, 83; New Haven, 12; Worcester, 30; Springfield, Mass., 21; Wilkes-Barre, 86.

The North Pacific Coast cities seem to be doing a little better. A conspicuous feature of the situation in southern California is a loss of 30 per cent. in Los Angeles as compared with the same month a year ago. The gains in the coast cities include San Diego, 55 per cent.; Sacramento, 255; Berkeley, Cal., 21; Stockton, 100; Seattle, 14; Tacoma, 454; while there were losses in San Francisco of 18 per cent.; Oakland, 48; Pasadena, 48; San Jose, 87; Spokane, 4; Portland, Ore., 14.

The Southern cities made a good showing with gains in Baltimore 43 per cent.; Norfolk, 51; Atlanta, 11; New Orleans, 174; Memphis, 1; Birmingham, 60; Charlotte, 76; Chattanooga, 179; Tampa, 118; Dallas, 66; with losses in Louisville 54 per cent.; Jacksonville, 37, and Richmond, 79.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A SUPPLY SALESMAN DEFINED

J. C. Wickliffe, Secretary of C. C. Mengel & Brother Co., Louisville, Ky., reads Interesting Papers before Members of Louisville Hardwood Club.

For some time past the members of the Louisville Hardwood Club have assembled each week at a "round table" in their club rooms at Louisville, Ky., and listened to the reading of papers that have been prepared by members of their organization. A different member is chosen to prepare a paper for each such occasion. In every instance the members have taken pains to make the papers as interesting as possible and the club members have shown their appreciation of these efforts by gathering in large numbers and discussing the topics after their presentation by the various speakers.

At a recent meeting of the club, J. C. Wickliffe, secretary of C. C. Mengel & Brother Company, presented a very interesting paper on the necessary qualifications of a salesman. In this paper, Mr. Wickliffe mentioned five qualities which every salesman should possess. His aim was to cover the field of a salesman in the hardwood trade. The same qualifications will prove beneficial to a salesman in every other line of business. The dealer in building material will undoubtedly profit by the reading of this paper, and it will likewise pay him to have his salesman read the words of Mr. Wickliffe.

As given before the Louisville Hardwood Club, Mr. Wickliffe's words were as follows:

"We have in the past few weeks of the ever-growing pleasantness of the semi-social business plan that has wrought a change in the hardwood trade, of not alone the Louisville market, but of every hardwood center, had the good fortune to have witnessed, with a large measure of enjoyment, the workings of an innovation, the conception of which reflects pronounced credit upon the member who conceived it and indirectly upon the entire personnel of this organization. An innovation that, while fraught with intense suffering for the individual to whose lot may fall the duty of the preparation of a paper and intense agony unto those upon whom it is in due time inflicted, has proven itself, under the test of trial, pregnant with possibilities of inestimable value.

"We gather around the little round table that has now come to be cherished for something save the bulldogs and the matches and the pitcher that it holds; we listen to the tell-tale truths of trade and trial balances, and then we make our little spit-balls of criticism and shoot at them. But in the end the result stands out—we think. The wisdom of the office plan evolved in the fertile intellect of our very able president commends our attention as the accomplishment of the rather hazy dream that has occasionally flitted across the

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horizon of our daily business life. The manufacturing and selling costs of our esteemed vice-president, with the characteristic insistence and exactness of the gentleman who has achieved them, stand out before our eyes a challenge to the best that is in the best of us. Even the customary spring pessimism permeating the atmosphere of the 'Point' find-

ing voice in the venerable sage of the Louisville veneer business, has brought unto us the gift of caution; admonishing the optimistic young blood of the club to count not as a ripe and luscious winter apple each blossom upon the tree of trade, lest the widespread devastation wrought by the mighty Mississippi and a not unlikely presidential frost should prematurely force it upon the market a sour, speckled pippin. And so on through the list of worthies who have been grilled on the spit of fellowship o'er the oven of co-operative competition in the mental kitchen of the little but loud Louisville Hardwood Club.

"Almost all specific points of the lumber and veneer business—and of which I have but a meagre knowledge—have, by them, been ably handled. I know not, therefore, what thought to undertake to offer, save perhaps that we pause to consider these qualities, as they apply to salesmanship, which ever make for success in life and tend to stamp with the business world's approval those firms whose management value them at their worth, viz.: 1. Integrity; 2. Capability; 3. Application; 4. Confidence; 5. Vision.

Says Integrity Is First Requirement.

"First and foremost let us write upon our little slate the attribute 'Integrity,' without which no man can safely place his foot upon the first rung of the ladder; that integrity that implies more than honesty to your neighbor, honesty to yourself and your conscience; the kind and measure of integrity of which was begotten the western code to 'look every man in the eye;' the kind and quality of integrity that prompts the frank confession of a wrong done or a mistake made and yet exacts its acceptance in good faith; the kind and quality that, whether he be in the right or in the wrong, on the hilltop of success or in the valley of failure, sets man's vision, not upon the earth at his feet, but out upon the broad and distant horizon. If we be, or aspire to be, salesmen, can we ever hope to meet with a measure of success that will take us out of the class of the shoe string peddler up into that of the successful salesman, if we be not honest both to ourselves and to our customer—aye, and to our competitor as well?

"I think one of the most sterling epitaphs I ever read was an acknowledgment by a furniture manufacturer of the receipt of a notice of the death of one of our salesmen, who had for years called upon him. It simply read, 'I am sorry to hear the news of ———'s death. I was always glad to see him and to give him my business, as he seemed to me to be honest.'

Capability is Necessary Quality.

"Second to this fundamental attribute, let us write the necessary quality, sometimes acquired, more often inherent, of 'Capability.' The pages of the book of failure bear silent witness to the deplorable fact that many sterling characters and many brilliant and broad minds have gone down in almost utter oblivion by reason of the lack of this essen-

tial qualification. The civilized world but two years ago celebrated with pomp and ceremony the centennial of the birth of Robert Fulton, recorded throughout the universe as the inventor of the steamboat. The body of Fitch, the actual inventor, lies in an unmarked and unknown grave no more than forty miles from where we meet to-night, and coursing its border runs the little creek upon which sailed his first model. Fitch lacked, not intellect, but capability; for capability may well be defined as intellect plus utility. You may be honest, you may have some or all of the other requisite qualities and yet be not a salesman if you lack capability.

Application is Also Essential.

"The third necessary qualification is 'Application.' Though a man be possessed of both integrity and capability, if he be not imbued with the spirit of application, his moral and mental qualifications, in so far as they pertain to his business life, will, for himself and for others, be accounted of no greater value than the useless veins of gold which doubtless rib the mountains of the ocean's fathomless depths. Application is that connecting link between the cause and effect of business life, between the idea and its product, that makes of intellect and capability the dynamic forces of commerce; it is the transmitting coil for the mentality of men. Eliminate it from your business machinery and you have left a useless engine, running wild, generating power to no purpose. Give it its place in your daily existence, and you have the moral and mental forces of man harnessed to the problem of 'life.' I care not how honest or how capable, how confident, or how broad he may be, if you have a salesman on the road who is not 'a bull for work,' you have an ox-cart entered in a taxicab race. You can take your choice: You can eat the dirt or you can hire a taxi.

A Salesman Must Have Confidence in Self and Line.

"The fourth point of the salesman's make-up must be 'Confidence.' Confidence, not alone in himself and in his ability to make good, but in that article to the sale of which he is bending the forces of his mental and moral personality. Some years ago, when I made a business trip through Europe for the company with which I am connected I found myself at first unable to convince one of our brokers on the Continent—a very bright and hustling man, by the way—that a certain market within the territory wherein he represented us was undertaking to buy our logs at a figure below their market value by about 25 Fres. per ton. His agent had advised him that the claims of the buyers, to the effect that they could buy other logs equally good at this price, were correct. I saw that if we were to do any business in this particular market, I would first have to convince our own man of the merits of the timber we were offering and the fact that either because of this that it was worth more money than the other logs could be bought for, or else the buyers were making claims that were without foundation in fact.

"It so happened that we had on our books at that time an unfulfilled contract for a small quantity at 40 Fres. below the price we wanted. I therefore asked him if it was not his belief that if the market was 25 Fres. below our price, the buyer would be glad to cancel his contract with us upon the payment by us to him of 40 Fres. per ton. He, of course, replied in the affirmative. I then authorized him to make the offer, which he did and which the buyer in turn rejected. I don't think I have seen a madder man than was this broker upon receipt of this reply, and I know I have never seen a harder fighter for our prices than he is to-day. Incidentally, and to the point, he is selling this market to-day large quantities of these logs at our prices.

"Confidence is as essential to successful salesmanship as breath is to life, in that salesmanship cannot exist without it. It is even more than this. It is the quality that enables us to steer a straight and sure course and thus elude the treacherous shoals that line the narrow, difficult, and for each and every human being the ever-changing channel of the river of business life. It is that something in the make-up of a man that marks him as a leader of his kind; it is that something upon which all progress of the human family, material and moral, has its foundation, ever keeping before our eyes the incontestable truth in the fight for supremacy, that to the vacillating of the human race must ever be assigned the private post, while to him who has the right acquired by judgment born of confidence shall be given the right to lead.

Vision Assists in Check Writing.

"The fifth finger of the hand that writes the check that pays the dividend is 'Vision;' the qualification that enables a broad view of not alone the order that is sought, the price that is desired and the terms that may be granted, but the fifty and one things that stand in co-relation thereto. The market on the particular thing that is desired, the ease or difficulty attending its production and the cost thereof, the use to which it is intended to be applied, the exigency of the demand therefor and the relation thereof to further and perhaps larger sales, and many other points vital to successful salesmanship too numerous to mention. The man is not a salesman who cannot, by his powers of vision, see these things. The man is not a salesman who cannot weigh to an approximate balance the measure of consideration due to a specific customer and to his own firm in times alike of demand and of inactivity. The man is not a salesman who knows not how, when the circumstances warrant, to turn down an order. Tersely, vision is that qualification that enables a comprehensive grasp of the relation of price to cost. It is the balance wheel of business.

"Show me a man endowed with these five qualifications, and, whether he has his hand on the helm of a ship of state or the crank of a peanut roaster, I'll show you a salesman."

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
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Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
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Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
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Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
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Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
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Builders Steel Products Co.
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Flag Poles (wood and steel).

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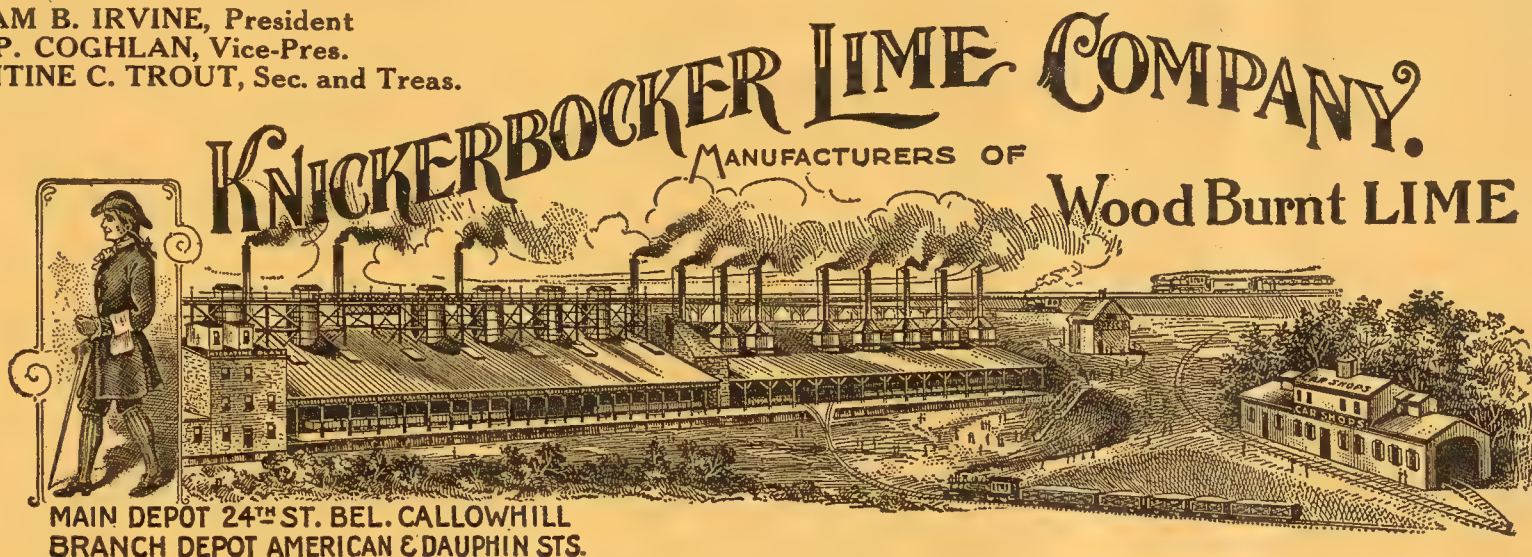
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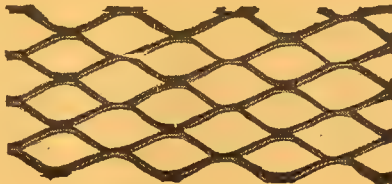
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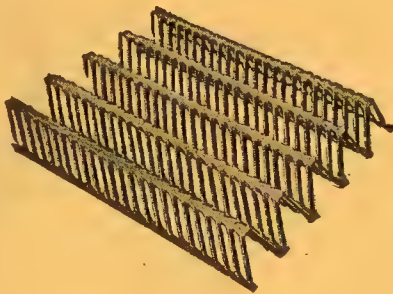
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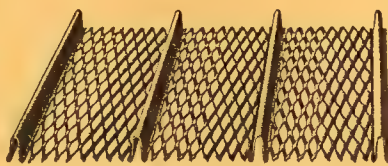


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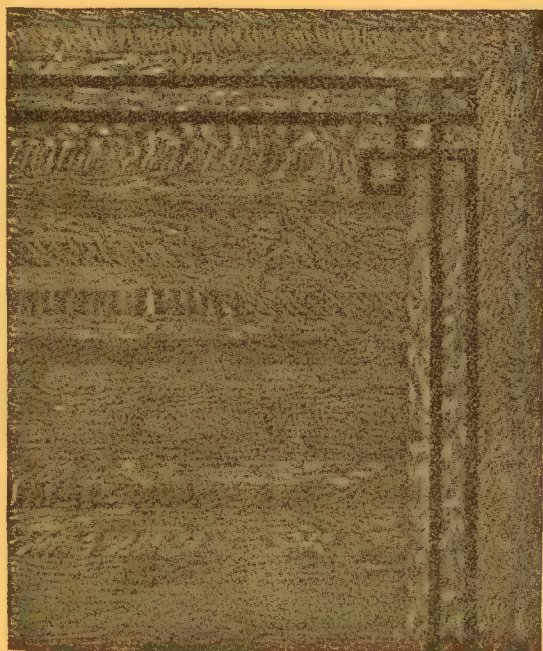
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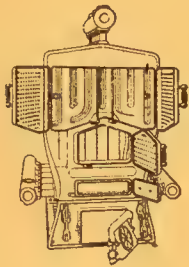
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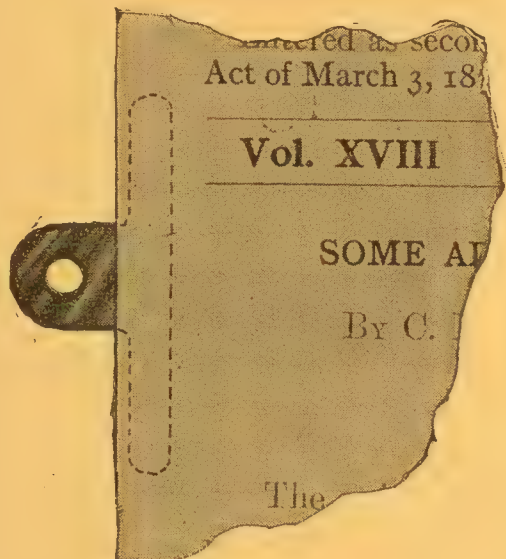
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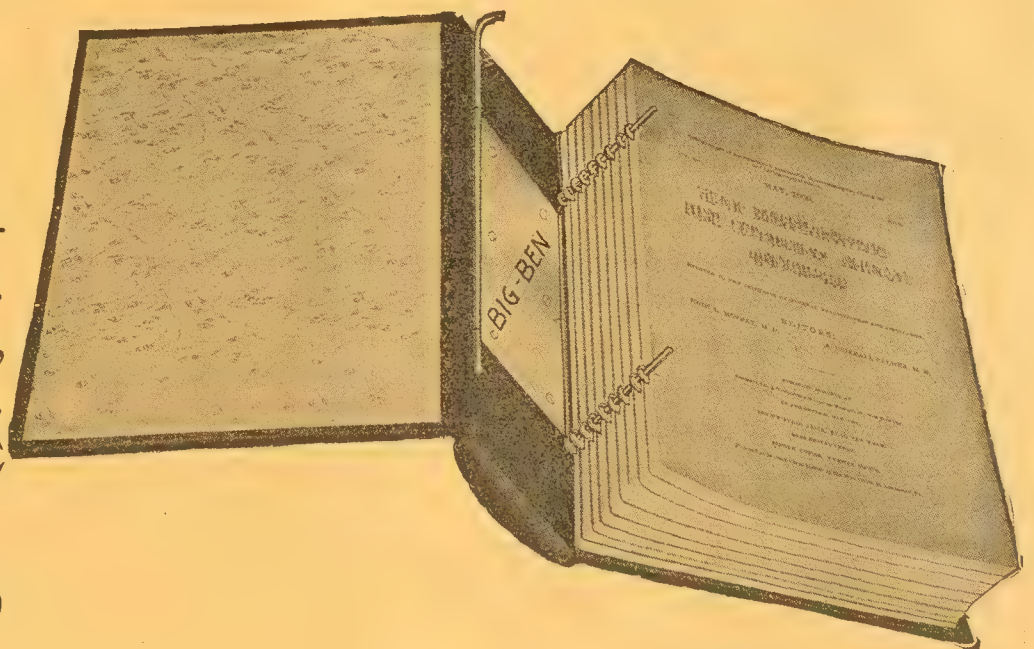
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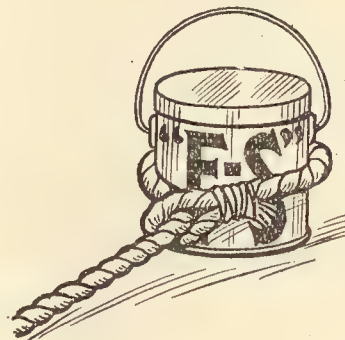
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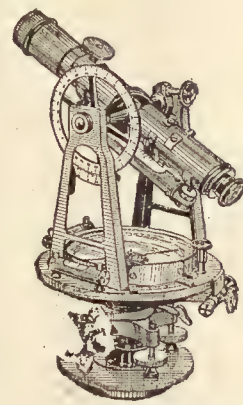
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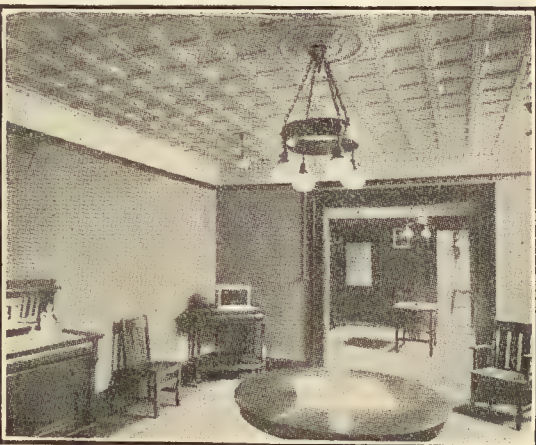
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1913.

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Parsonage, Robinson street below Haverford avenue. Architect, Chas. V. Goetz, 529 North Wanamaker street. Owner, Hope German Reformed Church, on premises. Stone, 3 stories, 22x47 feet, slag roof, electric light (heating, reserved). Owner has received bids.

Residence, Merion, Pa. \$20,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, John Jacobs, care of Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co., River road, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 82x31 feet, gray green slate roof, white oak floors, electric lighting (heating, reserved). Architect taking bids due August 8th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; E. J. Hedden, 14 South Broad street; F. T. Mercer, 1706 Delancey street; C. O. Struse & Sons, Walnut lane, Manayunk, Philadelphia; Keller Bros., Harmon road, Roxborough, Philadelphia; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Residence and Stable (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Harris & Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Randolph F. Justice, Wayne, Pa. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 32x28 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors (heating and lighting, reserved). Architects taking bids due August 14th: Thos. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; Millard N. Croll, St. Davids, Pa., street; H. N. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor are figuring.

School, Haddon Heights, N. J. Architect, H. King Conklin, 655 Broad street, Newark, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, Haddon Heights, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta and concrete, 2 stories, 48x75 feet. Tapestry bricks, electric lighting, metal lath, mechanical warm air heating system. Owners taking bids due August 6th: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street, is figuring.

Asylum (add.), Northfield, N. J. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Board of Freeholders of Atlantic County, Atlantic City.

Consists of (2) 3 story wings, boiler house and administration building, dining hall, etc. Owners taking bids due August 13th, 11 A. M. The following are figuring: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building.

Church, Cheltenham, Pa. Architect, A. A. Richter, Reading, Pa. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, J. Holden, Fox Chase, Pa. Stone, 1 and 3 stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

High School, Conshohocken, Pa. \$50,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Conshohocken School Board. Brick and stone, 2 stories, 57x126 feet, slag roof, electric light, mechanical hot air heating system. Owners taking bids due August 7th, 7 P. M.: John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Frank R. Heavner, Norristown, Pa.; H. J. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Factory Building, American and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Dungan, Hood & Co., 2100 North American street. Brick and concrete, 5 stories, 110x200 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, W. E. Groben, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Name withheld. Stone and brick, 2½ stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, oak floors. Architect has received bids.

Apartment House, Fortieth and Walnut streets. Architects, A. Lyn Walker, Stoneleigh Court Apartments. Owner, Henry C. Hollinger, 600 South Forty-eighth street. Brick and terra cotta, 8 stories, 35x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Picture Theatre, Wayne avenue and Logan street. Architect, R. Werner, 5216 Market street. Owner, Chas. Weinberg,

219 South Sixth street. Brick, 1 story, 45x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner has received bids.

Residence, Wayne, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Richard H. Watson Estate, care of architects. Stone, 2½ stories, 45x29 feet, slate roof, red oak floors (heating and electric work, reserved). Architects taking bids due August 11th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz, 1222 Chancellor street; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; E. E. Ruth, Malvern, Pa.; W. H. Diem, Malvern, Pa.; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; Wm. C. Shuster, Lansdowne, Pa.; J. M. Rossiter, Wayne, Pa.; Wm. Parlamen, Devon, Pa.

School (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, G. S. Drew, State House, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, State of New Jersey. Brick, terra cotta, plaster, 3 stories, 60x121 feet, slag roof, electric light, slag roof (heat, reserved), water-proofing, marble interior, composition floors, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due August 8th. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; E. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; Wells, Marvin & Co., 1170 Broadway, N. Y. C.; M. A. Rice, 690 Broadway, N. Y. C.; A. W. & W. M. Watson, Newtown, Pa., and the following of Trenton, N. J.: S. W. Mathers & Sons, J. A. Mather, Samuel Hilton, C. J. Smith, Scott & Day.

College Building, New Brunswick, N. J. Architect, G. S. Drew, State House, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Agricultural College of New Jersey. Brick and stone, 64x140 feet, 3 stories, electric light (steam heat, reserved), slate roof, marble interior, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due August 7th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; A. E. Smith and John Abbott, Plainfield, N. J.; L. A. Board and G. B. Rule, both of New Brunswick, N. J.; Storm & Co., Newark, N. J., and the fol-

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lowing of New York City: Casper Ranger Construction Co., John Lowrey, 235 Fifth avenue; W. H. Fissell & Co., 1133 Broadway; Schaefer Construction Co., 5 West Thirty-first street; A. M. Barrows Construction Co., 45 West Thirty-fourth street; Langan Construction Co., 52 Ferry street; G. B. Wills, 101 Park avenue; Wells & Marvin Co., 1170 Broadway.

Factory, Randolph and Vine streets. Architect, M. Ward Easby, Crozer Building. Owner, Wm. Boekel & Co., 518 Vine street. Brick, 4 stories, 20x100 feet, slag roof, slow burning construction. Architect has received bids.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Allentown, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Brick and stone, 3 stories, 27x40 feet, electric light, steam heat, slag roof, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due August 12th. The following are figuring: F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Mill Building, 800 Richmond street. Architects, private plans. Owners, Hughes & Patterson Co., on premises. Galvanized iron and steel, 1 story, 28x77 feet, electric light. Owners taking bids due August 9th. Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring.

School (add.), Olyphant, Pa. Architect, E. H. Davis, Scranton, Pa. Owners, Olyphant School District. Brick and stone, 3 stories, 65x95 feet, slag and tile roof, electric light (heat, reserved), concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids due August 9th: Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, is figuring.

Department Store (add.), Norristown, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owner, B. E. Block, Norristown, Pa. Brick, 5 stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Church, Fifty-first and Spruce streets. \$100,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, P. E. Church of the Mediator, on premises. Brick, terra cotta, 2 stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric light. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines.

Church, Charleston, W. Va. Architect, Weber-Werner & Adkins, Cincinnati, Ohio. Owner, First Presbyterian Church of Charleston. Stone and terra cotta and brick, 1 and 2 stories, 145x200 feet, slate and tile roof, electric light, marble interior and exterior, steam heat, fireproofing. Architects taking bids due August 8th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, is figuring.

Bank and Office Building, Memphis, Tenn. Architect, Chas. O. Pfeil, Memphis, Tenn. Owner, Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn. Brick and stone, 21 stories, 50x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, enamel brick, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, power plant. Architect taking bids due August 18th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; Wells Construction Co., Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Garage, Forty-seventh and Market streets. Architect and engineer, W. J. Smith, Broad and Arch streets. Owner, United Gas Improvement Co., Broad and Arch streets. Brick, 1 story, 52x84 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Owners have received bids.

Garage (add.), Sixty-first and Osage avenue. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Building. Owner, James Taylor, 216 North Front street. Brick, 1 story, 77x105 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owner is taking bids.

Parish House, Glenock and Disston streets. Owner, Disston Presbyterian Church, care of G. W. Gamble, Bureau of Building Inspection, City Hall. Brick, 1 story, 55x80 feet, wing, 20x40 feet, composition roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking sub-bids on all lines.

Farm Buildings and Dairy, Newtown Square, Pa. \$100,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Dr. Thos. G. Ashton, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, frame and stucco, 1 and 2 stories, 50x150 feet, and 50x100 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, refrigerating plant, power equipment, etc. Architect has received bids.

Bungalow, Allenhurst, N. J. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. L. F. Dunlap, Allenhurst, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, 1½ stories, 35x90 feet, tile roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Chapter House, South Bethlehem, Pa. \$15,000. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Signa Nu, care of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 32x66

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feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architect and owners taking bids due August 7th. J. D. Jenkins, 1214 Filbert street, and J. P. Emery, Wynnewood, Pa., are figuring.

Residences (3), Charlton and Allen lane, Germantown. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. Geo. Woodward, North American Building. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 22x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Factory (add.), Thirteenth and Wood streets. Architect, J. F. Stuckert, 112 South Forty-third street. Owner, Mrs. E. E. Heid. Brick, 5 stories, slag roof, electric. Architects taking bids due August 8th. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and Geo. L. Sipps, 912 Locust street, are figuring.

Church and Sunday School, Tulpehocken and Greene streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. H. Lee, 6135 Greene Street. Stone, 2 stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, limestone, terra cotta. Architects have received revised bids.

Store and Residence (alt. and add.), Fortieth and Wyalusing avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Margolin & Bloch, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue, Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Chapter House, Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. Architect, Lester Kintzing, 7 West Forty-second street, New York City. Owner, Delta Upsilon, care of J. A. Abrams, 1420 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, 5 stories, 20x86 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners have received bids.

Garage, Bala, Pa. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Chas. Lawser, 721 Cherry street. Brick and frame, 2 stories, 20x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; W. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Germantown; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Garage (add.), 3430 Chestnut street. Architect, Chas. W. Denny, Hale Building. Owner, Sweeten Automobile Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, 2 stories, 55x90 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Mount Holly, N. J. Architect, C. S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Wm. C. Sullivan, Mt. Holly, N. J. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, 35x48 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due August 9th. The following are figuring: Walter Allen, W. E. Esham, Isaac Parker, W. F. Gale and F. F. Gillian, all of Mt. Holly, N. J.; Oscar O. Pachett, Camden, N. J.; J. R. Olyphant, Collingswood, N. J.

Store (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owner, Bonwit Teller Co., on premises. Consists of new ele-

vator shaft. Architect has received bids.

School, Norwood, Pa. Architect, Geo. I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owner, St. Gabriel's R. C. Church, care of W. J. McCallen. Stone, 2 stories, 46x76 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Architect taking bids due August 9th. W. J. McShain, 417 South Thirteenth street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, Jas. Murphy, 4034 Powelton avenue, H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; J. W. Meckert, Ridley Park, Pa.; J. Knaut, Norwood, Pa.

Rectory (alt. and add.), Ridley Park, Pa. Architect, G. I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owner, St. Madeleine's R. C. Church, care of Rev. W. J. McCallen, Norwood, Pa. Architect taking bids due August 9th. The following are figuring: W. J. McShain, 417 South Thirteenth street, Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; J. Knaut, Norwood, Pa.; J. W. Meckert, Ridley Park.

High School, Conshohocken, Pa. \$50,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Conshohocken School Board. Brick and brownstone, 2 stories, 57x126 feet, slag roof, electric light, mechanical hot air heating system. Owners taking bids due August 7th. (Revised.) F. H. Keiser & Co., Pottstown, Pa.; Geo. W. Jones, Conshohocken, Pa.; Wells Construction Co., Witherspoon Building; Harry Martin, Conshohocken, Pa., are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Tea House (add.), Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. D. E. Williams, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 20x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Architects taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn square; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Garage, Eleventh and Kimball streets. Architect and engineer, F. C. Roberts & Co., Real Estate Trust Building. Owner, Curtis Publishing Co., Sixth and Walnut streets. Brick, 1 story, 83x124 feet, slag roof, hot water heat, electric light. Architect taking bids due August 7th. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, C. Barton Keen, Baily Building. Owner, Morgan Hebard, care of architect. Stone, 2½ stories, 47x53 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due August 11th. The following are figuring: Thos. M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; R. M. Peterson, 5250 Wakefield street; Geo. L. Croll, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Store (alt. and add.), 620 South Sixtieth street. \$1,000. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Building. Owners, J. I. Kroker, 1805 South Ninth street. Brick, 2 stories, consists of new front, electric light. Owner will take sub-bids.

Picture Theatre, 707 East Girard avenue. Architects, private plans. Owner, W. Eck-

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bold's Sons, 705 East Girard avenue. Brick, 1 story, 36x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue.

Residence (alt.), Glenside, Pa. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 723 Walnut street. Owner, E. Irwin Diehl, Glenside, Pa. Brick, 2½

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stories, 16x34 feet, tile roof (electric light and heat, reserved), hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due August 6th. The following are figuring: Jos. Bird Co., 213 North Eleventh street; Henry Specht, Willow Grove, Pa.; John Godfrey & Sons, Glenside, Pa.

Church (alt. and add.), Minersville, Pa. Architect, A. A. Ritcher, Reading, Pa. Owner, Methodist Episcopal Church, Minersville, Pa. Brick, 1 story, 70x85 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due August 6th. Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Ice Plant, Fifty-third and Whitby avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Ice Company, Sixth and Arch streets. Brick and concrete, two stories. Plans in progress.

Rectory (add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone, one story, 20x25 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans about completed. Architect will be ready for bids in one week.

Hospital, Cambridge, Md. Architects, Parker, Thomas & Rice, Baltimore, Md. Owner, DePont Maternity Hospital. Brick and marble, three stories, 37x79 feet, waterproofing, slag roof, concrete and expanded metal fireproofing (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids, due August 12th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

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Factory, Tioga and Belgrade streets. Architect, C. W. Denny, Hale Building. Owner, C. F. Simonin, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 74x48 feet, slag roof. Owner taking sub-bids on all lines.

Stable and Office, Fiftieth and Warrington avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Crean Brothers, Eighteenth and Porter streets. Brick, two stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due August 11th. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Stewart Brothers, 2526 North Orkney street, are figuring.

Piers, 53 and 55 South Wharves, Delaware River. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street

Station. Steel and iron, slag roof, one story. Owners taking bids, due August 11th. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; William Linker Company, Heed Building; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building.

Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa. Architects, Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, New York City. Owner, Church of New Jerusalem, of Bryn Athyn, Pa. Stone, one story, 100x150 feet, slate and copper roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing. Architects taking bids on foundation work only, due August 12th. F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street, are figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Francis C. Hubley, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x50 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat, reserved). Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Bakery (add.), Thirty-third and Walnut streets. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Hutchinson Baking Co., Thirty-third and Walnut streets. Brick, steel and concrete, 1 story, 69x98 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Picture Theatre, Juniper and Market streets. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Finance Co. of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 54x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Contract awarded to Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, who is taking sub-bids.

Mission Building, 1019 Locust street. \$52,000. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Inasmuch Mission, care of Geo. A. Tyler, on premises. Brick and concrete, 4 stories, 82x90 feet, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Contract awarded to Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street.

Schools (2), Linden, N. J. \$50,000. Architect, C. G. Poggi, Elizabeth, N. J. Owner, Board of Education. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, 2 stories, 62x82 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Residence, Brookline, Pa. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, L. J. Levy, Exchange Building. Stone and frame, 2½ stories, shingle roof, hot water heat, electric light, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to M. Roy Sheen, 450 Wilson street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 735 East Penn street, Germantown. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Edward W. Smith, plaster, 2½ stories, 13x32 feet, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architect,

A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Rev. Geo. Bond, Moorestown, N. J. Frame, 2½ stories, 25x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Ed. Aitken & Co., Moorestown.

Bakery, Allegheny avenue and Lippincott street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, James Bell Co., 953 Hancock street. Brick and concrete, fireproof, terra cotta, stone trimmings, 2 stories, 110x180 feet, slag roof, electric light, metal sash (heat, reserved). Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 W. Lehigh avenue.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), 1903-5-7 Columbia avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, fireproofing, terra cotta, 1 story, 45x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Samuel Schultz, 920 East Moyamensing avenue.

Residence, Bala, Pa. Architect, Louis C. Baker, 34 South Seventeenth street. Owner, T. W. Roberts, Bala, Pa. Stone and frame, 3 stories, 45x75 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn square.

Subway Entrance (alt. and add.), Eighth and Market streets. \$4,000. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Lit Bros., on premises. Brick and concrete, metal ceilings, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Contract awarded to J. R. Wiggins and Co., Heed Building.

School, Lindenwold, N. J. \$11,188. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, 1 story, 52x86 feet, slag roof, electric light,

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steam heat, metal ceilings. D. E. Boyer & Co., Camden, N. J., submitted the lowest bid.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wilmington, Del. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, F. H. duPont, Wilmington, Del. Stone, 2½ stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to A. S. Reed Bros. & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Theatre, Camden, N. J. \$30,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owner, N. B. T. Rooney, care of architect. Brick, terra cotta, fireproof, 2 stories, 90x160 feet, slag roof, tile roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Contract awarded to H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

School (add.), Atlantic City, N. J. \$75,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Board of Education, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta and concrete, 3 stories, 80x120 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, interior marble, waterproofing. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Store (alt. and add.), 316 South Second street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, A. L. Frommer, 316 South Second street. Brick, 4 stories, electric light, steam heat, slag roof, marble work, metal ceilings. Contract

awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Chapel, Logan, Pa. Architect, A. A. Richter, Reading, Pa. Owner, Belfield United Evangel Church, care of Rev. S. H. Chubb, on premises. Stone, 2 stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street, Germantown.

Picture Theatre, West Chester, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, W. H. Leslie, 4219 Haverford avenue. Brick, 1 story, 31x170 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. R. Henderson, Roxborough, Phila.

School (add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, three stories, 80x120 feet. Bids were opened as follows: Alex. Chambley, \$74,765; E. L. Bader, \$74,989; W. Beaumont, \$75,130; John W. Emery, \$85,390.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. George Meade, 1311 Walnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x75 feet, shingle roof, electric light (steam heat reserved), hardwood floors, artesian well. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Store (alt. and add.), 1409-11 Columbia avenue. Architect, Spencer Roberts, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Thomas Desmond, on premises. Consists of new store front and alteration and addition to interior, electric light, marble interior. Contract awarded to E. C. Durrell, 1713 North Twenty-fourth street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

E. J. Burrell (O), 2056 South Seventy-first street. Cost, \$5,400. Three dwellings, 2 stories, 16x28 feet, Sixty-second and Gray's avenue.

G. A. Mahan (O), 2736 Girard avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x72 feet, Twenty-ninth and Nicholas streets.

Geo. Kern (O), Twelfth and Glenwood streets. Cost, \$1,000. Stable, brick, 2 stories, 16x56 feet, C and Ontario streets.

W. M. France (O), 4437 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Two dwellings, brick, 3 stories, 16x52 feet, Foulkrod and Oakland streets.

H. LaRue (O), 171 Pelham Road. J. Welsh (C), 138 North Seventeenth street. Cost, \$1,450. Stable, stone, 1 story, 16x22 feet, 141 Pelham road.

J. M. Fox (O), Logan, Philadelphia. H. H. Cluck (C), 170 East Walnut lane. Cost, \$8,000. Theatre, Broad and Locust streets.

Ralph Stearly (O), 1352 Orthodox street. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x46 feet, 1017 and 19 Robbins street.

N. Colunto (O), 7818 Borthwick avenue. E. G. Burwell (C), 2056 South Seventy-first street. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, stone, 2 stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-second and Laycock avenue.

N. Milgram (O), 877 N. Marshall street. N. Leithman (C), 2322 South Tenth street. Cost, \$7,000. Store and dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 18x24 feet, 877 North Marshall street.

J. J. Hurley (O), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, \$5,200. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 15x44 feet, 536 Monastery avenue.

C. H. Eckman (O), 2126 North Sixteenth street. Cost, \$24,000. Six dwellings, brick,

3 stories, 16x50 feet, Sixty-fifth and Park avenue.

J. J. Duyer (O), 2863 Belgrade street. L. E. Faulkner (C), 233 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$2,200. Dwelling, stone, 2 stories, 15x50 feet, Tucker and Memphis streets.

Wm. H. Young (O), 2300 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x41 feet, Sixth and Rising Sun avenue. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling. Cost, \$9,600, six dwellings. Cost, \$9,600, six dwellings. Cost, \$2,000, one dwelling. Cost, \$22,400, 14 dwellings. Cost, \$4,200, two dwellings.

Chas. Sax (O), 8019 Suffolk avenue. Cost, \$1,600. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x45 feet, Eighty-eighth and Tincum avenue. Cost, \$1,900. Store and dwelling.

J. Mankenbeck (O), J and Benner streets. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x38 feet, 215 Benner street.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne avenue and Duval street. Cost, \$8,500. One dwelling, stone, 3 stories, 30x45 feet, Greene and Lincoln drive. Cost, \$28,000. Eight dwellings.

Disston Memorial Presbyterian Church (O), Tacony, Pa. Cost, \$7,000. Church, stone, 1 story, 55x80 feet, Glenlock and Tyson streets.

John Hilton (O), 1662 Margett street. C. C. Cam (C), 1654 Dyre street. Cost, \$4,500. One dwelling, stone, 3 stories, 25x36 feet, Frankford avenue and Wells street.

Levin Bros. (O), Eighty-first and Madison avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x48 feet, Seventy-seventh and Brewster avenue.

Pennsylvania Salt Co. (O), Greenwich Point. Cost, \$5,000. Coal hill, concrete,

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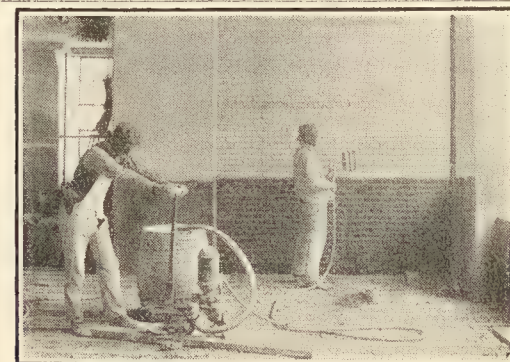
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J. F. Wiza (O), 4444 East Thompson

street. M. Pacan (C), 4517 Almond street. Cost, \$23,000. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x42 feet, Orthodox and Belgrade streets.

W. T. Holmes (O), 249 South Fifty-first street. T. Killough (C), 5035 Spruce street. Cost, \$1,800. Garage, stone, 1 story, 20x74 feet, Fifty-second and Irving streets.

Alterations and Additions

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Penna. Salt Co. (O), Philadelphia. Cost, \$6,000. Coal Hill. Cost, \$5,000. Furnace, Greenwich, Philadelphia.

Lennard Estate, 1318 Chestnut street. George & Borst (C), 277 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$5,000. Store, 1318 Chestnut street.

W. H. Clymer (O), Twenty-ninth and Fletcher streets. E. Rieben (C), 2632 Cumberland street. Cost, \$2,600. Dwelling, Twenty-ninth and Fletcher streets.

Houghton Co. (O), American and Somerset streets. Platt Const. Co. (C), 1210 Cuthbert street. Cost, \$950. Power house, American and Somerset streets.

P. Barnett (O), 618 Spruce street. S. Shechter (C), 530 Cross street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 618 Spruce street.

Board of Education (O), City Hall. David Peoples (C), Fidelity Building. Cost, \$2,300. School, Poplar and Thompson streets.

E. S. Perkins (O), Wayne and Bristol streets. A. Custodi Chimney Co. (C), 302 Pennsylvania Building. Cost, \$1,500. Manufacturing, Wayne avenue and Bristol street.

Gimbel Bros. (O), Ninth and Market streets. Cost, \$1,600. Store, Ninth and Market streets.

C. Peca (O), Ninth and Ellsworth streets. F. Palumbo (C), 717 Christian street. Cost, \$1,300. Store and dwelling, Ninth and Ellsworth streets.

Blumenthal Bros. (O), Margaret and James streets. Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,000. Factory, Margaret and James streets.

American Ice Co. (O), Sixth and Erie avenue. Wm. Linker Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$2,000. Coal trestle, Armat and Rayanton streets.

H. S. Grove (O), 258 South Tulpehocken street. P. Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$900. Residence, 258 West Tulpehocken street.

R. B. Scott (O), 1200 Poplar street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 859 North Twelfth street.

G. M. Machle (O), Price and Knox streets. H. H. Cluck (C), 170 East Walnut lane. Cost, \$800. Stable, Price and Knox streets.

Bank of Commerce (O), 623 Chestnut street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$18,000. Bank, 713 Chestnut street.

Lit Bros. (O), Eighth and Market streets, J. R. Wiggins (C), Heed Building. Cost,

\$4,000. Subway entrance, Eighth and Market streets.

E. D. Smith (O), 735 East Penn street. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 High street. Cost, \$900. Residence, 735 East Penn street.

Archbishop E. F. Predegast (O), Eighteenth and Logan square. W. J. McShane (C), 417 South 13th street. Cost, \$25,170. Church, Broad and Ellsworth streets.

J. A. Ehrler (O), 2138 Bellevue avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Green house, 2138 Bellevue avenue.

B. Gross (O), 2002 Parrish street. S. Berger (C), 416 Queen street. Cost, \$750. Store and dwelling, 2002 Parrish street.

Germantown Lutheran Bethany Church (O), Roxborough, Philadelphia. W. H. Eddleman (C), 458 Green lane. Cost, \$3,000. Church, Pechim and Martin streets.

Power & Co., 20 South Twenty-third street. W. L. Thompson (C), 1529 Filbert street. Cost, \$1,850. Shop, 2819 Oakford street.

Philadelphia County Fair Association (O), Byberry, Pa. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, \$2,700. Building, Byberry, Pa.

T. J. Sherman (O), 5353 Pine street. Cost, \$1,100. Dwelling, 5353 Pine street.

Pennsylvania Railroad (O), Broad street station. Cost, \$100,000. Bulkhead, Delaware river.

J. I. Kroket (O), 1805 South Ninth street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling and store, 620 South Sixtieth street.

Empire Theatre (O), Broad and Fairmount avenue. C. P. Biggins Co. (C), 1829 Harlan street. Cost, \$700. Theatre, Broad and Fairmount avenue.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$15,000. Power station, Thirty-second and Dauphin streets.

SPECIFYING AMOUNT OF CEMENT FOR CONCRETE.

Mr. Stanley Macomber, City Engineer of Centralia, Wash, in an article in "The Iowa Engineer," states that a number of engineers in Southwestern Washington are using clauses similar to the following in connection with their specifications for concrete work:

Every cubic yard of concrete 1:3:6 mixture shall contain at least 4 sacks of cement.

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For cement over this amount nothing will be paid the contractor.

For every sack of cement under the above amount the regular price shall be deducted from the total sum due to the contractor.

The contractor to figure on the above amounts rather than on the direct mixture.

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During the day the inspector tries to keep the mix as near correct as possible and at night the empty sacks are counted and a material slip filled out, signed by the inspector and the contractor. A copy is given the contractor and a copy put on file in the office. When it comes to a final settlement these slips are taken as receipts for the amount of cement used. The amount of cement hauled into a job is also kept in this manner as a check.

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ARCHITECTURE AND ITS INTERPRETATION TO MEN

By W. R. B. WILCOX, F. A. I. A.

President of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and member of the firm of Wilcox & Sayward, Central Building, Seattle.

Address delivered at the annual banquet, third annual convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, Portland.

The talk one evening had turned upon the character and elements of appeal in works of art and nature; in architecture, music, the drama, sculpture and the landscape and how they are interpreted to men.

The day following I strolled out towards the hills. It was a warm and fragrant day in early summer. The foliage of trees and shrubbery was rich and colorful. The lawns, woven thick with the year's new life, rolled away between banks of verdure. Afar in one direction lay a gently rolling country through which a winding river coiled a silver thread, and miles away, glistening like a floor of burnished metal, lay the clear waters of a mountain lake, from which low foothills climbed to rock-topped peaks beyond.

The glowing sun drew from the earth a pungent springtime moisture and distant outlines were softened by a haze, while clouds of fleecy whiteness came and went in the wonderful depths of the sky. How pale the blue of distant mountains! How bright the sun-flashed meadows! How cool and still, and deep the green, where shadows stretched beneath the nearby groves!

Oh, what a day! And what a vision! Though vaguely conscious that the city yonder seemed a scar upon the landscape, that its factory stacks poured forth great clouds of black-brown smoke and the barren reaches of its mills of somber brick obtruded, yet, even so, I caught the glint from flashing windows and marked the coils of smoke revolve upon the breeze.

It was a gala day, a day of festival, and people, pleasure bound, strolled round about; some sought out flower bordered paths, while others chose half hidden lanes beneath the trees. But a steady throng, in groups and singly, passed up the hill over a broad, grass-carpeted thoroughfare. Many stopped, from time to time, to gaze in silence on the scene, or to voice a deep contentment in its harmony.

Moving with this happy company, in the shade of high-over-arching trees, I climbed the gentle slope and presently approached a park. The entrance, through a shrubbery wall, was flanked by granite pedestals on which two bronze equestrian groups were raised. Alike in character, a youthful rider sat bare-back a charging horse, whose prancing, plunging mate he strove to hold in check. What power! What action! How true the poise! How fearlessly the young man hung upon the bridle of his wilder charge! How confident of mastery! And passing people paused to contemplate. What was it seized their interest? Was it modelled bronze or molded gran-

ite die; or the tale they told with strength of line and grace of form, the power of those frantic horses, the calm determined courage of the boy?

Inside the park the way led towards a forest's edge and there within the grateful shade, framed in by rising ground, were circling tiers of marble seats and down between their curving ends an open stage. The seats were filled and on the stage a play progressed. There was a battlefield and struggling armies, and in their midst two champions met and fought. The audience was hushed and tense; it followed the rush of passions. Lifted to a share in the combatants' emotions it felt the spirit of the play; forgot the tinsel armor in the rhythm of the vanquished's dying words: "Oh, Harry, thou hast robbed me of youth!

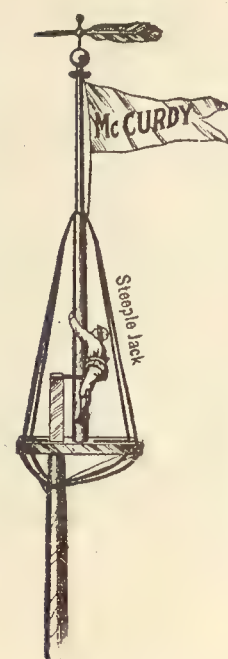
I better brook the loss of brittle life
Than those proud titles thou hast won of me:
They wound my thoughts worse than my sword my flesh:
But thought's the slave of life, and life time's fool;

And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a stop. O, I could prophecy
But that the earthly and cold hand of death
Lies on my tongue!"

Soon the play was over and with those who, like myself, had loitered for a time, I joined the number who were seeking recreation farther on, reflecting the while how, whenever the great thing is done, or the little thing with seriousness, it is not the means employed, the phraseology, that stirs the deep emotions, but the meaning conveyed.

As I turned these fancies in my mind my attention was diverted by the faint notes of distant music. Quickening my pace in their direction I soon came within view of a pavilion far across a spacious common, whence came the sounds. As I drew near the humming noises of an intermission ceased, the deep wood instruments gave out the old familiar theme of the overture to Tannhauser and over the silent audience swept the well-known strains. With what tingling satisfaction did one hear the oft-recurring voices of first one, and then another, instrument, as their mingling tones wove the wondrous fabric. And when, at last, like rich embroidery of gold against a bright, clear field of blue, the blaring horns set forth the mighty pattern on the trembling background of the violins, the very soul of music seemed revealed.

The day was now quite well advanced, and with a wish for one broad outlook over the country, ere the shadows grew too long, I turned my steps toward a not far distant head-



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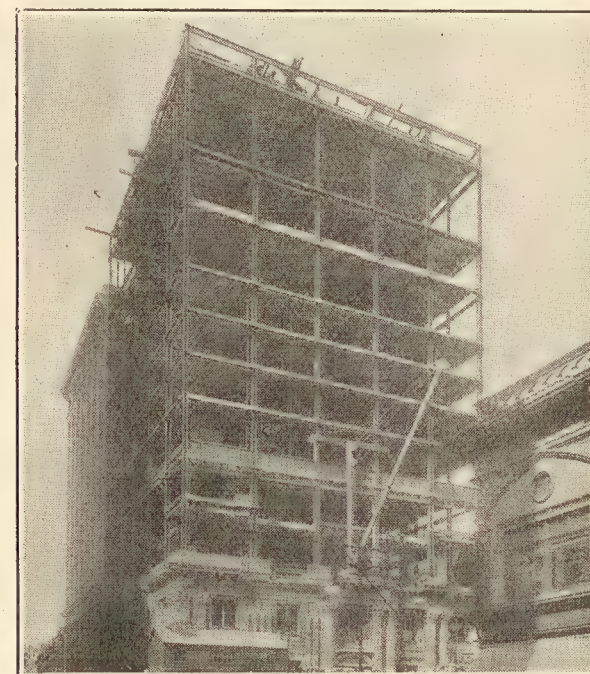
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land. From the plain great flights of steps, between successive terraces, led upwards to the summit. At every higher level a wider prospect spread, while restful seats beneath the trees invited one to tarry. The upper terrace was elaborated with an imposing central stairway with statuary at its foot and head. It clearly marked approach to a formal landscape scheme above and gently led the mind from contemplation of the distant view to speculate upon the hidden scenes beyond.

So with eager anticipation I gained the top-most steps, but as the picture burst upon me I stopped in wonderment. Imagination had failed to conjure up a scene of such magnificence. A spacious avenue led straight away for many hundred yards; great trees in formal rows closed in the sides and cast their

dark reflections on the placid surface of a shallow pool, which, bordered with cool, white marble walks, stretched from end to end. On either side, outside the walks, lay turf, like long green bands of velvet, and on its outer edges, just within the rows of trees, as if jeweled hem, were narrow beds of many-colored flowers.

Yet this was but a setting, a concentrating framework. Far down the narrowing perspective the eye beheld what seemed an apparition. There, terminating the marvelous vista, arose in dazzling splendor a snow white marble structure, and in the waters of the pool its stately form was mirrored. Its polished surface shimmered in the sunlight, its glistening, curving dome against a clear blue sky seemed floating in mid-air and like gray mists transparent shadows hung beneath its cornices. Its like I'd never seen.

Forward I walked along the path beside the pool, fascinated by the sight. So perfectly did its lines and masses balance, so delicately proportioned to each other were its several parts, so beautifully the sunlight played upon its varied surfaces, it seemed instinct with life. It seemed to lift itself and soar above the broad, white marble table on which it stood, and yet, it left no sense of insecurity. With all its seeming conscious power it stood there calm and self-contained.

As I drew near I saw that many of its parts were unfamiliar shapes; strange carvings and mosaics embellished them; their colors, outlines, sizes and positions resolving into an appealing harmony. The pleasurable emotions which the sight occasioned were interrupted by a nearby conversation which stirred my interest: "A strange structure," the speaker was saying, "it does not seem to conform to any of the accepted models of architecture. Why do some artists, some architects,

presume to attempt originality when it is futile to try to surpass the perfection of the ancient Grecian architecture—why depart from the old types?" To which an eager companion rejoined: "Why depart from the old types? Because no artist is truly an artist who does not depart from the rigidity of accepted types, who does not stir us from inert acquiescence in habit and custom, who does not incite up to revolt from the tyranny of the standards of the past."

"Why, pray, concern oneself with an archeological diagnosis of architectural symptoms? Do you think to discover its spirit by such a process? Is the soul of man to be revealed by a review of the conventionalities of his manner and speech? Must these very flowers here be subjected to a botanical analysis before their charm of delicacy, fragrance and color may regale our senses? Think you, forsooth, the spirit of the overture we have heard is impossible of interpretation because to the orchestration of Beethoven is added the timber of instruments unknown to him? Did not Beethoven himself break the rules, and was he not a dreadful radical in his day while today he is a classic?"

"Were the sculptures of the boy and the horses, surcharged as they are with the strenuousness of our own day, dumb to you because they do not counterpart the figures of a Praxiteles or a Donatello? Is the spirit of the drama, its message to our day, found in the historical accuracy of the garments worn, the mimicry of weapons of the olden days? Is it an intimate knowledge of the flora, or the geologic formation of this country about us that makes all these people respond to the beauty and the glory of the landscape? Is it any more likely that the spirit of architecture, its power and purity, is to be felt only as we come to know its obvious, historical associations; that the latter are, as we say, consistent, true to some particular period, true to some particular racial manner?"

"Would you have the spirit of architecture communicate only with those who may have critical knowledge of its outward manifestations; with the educated and cultured? Must it be silent for the uninformed majority? And you fail to catch the spirit of this building, although it speaks in flowing rhythms and measured cadences because, familiar as you may be with the full catalog of architectural precedents, your knowledge does not embrace the forms and features which supply its media of expression! Could you know that it was, in fact, the consistent flower of some distant architectural culture of a strange, yet verile, race, would you open your heart to its emotional appeal? Must sympathy and understanding wait, always, upon knowledge? If so, how shall the spirit of architecture speak to all people, to the untutored public; and if it shall not speak to them why should the untutored public be expected to give heed to it? Why should it interest them and why should we waste our efforts in trying to educate the ordinary citizen, who has neither time nor inclination to inform himself upon the evolution of architectural styles, if an under-

standing and appreciation depends upon a broad knowledge of precedents?

"Why, we have tried to build an architecture largely out of forms; we have looked abroad and beholding some lovely manner of building have seized upon the forms there used and thought to build a new and vital architecture out of them, whatever in the foreign land has been the motive for their use. We've tackled every foreign style in turn and sometimes to an ancient style returned a second time. But only now and then our buildings seem to have the breath of life within them. For the most part we have set these oft-used shapes up side by side and hoped that by some chance the spark of life would enter them and make them live.

"Why do we always hope? Because, from time to time, some man appears who is more intent upon the freshness and verity of an idea he would express than he is concerned with a conscientious and painstaking reproduction of a vehicle used long since for the conveyance of an idea of a different sort. He imbues his structures with the spirit, not the forms necessarily, of the ancients; he sees that life is in the union rather than in the category of shapes employed; has felt down in his heart the rhythm of such union and has liberated its spirit to live on and on forever.

"Others, mistaking substance for soul, have foolishly concluded that the abode of the spirit of architecture had been discovered, that it dwelt in the forms he used and that by their use alone it could be invoked at will. An attempt so to do, however, revealed what an elusive, wraithlike wanderer that spirit is.

"The years pass by and then another man beholds the light of that spirit and lets it shine for us, and while he lives to do so, we think we add to its lustre, when the truth is we supply only reflections—sometimes quite perfect, but still only reflections. Consider the case of a man like Richardson; despite what we are assured was a barbarous medium of expression, many of his buildings live and sing. Surely it was not the forms that produced the effect, for soon a hundred others grouped them in a thousand buildings, and yet in them, there was no life, no song.

"Again, a man imbues with life the forms of ancient Grecian architecture, and soon the classic style becomes the vogue. A bank, a school, a church or library, a club, a depot, or a house, or any other structure, need only have upon its front a row of columns, a pediment, or attic stage, and there, behold, is architecture. Alas! Such forms are all too often lifeless masks, or shrouds, appropriate perhaps for things so dead; they lack that vital thing, the living spirit of architecture, which awakens only at the call of truth, of frankness, of courage, of individuality. If we would find that spirit we must rid ourselves of shame, of indirectness, of timidity, of servility, and with unwavering faith, undismayed by many failures, press on toward the future, for at any given time the spirit of architecture, of any art, dwells just beyond the present, and concerns itself with the hopes, the aspirations of a people. It is the prophet of an ever-changing, ever-expanding apprecia-

tion of what is true and noble and beautiful."

As the speaker paused I awakened from my reverie. The setting sun was casting purple shadows round about and making deep the blue of distant mountain sides. The lake was pink from sunset clouds and evening stars began to dot the sky. It was drinking in the beauty of that scene that charged my thoughts and colored them. If we, as architects, would more and more cultivate that simple attitude of appreciation and receptivity for the larger qualities of architecture with which we approach the drama, sculpture, music, yes, even the landscape, we would be able the better to seize and imprison in our buildings the spirit of architecture to interpret to all who follow us the ideals of our people and our day.

"WHAT IS A CHAPTER FOR?"*

BY ROLLAND ADELSPERGER,

President of the Indiana Chapter.

The object of our Chapter, to quote from the Constitution, is to "unite in fellowship the architects of the State" and to "combine their efforts to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession. To make this object more and more nearly an accomplished fact, instead of a desirable something that has slipped the memory of most of us, so far away from the daily routine of business cares has it seemed to be, is your President's chief ambition.

Let us ask ourselves a question or two:

Is it desirable that we "unite in fellowship" in all that these words imply? Is it desirable that we "promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession?" If the answer is "Yes" to both these questions, then should we not seriously set about doing these desirable things?

Sometimes a phrase is so pregnant in meaning that, once heard, a whole nation remembers it. "What are we here for?" is one; "The way to resume is to resume" is another.

If we are members of this Chapter merely to enable us to state that fact on our stationery, the Chapter is not valuable to us not we to the Chapter. Indeed, if our interest in the Chapter is no greater than this, then the Chapter is moribund and will shortly die a painless death. But if but one member holds the faith, despair should not seize us, for one measure of leaven may leaven the whole mass; happily the interest of many of you in the objects of the Chapter is loyal and whole-hearted. As I read the roll of membership I say, "This one, and this one, and that one, and that one have the spirit."

But no work succeeds so well, so easily, so quickly as that which united effort accomplishes. Not united moral support, but united effort. We have work to do—important work—which can be accomplished only by united effort. We want to see the Institute's Code of Ethics the rule of action of every practitioner in the State; we want a public educated so that we can conform to the Institute's schedule of charges; we want a license law passed. This is an ambitious program, and one that may take years to accomplish,

but it can be accomplished by united effort; in fact, united effort on our part, without the help of any of our friends in other walks in life, will accomplish most of it. There are other things to do that are only less important.

The unsatisfactory situation is this: It is impossible to call on any member of the Chapter to give a little of his time to some Chapter activity, knowing that he will do the best that is in him. There are a number of standing and special committees with whose membership you are familiar. You perhaps have noticed and commented on the fact that some names appear once, twice, three times. This is not favoritism, it is imposition; but imposition which has been forced by the selfishness, touchiness, or indifference of many of you. On each member's card in my index are many notations, such as, "Will work," "Won't work"—and the "won't works" are in the majority.

The life of the Chapter is much as the life of the individual; there is an inner life of the spirit and an outer life of works. The individual's contentment depends on how he lives both of his lives. Your contentment as members of the Chapter should depend on how you live the inner and outer life of the Chapter. The expression of the inner life of the Chapter is the Code of Ethics. It is its ten commandments. But these commandments may be summed up into the greatest of commandments, and, similarly, the Code may be summed up into the preamble of our Constitution—to unite in fellowship. The outer life of the Chapter lies in the committee work, and just as a man's value to the world is measured by the amount and quality of his daily work, so your value to the Chapter, and the Chapter's value to you can be measured by the amount and quality of your committee work. Some of the committee tasks are difficult, and some of the committeemen dubious of success. They fear that we can't get what we are after. No one thing that we want is going to be handed to us by an altruistic public; so what we want we must work for, and let us work for what we want. If our doubting Thomases will work for the Chapter as they work to land a profitable commission, success is assured. "Where there's a will there's a way."

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Editorial Comment

An interesting experiment is being tried in San Francisco—involving an attempt to save a four-story reinforced concrete building, which threatens to collapse because the builder neglected to provide it with suitable foundations. It appears that the owner selected, to build the structure for him, one of those contractors who makes it a business to act as his own architect. This person—working without plans and along the hit-or-miss lines followed by small contractors of that class—put in foundations which ran down but a few feet below the sidewalk level, and with footings such as are usually laid for the ordinary three-story frame dwelling.

At a depth of five or six feet under the building the earth is "blue mud," such as is found in marshes about the bay. The builder, however, did not drive piles, nor even lay concrete connecting girders for the foundation, and the structure has from the beginning been slowly settling down on its west side, with the settlement most marked at the northwest corner. The walls lean over more than two feet at the top, and they are cracked badly in many places.

The contractor first called in to save the building placed large timbers against the west wall, screwed these up tight, and then attempted to put in massive concrete piers, which sank about as rapidly as they were installed. The second, a practical structural engineer, has adopted a plan as novel as it is original.

"The latter made exhaustive tests of the concrete, soil and other elements in the problem. The concrete was found to be of a good class, which the engineers say saved the building from collapse. The mud underneath was found to be the bed of a slough under about half the building.

As a result of the examinations made the engineers decided to cut off the building under the second story and put the upper part on a level base. The next move approved is to shift the building into the lot on the west side, after which the first story and foundations are to be removed. Then 142 piles will be driven, new foundations set and the piers and walls to the second story built anew, and when the concrete has set sufficiently the upper three floors will be moved back where they were before. The contract for this work, recently recorded, is for "moving a four-story concrete building to the lot adjoining and installing pile foundations and then returning the building."

The weight of the upper portion to be removed is estimated at 1,650 tons, which figure does not include the first story and foundations."

The owner will probably realize, by the time the work is completed, the utter fallaciousness of the idea of saving money by dispensing with the services of an architect. Here's a four-story business structure that

has been idle for months, in momentary danger of collapse, the source of almost continuous worry and annoyance, and now the subject of an expense equal nearly to its original cost just because the owner was too ignorant to grasp at the outset the folly of permitting his builder to usurp the place of a man schooled in calculating loads and stresses. A few such experiences should serve to convince, even the most hidebound, that the ancient theory that every contractor is "able to do his own planning" is not based upon an intelligent understanding of the facts.

* * *

Anent the agitation of the question of limiting the height of buildings in New York, and other large cities, it is interesting to note the places where, under municipal or State laws, a limit has been placed on the height to which buildings may be erected. The list includes:

Baltimore—Fireproof buildings limited to 175 feet and non-fireproof buildings to 85 feet.

Boston—Two and one-half times the width of the street, the maximum being 125 feet.

Buffalo—No height greater than four times the average of least horizontal dimension of the building.

Chicago—An absolute limit of 200 feet.

Cleveland—Two and one-half times the width of street, with maximum of 200 feet. Recesses or set-backs to be counted as added to the width of the street.

Denver, Colo.—Not to exceed 12 stories and those more than 125 feet to be fireproof.

Jersey City, N. J.—No building or structure except a church spire shall exceed in height two and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A limit of 150 feet.

Newark, N. J.—Not to exceed 200 feet.

New Orleans, La.—The height at the street line shall not exceed two and one-half times the width of the widest street which the building faces. Set-backs are to be counted as added to the width of the street.

Paterson, N. J.—Warehouses and stores must not exceed 100 feet in height.

Portland, Ore.—All buildings except churches are limited to 150 feet.

San Diego, Cal.—A limit of 150 feet.

Scranton, Pa.—The limit is placed at 125 feet.

St. Louis, Mo.—On streets less than 60 feet the limit is two and one-half times the width.

* * *

An act has been drafted in Pennsylvania "to empower cities to create from one to four districts within their limits and to regulate the heights of buildings to be thereafter constructed within each district." The act is thus based on the principle which was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Boston case of *Welch vs. Swasey*. The

preamble of the act states that it is designed "to protect the health of the citizens. * * * and to promote the safety of public and private property." A maximum height limit of 250 feet is named in the act, but a lower limit may be placed, and the act explicitly declares that "in prescribing the regulations for any district, the city may fix either an absolute limit of height for the whole or a part of a building based upon the width of the street or streets upon which it abuts."

Any owner who contemplates erecting on any given street a building which by its very size and nature will attract more people and more business to that particular portion of the street than it can reasonably be expected to accommodate should be made to furnish a somewhat adequate amount of space, or rendezvous, in front of it. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, the Philadelphia architect, suggests that the height of buildings erected on an established building line should be limited to one and one-quarter times the width of the street or open space upon which the structure faces. This would give on a street 50 feet wide a 62½-foot high building (if erected at the usual building line), which would be equivalent to a six-story building used for residence or office purposes or a five-story light manufacturing establishment. Any building taller than this initial height should then, he thinks, be so set back that the cornice or top of its perpendicular face shall not extend above an imaginary line, which might be called the "building and height line." If this imaginary diagonal be drawn from the curb of any of these streets, assuming the sidewalk to be one-quarter the width of the street to the top of any building which is the limit of height above mentioned at the normal building line, and continued into space, it becomes the line of restriction. Thus to go up one must go back. This scheme, therefore, forces the entire perpendicular face of the building back from the curb in a fixed proportion to each additional story the building may go up, which can be roughly figured upon as a two-foot increase in the width of the sidewalk for each ten-foot story above the initial height.

There is this to be said for Boyd's scheme, comments the "San Francisco Architect and Engineer," as compared with the idea of permitting above a given height only tower construction which shall use but a small part of the floor area, that the unused ground area is now placed where it is of public value.

* * *

What will the average hard-working, sheet-metal contractor think of a house "with cornices of beaten bronze heavily plated with pure gold?" A California millionaire, James H. Flood, is building such a house, on aristocratic Nob Hill, in San Francisco, with walls of elaborately carved Venetian marble and windows of intricately designed cut glass!

* * *

If an operative builder elects to pave a street laid out by him at his own private expense, holding the city free of all liability in the matter, he may postpone the actual do-

ing of the work itself for years. In other words, so long as he promises to pave and pay for the paving he need not pave at all until he gets ready to do so regardless of any inconvenience suffered thereby by neighbors or the general public. Moreover, the city of Philadelphia may not compel the builder to pave, having no jurisdiction in the premises whatsoever. At least so sayeth the Bureau of Highways an arm of the city's service charged with the responsibility of looking after such items. Paraphrasing that genial cartoonist, Mr. Thomas E. Powers—"Can you beat it?"

* * *

Complaining about the failure of a firm of operative builders to pave a street which has been an offensive mud-pile for going on two years, a citizen was told at the Highway

Bureau the other day that inasmuch as the builders had agreed to do the work at their own expense the city was not in a position to interfere.

"But they have made no effort to do the work," urged the complaining householder.

"That may be. It is, however, up to them to do it," was the reply.

"Is there no limit as to the time in which the work must be done?" pressed the complainant.

"No limit is set in such cases."

"Then the street may remain unpaved indefinitely, leaving residents in the locality without any redress whatever?"

"Practically—yes. We will, however, try to persuade the builders to keep their promises in the matter." Once again, paraphrasing Mr. Thomas E. Powers—"Can you beat it?"

WHY ARCHITECTS SHOULD UNDERSTAND MILL DETAILS.

Practically every mechanic connected with the woodworking industries, and especially with the planing mill, is well aware that the majority of the so-called architects lack very much in the execution of practical details. I do not wish to say their detailing is executed badly, or does not look well—that is, in style and proportion—but I mean that most of them are not practical from the standpoint of the planing-mill man.

One will almost invariably find in the average details that the thickness of a doorjamb or sill is shown 2 in. exact, or a window seat will be drawn 1 in. exact. Then, again, a door is detailed 1½ in. or 1¼ in. An outside casing of a skeleton frame is shown 1¼ in. Very frequently cornice members—that is, the frieze or moldings—are drawn 1 in. exact, and so on.

Now, if the architect had worked in a mill sufficiently long to have gotten some practical knowledge as to how thick the different kinds of wood can be worked when dressed, I am sure he would not put down such impractical details. It should be well known that it is not possible to dress 1-in. stock on both sides to more than ¾ in., and 1¼-in. stock will only work to 1⅛ in., while 2-in. stock is almost always dressed to 1¾ in. when finished.

Of course, the architect might say he could not afford to sacrifice his design or the outline of certain moldings, on account of ⅛ in. of wood, more or less. However, it seems to me he would be greatly benefited by making the sacrifice, because contractors would certainly demand his work in preference to the other fellow's, who will not depart one particle from his theory.

If one can believe half the statements which are discussed in the papers and magazines relating to the scarcity of lumber and the necessity of conservation of the forests, it would certainly be of great benefit to dispense with some theory, and use, instead, a little common sense, added to good judgment, and make de-

tails so that they can be used by the millman to advantage, besides relieving him of a lot of swearing about the draftsman who insists on drawing 1 in. when ¾ in. would have answered the same purpose. Also, it would be no serious matter to substitute 1⅛ in. for 1¼ in. or 1⅜ in. instead of 1½ in., and so on along the whole register of sizes.

An illustration showing how very troublesome a wrongly detailed piece of work can become, is the following (and let me assure you it is almost invariably the case): The architect draws up details of frames for a certain building. These frames are shown in section through side and head, having drawn in a 2-in. sash. When the mill foreman inquires of the draftsman whether it is positively necessary to have 2-in. exact sash, he will probably say that it does not need to be strictly 2 in., but that 2-in. stock should be used. This at once changes the detail because of the fact that there is a difference in the thickness of the stock, which only holds out 1¾ in., as stated before. This being the case, you must of necessity change the detail to conform with the requirements. The pulley stile, head and sill have to be narrower and the sash beads wider.

If the detail is not changed, then the machine man who runs the stock will be liable to make a very costly mistake and it becomes necessary to run the stock over again; this has happened more than a few times, to my knowledge.

Again, there are others of the architects who are familiar with the sizes of stock and will detail a 1¾-in. sash, but very seldom make any allowance for play, of which there should be about 3/32 in. for each sash, to allow easy working. In this case, also, it would be necessary to change the drawing, for the reason that the pulley stiles, head and subsill would be too narrow and the sash stop too wide. This error we also find quite frequently.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly, too, because Electricity in the Home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.



In my estimation, it would be greatly to the benefit of the architect if he would get the necessary data from the lumber people, also a number of stock moldings which the large planning mills have on hand. By thus working with the mill, a great deal of trouble could be avoided and a state of harmony would prevail among all concerned.—John Wavrek, Jr., in *"The Architect and Engineer."*

MELTING POINTS OF FIRE BRICKS.

According to the United States Bureau of Standards the melting points of fire bricks are as follows: The most common fire brick, or those made of clay of which the main ingredient is kaolin, will melt at a temperature ranging from 2,831 to 3,137 degrees F.; bauxite brick, from 2,949 to 3,245 degrees; silica brick, from 3,092 to 3,101 degrees; chromite brick, at 3,722 degrees, and magnesia brick, at 4,929 degrees. These melting points, which represent the lowest temperature at which a small piece of the brick could be distinctly seen to flow, were determined in an electric vacuum furnace, the temperature being measured with an optical pyrometer.

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.
A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The trade press of the United States will be represented in New York City from September 18th to 20th, when the Federation of Trade Press Associations holds its annual convention with headquarters at the Hotel Astor. The membership of this association consists of technical, class and trade journal editors and publishers, its scope and purpose being to arrive at a more co-operative spirit between the editorial and advertising departments of specialty publications and to develop a higher degree of editorial efficiency. At one of the sessions a demonstration will be made on "How to Sell Advertising Space in a Trade Paper." The chairman of the Arrangement Committee is William H. Ukers, of the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*, of 79 Wall street, New York City.

**T. Kennard Thomson, consulting engineer, of New York City, has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Science by his alma mater, the University of Toronto.

**Estimators figuring on reinforced concrete work are advised by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of 25 East Twenty-sixth street, that on page 116 of the latest issue of "Kahn System Standards" the heading should be changed to read: "Safe Loads in Thousands of Pounds" instead of "Safe Loads in Hundreds of Pounds." This correction is emphasized because of the confusion that might result from the typographical error in the estimating department of architects' offices.

**E. J. Johnson, the slate operator, of 38 Park Row, New York, has purchased the new slate quarry at Pen Argyl, Pa., from which he will produce black roofing slate, structural slate and slate blackboards for schools and institutions.

This makes the fourth quarry now operated by this house, which has for years specialized on black, purple, green and red slate.

**A large department store—Macy's to be specific—has opened an "order booth" in the Grand Central Terminal, where commuters may leave their orders in the morning and receive their purchases in the afternoon, on the way home. To one commuter at least, who had an announcement to this effect thrust upon him in the train during the week, the department store "order booth" was a novelty.

**Since the fire of 1906 the San Francisco Board of Public Works has granted 50,000 building permits, representing an investment of \$225,277,000 in private building enterprises. In addition money expended for public buildings, including Federal, State and city governments, will bring the total investment up to approximately \$400,000,000.

**New York City has 500,000 telephones; London, 235,000; Berlin, 210,000; Paris, 91,000.

**At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, executive offices and factories at Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. James R. Kimball was appointed sales manager with headquarters at Jamestown.

Previous to his connection with the Dahlstrom organization, Mr. Kimball was associated with the Art Metal Construction Company, also at Jamestown, for more than thirteen years, during which time he respectively filled the positions of district sales manager and special bank salesman.

Within the last few years Mr. Kimball designed and personally supervised the sales of practically all the large bank installations made by the latter-named concern.

**William Gompert, 2102 Broadway, New York City, is preparing plans for a hotel to be erected at Hartsdale, N. Y., for Thomas Healy, proprietor of the Healy restaurants, with office at Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue, New York City. The structure, to be known as the "Chateau Rochambeau," will follow closely the architecture of the French Renaissance, representing a composite type of existing French chateaus, and will be four and five stories in height, of stone and stucco construction, containing 300 rooms, subdivided into apartments for permanent, transient and club residents. It will be surrounded by broad acres, a portion of which will be transformed into beautiful gardens and a smaller part left in pristine wilderness. Estimates are not expected to be considered before August, 1914.

**A ten-story concrete administration building for the Board of Education of Philadelphia is proposed for the Parkway. It is to cost approximately \$300,000, and will be used as an office building for the educational work of the city.

At a recent meeting of the Finance and Property Committee of the Board arrangements were made for the purchase of properties along the south side of Arch street near the intersection of the Parkway. These buildings are assessed at \$150,000. The committee members expressed their willingness to pay \$175,000 for the buildings, but the owners refused to sell at less than \$225,000.

The Board will proceed to condemn the buildings, despite a decision made by the school solicitor that no provision is made in the school code for the condemnation of buildings other than for the purpose of instruction. The committee decided that so long as the school code does not say directly that school office building sites do not come under the condemnation section of the laws the Board is at liberty to proceed.

SOME POINTERS ABOUT BRICK.

Not one person in ten knows what is meant when the term Rainwash brick is used, or how these differ from the Rock-faced.

Rock-faced Bricks.—Rock-faced bricks are pressed bricks, the face edges of which have been roughened in imitation of cut-stone, as shown in illustration. In some cases the rock facing is effected by cutting the bricks with a chisel, but more frequently the bricks are molded in the form shown. As these bricks, in a way, are imitations of stones cut to the size and shape, they must have more or less the appearance of blocks of stone, and must therefore contain at least the full thickness of a common brick. For this reason rock-faced bricks are made only in the pressed-brick size of $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Rock-faced bricks can be had in any of the colors of ordinary pressed bricks, and when laid up in a wall present a pleasing appearance. An illustration of a rain-wash brick here is shown. This was, perhaps, the pioneer of all rough-faced bricks, and the effect produced by its use was no doubt the stimulus to further investigation and experiment along that line. A good rain-wash brick is far more pleasing to the eye than the ordinary brick, and compares very favorably with a wall of more expensive materials, particularly when the rain-wash bricks are laid up with rough joints.

As rain-wash bricks are made from common bricks or "selects," they are of necessity made in the same size and shape as common bricks, with which they may be classed so far as size, weight, strength and durability are concerned. In price they are a little higher than common bricks, but cheaper than most other kinds of face bricks. Rain-wash bricks are sometimes called "washed-face common bricks."

Laid up in a wall, these rain-wash bricks present a pleasing appearance, which resulted at one time in a demand for them which could not be supplied by the natural process, owing to the infrequency and uncertainty of rain, so the artificial facing of rain-wash bricks by using water from the water supply to sprinkle them with, instead of rain water, was resorted to. The sprinkling process washes away the fine clay, leaving the pebbles and coarser particles of the brick exposed, thereby producing a roughened surface, and one never similar to the others.

Pressed bricks are made in two standard sizes—the ordinary pressed brick, which is $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, and the Roman shaped brick, which is $12 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in size. Besides these, special $12 \times 6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks are made, also $10 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks.—*Keith's Magazine.*

COMPOSITION FLOORS.

In 1866, Stanislas Sorel, a French engineer, patented this composition in this country and about the same time patented the cement much used by dentists, which is of a nature similar to the oxy-chloride cement of magnesia, but having zinc as its base. This Sorel stone, as it was formerly called, has found a large use

in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, principally for laying sanitary floors, counter tops and for steamship decks.

Its slow hardening or setting is a desirable feature of this material; the chemical reaction taking place slowly through a period of say 24 hours, is much preferable to a quick set. For instance, I have had floors that set in a half-hour's time, I have also had floors in which the chemical action took place so rapidly as to produce extreme heat, sufficient to burn one's hand.

In Europe most of the floors are scraped, like hardwood floors, when in a cheesy state, later on finished by polishing, then oiled or waxed; this produces a very beautiful "Steinholz" floor. I am acquainted with formulas and work of about 20 European concerns, having visited them and seen much of their work. They attempt on the whole much more elaborate work than is usually done by the manufacturers in this country, since their labor and materials are more cheaply obtained. Very artistic marble or terrazzo effects are obtained and if kept oiled or waxed such floors will wear and look well indefinitely. I have laid such floors in banks and court houses in this territory with good success, due to the fact that their janitors properly attended to such waxing and oiling.—*Concrete Cement Age.*

THE SKYSCRAPER PROBLEM.

New York, where the skyscraper was architecturally born, has decided that this child of its necessities has gone about far enough in its heavenly aspiration. It has come to be more than suspected that a limit has been about reached to the height of buildings; that there are questions of public safety and health which thrust themselves sharply to the front, that must not be ignored.

It has been a conviction, which has taken a strong hold on public sentiment that the manner of structural sky building has been run far beyond the rationale which inspired it. The immense relative values of realty in many mously valuable, have never shown any desire suggested utilizing the air spaces. But when it comes to building fifty or sixty stories toward the zenith the practical philosophy of the question assumes a different aspect. New York has now 1,136 buildings ten or more stories in height, sixty of twenty or more, nine of thirty or more, and three of fifty and upwards. It is in the air that a building project is now Foreign cities, even where the land is enor-afoot, which if not forbidden, will top sixty stories. This would make a height probably of 900 feet, nearly the sixth of a mile above the surface of the ground. Other cities have followed the New York lead, if there is no imitation which quite equals the New York architects and builders in reckless daring. There is one business court in Chicago, however, where at high noon for half an hour only, the sun scarcely shines on merely one side of the street and the pavement would be shrouded in deep continuous dusk but for the electric lights. This is progress run to

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insanity, which is true also of a good deal of other alleged progress.

It is evident that a reaction has set in. to follow the American practice, and the cities which have pursued the same building pace have begun to set very decided limitation to the skyscraper, as a matter of public protection.—*The Evening Post, New York City.*

ROOFS AND THEIR MEANING.

Someone has said that roofs are the sun-shades and umbrellas of architecture; hence their flatness and lightness in warm dry countries where only the sun menaces one's comfort, and their steep pitch and stouter material in countries where pouring rain and melting snow are to be guarded against. This is true in a general way, but climate is really less of a determining factor than material; so that in this country, where all materials—tiles, shingles, slate, tin, cement, gravel, are available at all times we run the whole gamut from the flat roofs of Italy and Spain to the steepest pitch of a French château, irrespective of climatic necessities. Such variety is pleasing enough, but all things considered, roofs of medium slope are safest, and in conjunction with a few solid chimneys form skylines as attractive as, though less fantastic than, the more abrupt roofs.

In planning a new house or adding to an old, the first consideration is roof-unity, for which nature offers an excellent suggestion in the mushroom. Too many hips and ridges should be avoided; valleys should not be too deep, for wind to collect and interfere with the draughting of chimneys, but instead they should have a wide sweep and avoid too sharp a demarcation. All this does not mean to purposely make a roof look old by furring out ridge poles and rafters, though that has been successfully done by a few very painstaking architects; but it does mean a careful study of the amount of roof that should be visible in proportion to the height of the house, a study of the relation of secondary roofs to the main, and of the whole skyline to the surrounding country. How much this counts in the charm of the house was emphasized by John Ruskin in his Lectures on Architecture. After touching upon the picturesqueness of English cottages he points out that the soul of the house, the essence and meaning of it, are in its roof wherein mainly consists its shelter. "Consider," he says, "the difference between the expressions *beneath my roof* and *within my walls*, and you will see how important a part of the house the roof must always be to the mind as well as to the eye." Many amateur builders know the kind of roof they wish, when their ideas are vague indeed as regards to nearly every other external.—*House Beautiful*.

TRADE PAPER ADVERTISING.

A prominent and successful manager, prominent because of the liberal advertising of his products, and successful because of the public appreciation of them, who has a large and abiding faith in the efficacy of trade paper advertising was recently asked why he patronized trade papers so largely, to the practical exclusion of so many other methods of publicity.

In answer to the question, he replied that he desired the business of the best people in the trade and that he had found by experience that the men who did not read trade papers, and consequently were not thoroughly posted

in their business, were usually unsatisfactory customers.

According to his opinion, which he claims is borne out by his experience, the men who subscribe for and read trade papers are the ones who are well posted in their business. Their time being limited, they have to secure the information they need in condensed form; they rely largely upon the trade press, having no time to read the countless circulars constantly being mailed to them.

He wound up his remarks by stating that "they see my advertisement appearing regularly in the trade paper and when they want anything in my line, write me and don't whine about prices and don't ask for ridiculous dating, but buy at my price and pay their bills when due."—*Ed*.

HARD WALL PLASTER.

The dealer who will remember the principles upon which the set of gypsum plasters depend will always be in a position to reason correctly in connection with most of the problems that may come up in his work of selling plasters, says a writer in "Rock Products."

In the first place, he must not confuse the chemistry of gypsum plaster with that of lime, with which he is apt to be more familiar, if he is new to the hard wall plaster business.

The setting of lime mortar is due to the taking on by the quick lime of the carbon dioxide present in the air.

Gypsum plaster sets because the water present in the mortar unites with the powdered plaster and strong interlocking crystals grow from this union.

The rate of growth of these crystals is governed by the retarder that is put in the plaster before it leaves the mill.

First of all, keep your eye on the water that is added to the dry plaster in making mortar. Don't let the plaster dry out and lose this water before the plaster has used all that it requires for the growth of the interlocking crystals. If it does dry out before the crystals have made their growth, the plaster will be dry and crumbly.

Very rarely, indeed, it is the manufacturer's fault in mixing his ingredients in such proportions that the dryingout process takes an unreasonably long time. Much more often if there is trouble about soft plaster, the cause is found in the dry, warm weather, with openings in the building which permit air currents to lick up the water that the plaster needs.

Of course you can get soft plasters any time from using too much loamy sand.

In the next place, it should be remembered that the plaster crystals will grow more rapidly if there are particles of the same material in the mix which will serve as nuclei, or centers, for the crystal's growth. The old plaster in a mortar box that has not been cleaned before using furnishes just such particles for starting the growth of the crystals. As the manufacturer has timed his plaster to set

without such help, the first mix or two in the mortar box will set too fast and the plasterer may get excited and condemn the plaster; whereas he is wholly at fault for not cleaning his box, and for thus sinning against one of the fundamental laws of nature which govern the set of hard wall plasters.

The plasterer should read the directions which every manufacturer furnishes in abundance. These directions are simple; not one-fifth as complicated as those which every housewife must observe when she makes a batch of bread. But because they are simple they cannot be ignored. They are fundamental, and the big basal principles that underlie the workings of any substance must be respected; for nature never modifies her laws to meet the whims of carelessness of man.

Just at this point it will be easy to make plain why every manufacturer of hard wall plasters insists that his plaster must not be retempered after it has once begun to set up in the mortar box.

As has just been said, the set of the plaster is due to the growth of small crystals through the mass, somewhat after the nature of the growth of frost crystals on a window pane. After these crystals have started to grow in the mortar box, which is shown by the fact that the plaster has begun to set up, they can be broken up by working with the hoe and adding more water. This softens the mass so that it can be applied to the wall. The plaster crystals will not grow again, however, with the strength and vigor that they grew in the first place and a soft, crumbly wall is apt to result.

It is much better for all concerned to throw away plaster that becomes too stiff to handle, rather than to make any attempt to soften it up.

CONCRETE WALL ALONG A BOULEVARD.

Along the boulevard at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., which is part of the proposed coast boulevard of that State and will furnish one of its finest scenic attractions, a concrete retaining wall is being built.

In years past, the slopes above Atlantic Highlands have in places been subject to landslides which blocked and obliterated roadways and proposed improvements. The bank is of gravel of varying depth, to which the wall in almost all parts conforms in the line of its upper edge. The wall is one foot thick, built with a plainly perceptible slant against the bank.

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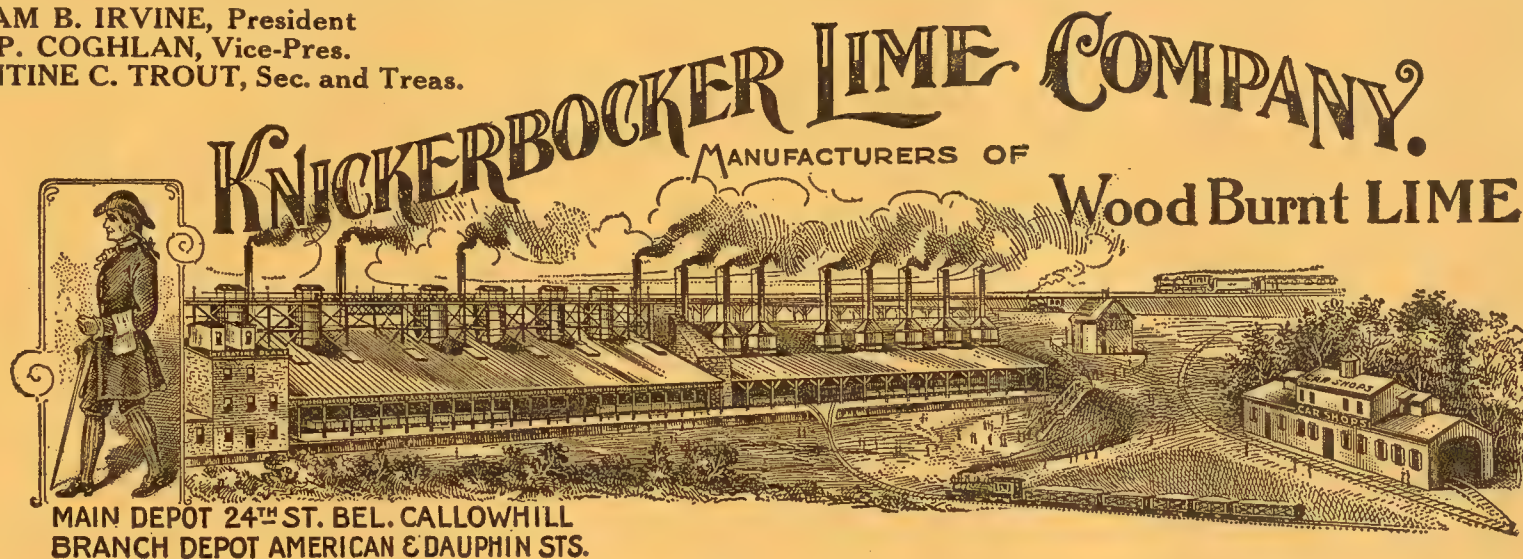
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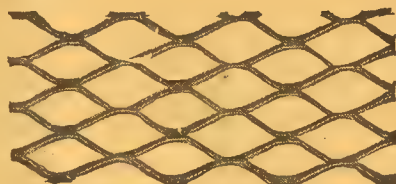
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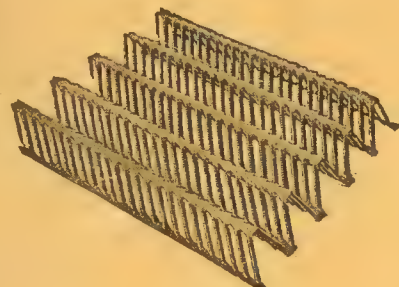
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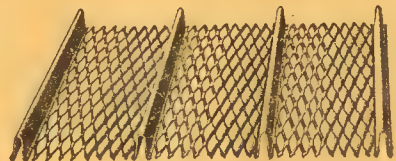


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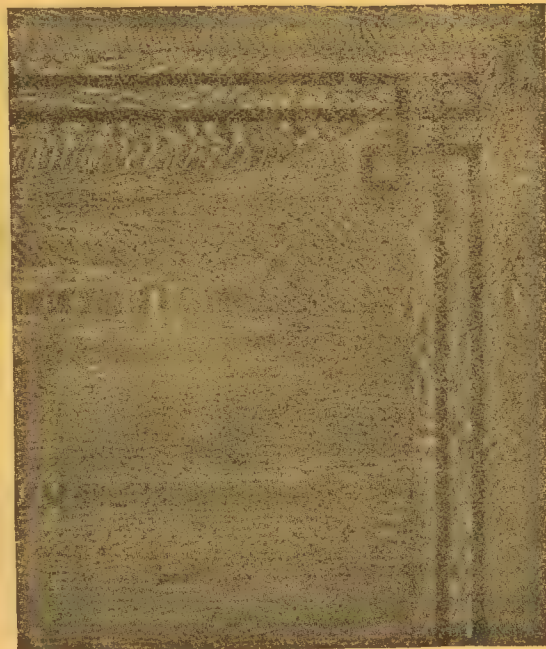
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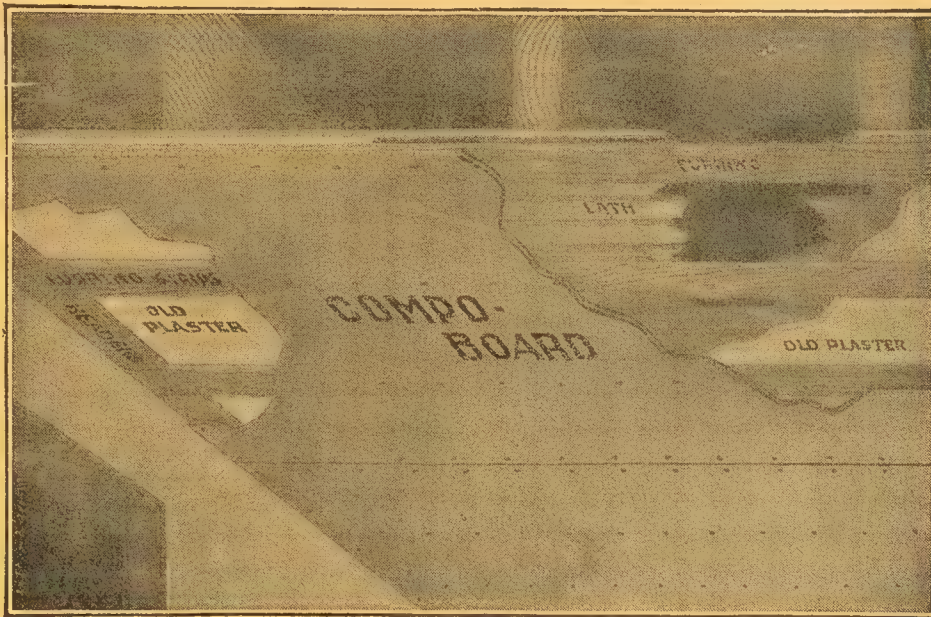
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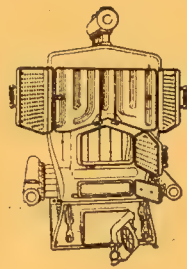
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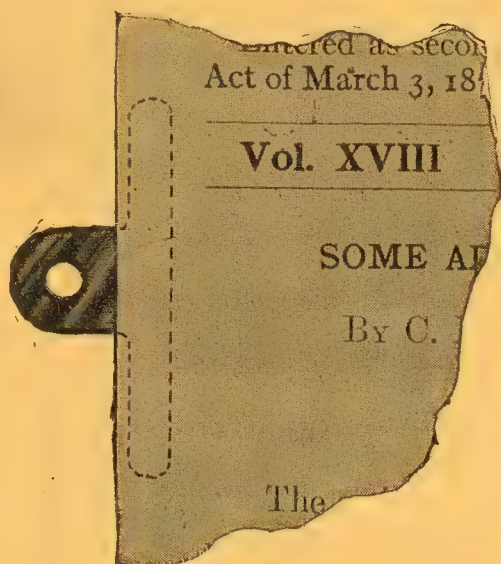
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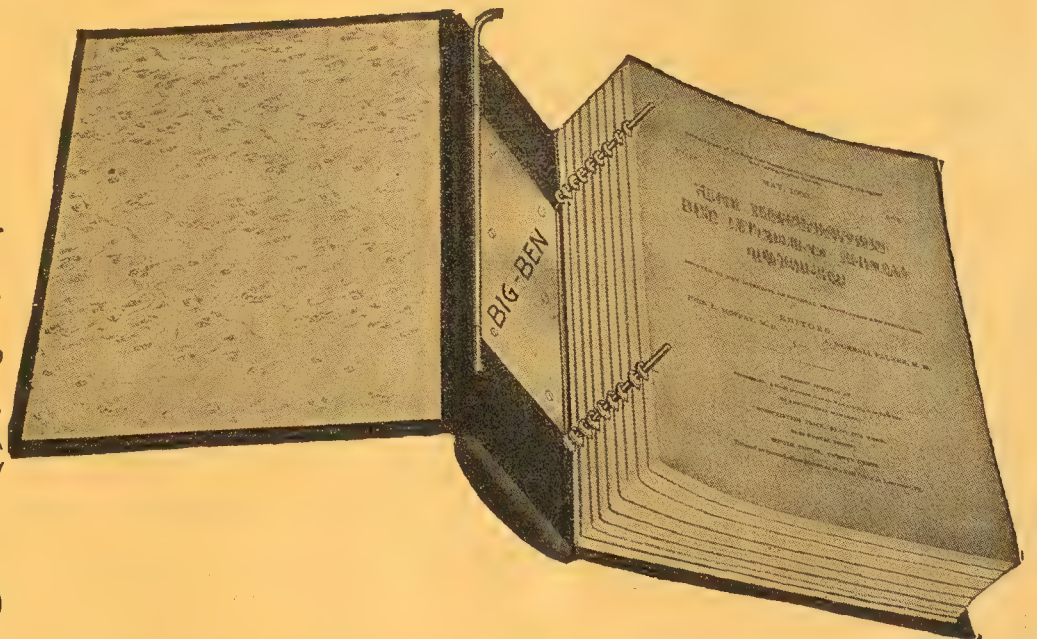


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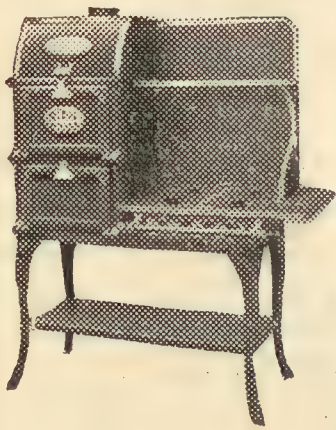
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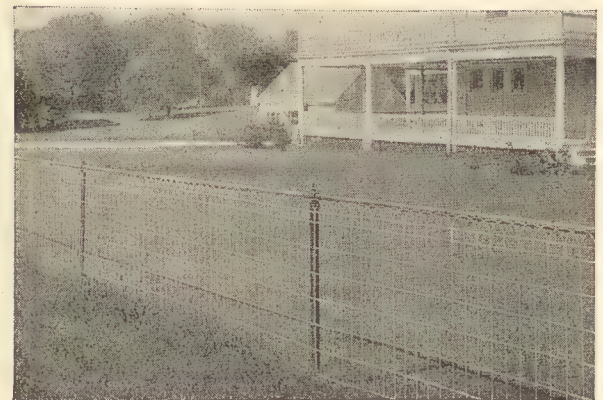
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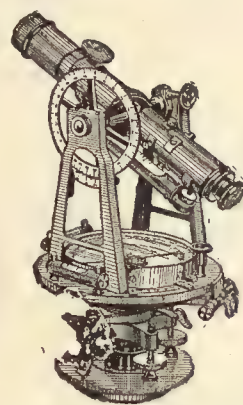
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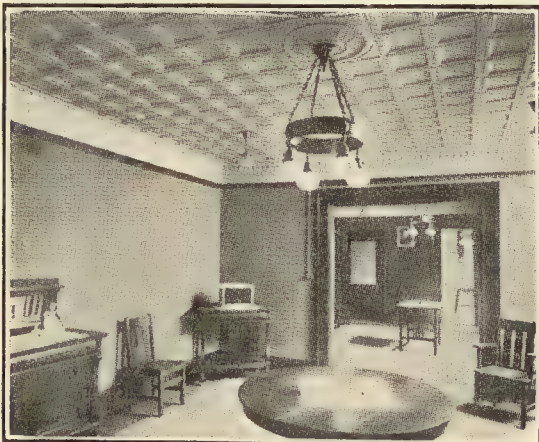


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Garage, 3430 Chestnut street. Architect, Charles W. Denny, Hale Building. Owner, Sweeten Automobile Company, on premises. Brick, one story, 55x100 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heat. New plans in progress.

Office Building, Chambersburg, Pa. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick, terra cotta and stone, four stories, 81x109 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Plans in progress. Bids in about one week.

Signal Tower, Girard avenue. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Concrete, three stories, 30x30 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Factory Building, 2543 Germantown avenue. Architect, Charles S. Parker, 1227 Hilton street. Owner, Standard Refrigerator Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 55x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking approximate bids due August 15. E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street, is figuring.

Residence, Rydal, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch st. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x54 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners will take sub-bids.

Apartment House, Forty-fifth and Chestnut streets. Architect, F. Webber, Morris Building. Owner, F. Webber, Morris Building. Marble and brick, five stories, 110x192 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, hardwood floors. Architect and J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, are taking sub-bids due August 16.

Bridges (2), South of Auburn, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Concrete and wood. Owners taking bids due August 16. F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Brown, King Construction Company, Harrison Building; A. Carhart, Hale Building, and E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue, are figuring.

Store Building, Southeast corner Eighth and Walnut streets. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Alex. Sheppard & Sons, Eighth and Walnut streets. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 38x67 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines.

Chapel, Twenty-second and Reed streets. Cost, \$25,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, St. Simon the Cyrenian P. E. Church, care of Rev. John R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone, one story, slate and tin roof, steam heat, electric light. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in one week.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Lancaster, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and limestone, two stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Consists of two new wings. Architect taking bids due August 16. F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Ice Plant, Gloucester, N. J. Architects, Koelle, Speth Company, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owner, Gloucester Ice Mfg. Co., Gloucester, N. J. Brick, one story. Consists of new tank house, boiler house, storage building, slag roof. Architects taking sub-bids.

Sub-Station, Sixty-fifth and Paschall avenue. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, steel and concrete, one story. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Stable, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. W. Atkinson, Merchantville, N. J. Brick and plaster, one and one-half stories, 70x42 feet, slate roof. Architect has received bids.

Hall (alt. and add.), Midvale and Ridge avenue. Architect, W. E. Dunlap, 3414 Ainslee street. Owner, Odd Fellow Hall Association, care of C. K. Sorber, 4126 Ridge avenue. Stone, three stories, 43x76 feet, slag roof,

electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids due August 16. The following are figuring: Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; W. H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane; G. Steinle, Falls of Schuylkill; E. D. B. Leman, Roxborough, Pa.; E. Cuthbertson, Roxborough, Pa.

Church, Cheltenham, Pa. Architect, A. A. Richter, Reading, Pa. Owner, M. E. Church, of Cheltenham, care of J. Holden, Fox Chase, Pa. Stone, one and three stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Architect, W. E. Groben, 1021 Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, oak floors. Architect taking bids. Charles C. Pace, Merion, Pa., is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Church, Fitzwater and Martin streets. Architect, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Union Baptist Church (Colored), Twelfth and Bainbridge streets. Stone and terra cotta, two stories, 80x100 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due August 15. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; B. P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; H. C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street.

Bank and Office Building, 1420 and 26 South Penn Square. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owners, Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, twenty stories, 92x92 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, granite, marble exterior, concrete and hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking revised bids due August 16. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; J. E. Wiggins & Co., Head Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market

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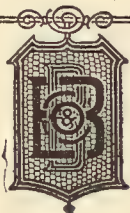
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street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

School and Club House, Sixty-fifth and Cal-lowhill streets. Architects, McGinn & McGinty, Stephen Girard Building Owner, St. Donato R. C. Church, on premises. Stone and brick, two stories, 60x127 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Architects have received bids.

Hospital Buildings (6), Hempfield Township, Pa. Architects, McMaster & Bartholomew, Pittsburgh, Pa. Owner, Westmoreland County Hospital for Insane, care of J. D. Miller. Brick, one, two and three stories, 150x558 feet, slate roof, electric light, metal sash, steam heat, marble interior, concrete, hollow tile, expanded fireproofing. Owners have received bids.

Asylum (add.), Northfield, N. J. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Board of Freeholders, of Atlantic County, Atlantic City. Consists of two three-story wings, boiler house and administration building, dining hall, etc. Owners taking bids due August 13th, 11 A. M. The following is the complete list of bidders: Charles Sheppard, Northfield, N. J.; Samuel H. Teadley, Bartlett Building; Edward L. Bader, Bartlett Building; J. F. Kahle, 10 N. Oakland avenue, all of Atlantic City, N. J., and the following of Philadelphia, Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building.

Bank and Office Building, Memphis, Tenn. Architect, Charles O. Pfeil, Memphis, Tenn. Owner, Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn. Brick and stone, twenty-one stories, 50x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, enamel brick, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, power plant. Architect taking bids due August 18. In addition to those previously reported, Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

School, Gloucester, N. J.. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Board of Education, Gloucester, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 31x88 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat, reserved). Owners taking revised bids due August 15th. The following are figuring: Van Leer & Peterson, Glassboro, N. J.; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; D. E. Boyer & Co., Camden, N. J.; Lawrence Bowe, Gloucester, N. J.; J. P. Oliphant, Collingswood, N. J.; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Market House, Thirty-first and Market sts. Architect, A. E. Bump, care of Swift & Co., Boston, Mass. Owner, Swift & Co., Boston,

Mass. Brick and stone, three stories, 87x154 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, metal sash enamel brick. Owners taking bids due August 19th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; William Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Bungalows (4), Bromall, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schmerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Isaac Kershaw, Fifty-second and Chestnut streets. Frame, one and one-half stories, 25x38 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heating. Owners taking sub-bids.

Apartment House, 3330-32 North Broad street. Architects, Milligan & Pierson, 520 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and limestone, four stories, 50x200 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contains thirty-two apartments. Architect taking bids due August 14. W. E. Dotts & Co., Bulletin Building; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street, and F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street, are figuring.

Office Building, 1503-11 Race street. Architects, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Reformed Church of Philadelphia, Fifteenth and Race streets. Brick, twelve stories. Preliminary plans in progress. Too early for details.

Garage (add.), Sixty-first and Osage avenue. Architects, Durham Brothers, Heed Building. Owner, James Taylor, 216 North Front street. Brick, one story, 105x77 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owner is taking bids. John McKenna & Son, 1023 Race street, are figuring.

Memorial Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., \$1,500,000. Architect, Henry Bacon, 101 Park avenue, New York City. Owner, Lincoln Memorial Committee, care of Spencer Cosby, Col., U. S. Army, 1729 New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Marble and granite, one story, 189x258 feet, slate and copper roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing, limestone trimmings. Owners taking bids, due September 10th, 2 P. M. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Garage, Broad and Erie avenue. Architect, P. L. Boyd, 1822 Erie avenue. Owner, George Laskey, on premises. Brick, two stories, 22x53

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feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking bids, due August 12th. H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, and George Boyd, Willow Grove avenue, are figuring.

Residence, Lansdown, Pa. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Mrs. Mabel V. Edwards, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 28x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids, due August 14th. Tyas & Co., of Lansdowne, Pa., are figuring.

Post Office (completion), Gettysburg, Pa. Architect, O. Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Washington, D. C. Granite and limestone, two stories, 50x100 feet, copper roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due September 3rd. J. E. & A. L. Pennoek, Land Title Building, and J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, are figuring.

Gymnasium, Eighteenth and Arch streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owners, Y. W. C. A., on premises. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 35x92 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Germantown and Susquehanna avenues, \$100,000. Architect, J. P. Kluges, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Rex Amusement Company, care of David Moses, 1023 Race street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 80x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Cottage, Wyncote, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, C. H. K. Curtis, Wyncote, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due August 16th. J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa., and Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa., are figuring.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, H. H. Francine, Ambler, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x64 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids, due August 21st. The following are figuring: J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Market House, Thirty-first and Market streets. Architect, A. E. Bump, care of Swift & Co., Boston, Mass. Owners, Swift & Co., Boston, Mass. Brick and stone, three stories, 87x154 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, metal sash, enamel brick. Owners taking bids, due August 19th. Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street, and Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, T. H. Dixon, Ambler, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due August 22nd. The following are figuring: Walter Shaeff, Blue Bell, Pa.; H. Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; F. W. Allison & Co., 1710 Delancey street; D. McCork,

Flourtown, Pa.; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; Samuel Harting, 22 East Johnson street.

Ice Storage House, Fifty-third and Whitby avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Ice Company, Sixtieth and Arch streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, slag roof. Architects taking bids, due August 19th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Barclay White Company, Perry Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; H. C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; William Linker Company, Heed Building; Turner Concrete Steel Company, Presser Building.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa., \$50,000. Architects (associated), F. Hopkinson Evans, 1315 Walnut street, and F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, L. F. Sims, Arcade Building. Hollow tile, timber and plaster, two and one-half stories, 116x46 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Architects will soon take bids.

Church, Vineland, N. J., \$60,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, First Presbyterian Church, care of C. John Schramm, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one and two stories, 80x110 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Revised plans about completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Factory Building, American street and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Dungan, Hood & Co., 2100 North American street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 110x200 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects taking bids, due August 18th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; William P. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Freight House and Office Building, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick and steel, 18x363 feet, two stories, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owners taking bids, due August 19th. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Brown, King Const. Co., Harrison Building; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Restaurant, 1425 Chestnut street. Cost, \$60,000. Architects, Etuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Horn & Hardart Baking Company, 818 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Chestnut streets. Cost, \$10,000. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 133 South Broad street. Brick, terra cotta, fireproofing, electric lighting, general alteration and addition. Contract awarded to F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architects, Hauer & Lowere, 3110 Columbia avenue. Owner, Board of Education, care of William Henry, Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat waterproofing (heating and ventilating, reserved). Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

School, Audubon, N. J. Architect, D. T. Lange, Audubon, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, care of William Henry, Jr., District Clerk. Brick, one story, 56x84 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating, waterproofing (heating and ventilating, reserved). Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Theatre and Stores (alt. and add.), 1021-29 Chestnut street. Cost, \$30,000. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Trustees of University of Pennsylvania. Consists of new front to theatre and new stores. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Market (alt. and add.), Norris and American streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, Swift & Co., Ninth and Girard avenue. Brick, two stories, 51x80 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Chapter House, Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. Cost, \$19,000. Architect, Lester Kintzing, 7 West Forty-second street, New York City. Owner, Delta Upsilon, care of J. A. Abrams, 1420 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 20x86 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa. Architects, Haack & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, F. W. Layre, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x56 feet, slate or tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Bank Building, 1421 Walnut street, \$50,000. Architect, J. D. Allen, 910 Chestnut street. Owner, W. F. Deakyne, 1001 Chestnut street. Brick, terra cotta, marble, four stories, 18x93 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, mar-

ble interior. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Factory (add.), Wheatsheaf lane and Gaul street. Architect, private plans. Owners, F. W. Tunnell & Co., on premises. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 10x32 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to A. Raymonr Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Post Office, Corry, Pa., \$92,000. Architect, O. Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Washington, D. C. Limestone, one story, 40x90 feet, copper roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to D. T. McCarthy, 411 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Dairy Products Warehouse, Unionville, N. Y. Architect, Oliver Randolph Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, William Richman, Unionville, N. Y. Brick and steel and concrete, three stories. Contract awarded to Merrick Fireproofing Company, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

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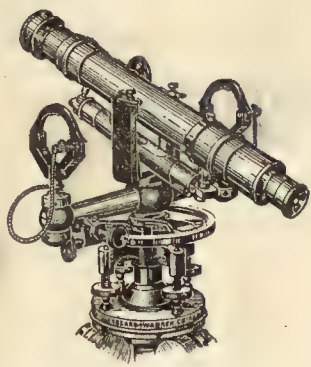
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Hutchinson Baking Company (O), 3240 Walnut street. Stacey Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$19,000. Bakery, brick, one story, 69x98 feet, Thirty-third and Walnut streets.

C. H. Masland & Sons (O), Amber and Willard streets. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$10,000. Office, brick, two stories, 67x34 feet, Amber and Willard streets.

P. Purinstes (O), 2749 East Pacific avenue. Cost, \$4,000, two dwellings, 15x54 feet, 3664 Richmond street.

J. A. Blair (O), 1001 Rockland street. Cost, \$17,600. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, Eighth and Wingohocking streets.

Alex. Ferguson (O), 5701 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, \$42,000. Twenty-eight dwellings, two stories, 15x31 feet, Ithan and Greenway avenue.

Jennie Biben (O), 701 McKean street. Joseph Levin Company (C), 1130 South Sixth street. Cost, \$8,500. Picture Theatre, brick, one story, 34x110 feet, 1106 North Fortieth street.

C. M. Swartley (O), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet, 209-15 Lawiston street. Cost, \$3,400. Two dwellings.

M. McFadden (O), 500 East Walnut lane. Cost, \$15,000. Six dwellings, brick, three stories, 14x30 feet, Homestead and Millnor streets. Cost, \$3,500. One dwelling.

L. Pustilnick (O), Marshall and Parrish streets. J. Newborn (C), 844 North Tenth street. Cost, \$4,350. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 20x57 feet, 941 North Marshall street.

A. Tedersco (O), Passayunk avenue and Christian street. E. Di Joseph (C), Passayunk avenue and Christian street. Cost, \$8,000. Store, brick, four stories, 50x44 feet, Passayunk avenue and Christian streets.

J. Jankowski (O), 4643 Stiles street. A. Ziernicki (C), 1632 Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$28,000. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x55 feet, Tacony and Orthodox streets.

H. Saunders (O), 18 South Eighteenth st. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry

street. Cost, \$3,150. Manufacturing, 221 North Twenty-third street.

Zimmerman & Nixon (O), Chestnut Street Opera House. F. J. Boas (C), Broad and Race streets. Cost, \$8,000. Theatre, Tenth and Chestnut streets.

G. B. Wise (O), Palmetta and Benner sts. M. Stevens (C), 921 Magee street. Cost, \$2,300. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x40 feet, Palmetta and Benner streets.

Tuckahoe Tribe, No. 271, I. O. O. R. (O), Sixtieth and Market streets. J. F. Bowers (C), 1430 South Penn square. Cost, \$20,000. Store and hall, brick, three stories, 40x100 feet, Sixtieth and Dakota streets.

Knickerbocker Amusement Company (O), Tenth and Sansom streets. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$60,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 85x116 feet, Fortieth and Market streets. Cost, \$20,000. Hall and stores.

Salem E. L. Church (O), Harrison and Frankford avenue. J. F. Davis (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, \$20,500. Church, stone, two stories, 16x76 feet, Harrison and Cottage streets.

E. A. Wright Bank Note Company (O), Broad and Huntingdon avenue. Wm. Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$150,000. Manufacturing, brick, six stories, 82x120 feet, Broad and Huntingdon streets.

Park Theatre Amusement Company (O), Ridge avenue and Natrona street. Platt Construction Company (C), 1210 Cuthbert street. Cost, \$5,083. Theatre, Ridge avenue and Natrona street.

W. T. Clark (O), Thirtieth and Columbia avenue. Cist, \$32,000. Sixteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet, Twenty-fourth and Cambria streets.

C. F. Simonin & Sons (O), Tioga and Belgrade streets. Cost, \$5,000. Manufacturing, brick, one story, 74x48 feet, Belgrade and Schiller streets.

J. Decker (C), 4123 Main street. M. Duva (C), 324 Harvey street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x43 feet, Walnut lane and Boone street.

W. R. Brown (C), 2145 East Firth street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 2220 East York street.

Mellor Estate (O), BrynMawr, Pa. G. C. Dougherty (C), 1612 Ludlow street. Cost, \$2,500. Store and warehouse, 1615 Sansom st. Cost, \$1,500. Store, 1617 Sansom street.

A. L. Frommer (O), 316 South Second street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street.

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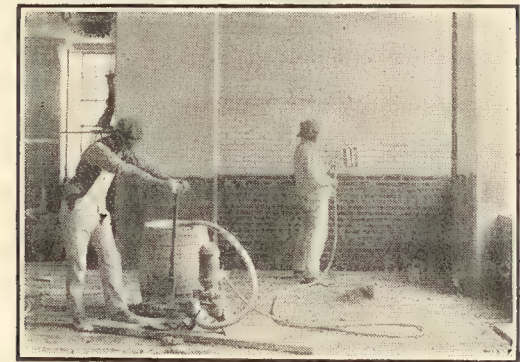
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P. McNirhol & Sons (O), 1318 Race street. J. McCann (C), 1404 Poplar street. Cost, \$750. Shop, 1318 Race street.

W. Gobell (Agent), Broad and Erie avenue. S. B. MacDowell & Sons (C), 1937 Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$675. Store and dwelling, 3752 Germantown avenue.

L. Martin Company (O), Tacony, Pa. William Radcliffe (C), 1521 Arrott street. Cost, \$1,000. Store house, Wilnor and Cottman sts.

Dr. H. V. Marvel (O), 4839 Baltimore avenue. C. H. Stuller (C), 5012 Willows avenue. Cost, \$850. Dwelling, 4839 Baltimore avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia. A. L. Carhart (C), Hale Building. Cost, \$1,500. Oil house, West Philadelphia.

W. A. Bruder (O), 1608 Snyder avenue. S. H. Levin (C), 1130 South Sixth street. Cost, \$5,000. Theatre, Snyder avenue and Bouvier street.

A. P. J. O'Hara (O), 10 South Seventeenth street. Brilliant Manufacturing Company (C), 1035 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Sign, 10 South Seventeenth street.

Weightman Estate (O), 1524 Chestnut st.

Alterations and Additions

Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (O), Seventh and Cherry streets. A. MacTavish (C), 1515 Pine street. Cost, \$3,345. Library, 1721 Arch street.

David Barrows (O), 3968 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling and store, 3968 Germantown avenue.

Mrs. T. Boardman (O), 2348 Tulip street.

J. S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$7,000. Hotel, Twelfth and Arch streets.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia. Cost, \$675. Shop, Thirtieth and Market streets.

Kerr-Henftle Coal Company (O), 2925 North Broad street. Brann & Stuart (C), Arcade Building. Cost, \$2,200. Coal yard, 2925 North

H. J. Cohen (O), 919 Walnut street. Cost, \$1,500. Store, 417 Market street.

O. Schlieske (O), 6734 North Thirteenth street. F. K. Stahl (C), 2713 North Park avenue. Cost, \$1,725. Store and dwelling, Ger-

mantown avenue and Huntingdon street.

Max Oppenheimer (O), 2639 West Girard avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$825. Dwelling, 1412 Diamond street.

I. Harrison (O), 1649 East Passayunk avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 1649 East Passayunk avenue.

Beck & Co. (O), 4128 Germantown avenue. Specialty Eng. Company (C), Emerald and Cornwall streets. Cost, \$2,900. Coal pocket, 4124 Germantown avenue.

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according to the practice followed by speculative builders in factories, ordinary apartment houses, tenements, office and loft buildings where the fire menace was greatest to the greatest number, and not under laboratory conditions, where theoretically perfect conditions would obtain.

It then developed that in laying up the walls Mr. Oliver had engaged as builder Thomas G. Carlin, brother of the Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Brooklyn, an operating contractor, who built the terra cotta arch under instructions to build it just as he was in the habit of constructing arches. The National Terra Cotta Company's blocks were used and the company was invited to watch the construction as it progressed. Mr. Bevier stated that his company did not avail itself of the opportunities, although the same privilege was extended to Virgil J. Marani, chief engineer of the United States Gypsum Company, which superintended the erection of the gypsum arch by the A. E. Klotz Company, which also put in the concrete arch.

The whole test was a particularly severe one in view of the fact that all three slabs had been severely soaked with water during the rain of Monday.

Notable Men Present.

Among the guests were Messrs. A. W. Herbst and Ernest W. Bradbury, of the Building Code Committee of the Board of Aldermen; Superintendent Rudolph P. Miller and Chief Inspector Alfred Ludwig, of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings; P. H. Bevier, superintendent of construction of the National Fireproofing Company; Ira H. Woolson, consulting engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; F. J. T. Stewart, of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters; F. K. Keese, of Cass Gilbert's office; John W. Moore, Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Queens; Edwin Wilkinson, representing the Borough of Brooklyn; E. F. Cunningham, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau of Building of Queens; W. A. Robertson, Chief Inspector Tenement House Department; E. J. Webb, of the Keystone Fireproofing Company; William S. Devery, former chief of the Police Department; Harry Brown, Assistant Superintendent of the Building Department of the Borough of Richmond; Virgil J. Marani, of the U. S. Gypsum Company; F. G. Ebsary, of the Ebsary Fireproofing and Gypsum Block

FLOOR ARCHES IN A FOUR-HOUR FIRE TEST

Building Code Committeemen and City Officials Study the Effect of 1700 Degrees of Heat on Cinder, Hollow Tile and Gypsum Slabs.

In a test of the relative merits of gypsum, hollow tile and cinder concrete floor arches laid up in accordance with general building practice in New York, three floor slabs were subjected to 1,700 degrees of heat for four hours, and then to a sixty-pound hose pressure of water, recently, at the Columbia University testing station maintained by Prof. James A. Macgregor in the plant of the Reliance Architectural Iron Works, at Norman avenue and Monitor streets, Greenpoint.

Result of the Test.

The result of this test was a scaling of the gypsum slab, the fracturing of five terra cotta hollow-tile blocks and a slight chipping of the cinder concrete where a steel I-beam was covered. All the arches remained intact. On Thursday the fire load of 140 pounds per foot was increased to 600 lbs. The gypsum slab had been laid up only two weeks, while the other two slabs had been permitted to ripen for four weeks.

This test was arranged at a cost of \$2,500 by Albert Oliver, the New York selling agent for the Clinton Wire Cloth Company of Clinton, Mass., and was conducted under the supervision of Harold Perrine, of Columbia University. The plan was to permit A. W. Herbst, chairman, and Ernest W. Bradbury, secretary, of the Aldermanic Building Code Committee, to see at first hand just what the behavior of various uoor arches would be under severe fire test.

In view of the fact that this was the first test of its kind to have a possible direct bearing upon the building laws of New York and vicinity since Prof. Ira H. Woolson, the preceptor of both Prof. Macgregor and Mr. Perrine, closed his experiment station, considerable interest was aroused in building material circles, as shown by the fact that more than a hundred men high in building material

and construction circles were in attendance all day.

Construction of the Arches.

The floor arches were constructed as follows: One of reinforced gypsum and lathe shavings, one of hollow terra cotta block and one of reinforced cinder concrete composed of one part of Pennsylvania cement, two parts of Cow Bay sand and five parts of steam cinders. The reinforcing in the gypsum and concrete arches was Clinton electrically welded wire. On top of the arches benches of pig iron were piled, making a dead weight of 140 lbs. a foot.

At 10.50 the torch was applied and at 2.50 a company of Brooklyn firemen with a fire engine turned upon the seething arches a stream of water under 80 lbs. pressure, which was almost immediately reduced to 60 lbs., as required by ordinance and insurance laws governing actual fire fighting practice in buildings. When the water was turned on the pyrometers showed a temperature of slightly more than 1,700 degrees. The deflection of the arches just prior to extinguishing the fires was hardly perceptible, according to Mr. Perrine.

Mr. Bevier's Suggestion.

During the test a point was raised by P. H. Bevier, superintendent of construction of the National Fireproofing Company, regarding the equality of conditions governing the slabs under test. He said he believed that the hollow block would make a better showing if the skewbacks had been filled completely with sand or mortar so that when the expansion came it would have a perfectly uniform leverage against the soffit of the I-beam. Mr. Oliver contended that complete filling was not general in average building practice, and that this test was to demonstrate how the respective floor arches would behave when laid up

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Company; James A. Macgregor, B. S., M. S., of Columbia University; D. J. Havens, of the Rapp Construction Company; L. M. Grove and

R. W. Van Horn, of the Berger Manufacturing Company, and Homer A. Reid, the consulting engineer.

THE OLD CLAY TILE MYTH

Fighting Fire with Reason—Some Facts of Interest to Building Managers and Owners on the Subject of Fireproofing

"Fireproof"—a word invariably misapplied and much misunderstood; a word that some manufacturers of some building materials have conjured with for their commercial benefit and to the detriment of good building construction.

"Fireproof" is a misnomer. There is no such thing—there is ample evidence that conclusively shows that it was undoubtedly the intention of the Creator of the universe that there should be nothing fireproof.

The Dear Old Clay Tile Myth.

On the principle that nothing is fireproof and that there is no building that can be constructed that could not be destroyed under extreme conditions by the action of fire and water, it is proper to consider which of these two materials can best resist the action of fire and water.

It has been supposed very generally that burned clay or terra cotta tile is "fireproof," this impression probably originating for the reason that clay tile has already been burned during the process of manufacture at a long continued high heat. Because of this, it is supposed to be able to stand high temperatures for the reason that it is manifestly incombustible or will not burn up or consume, and because it was economical to use, and further, because it has been in use for a long time almost to the exclusion of other materials for partitions, steel protection and elevator inclosures in so-called fireproof buildings up to comparatively recent years.

The Technical Side of It.

There are certain physical facts which determine the value of an material from a "fireproof," or to better state it, "fire-resisting" standpoint. These physical characteristics are:

1st—Its expansibility under heat or the rate at which the material expands under the application of heat, which is technically known as its "coefficient of expansion."

2d—Conversely with the above, its contractibility under cooling action, or the rate at which the material will contract when suddenly cooled by water or air.

3d—Rate and amount of heat transmitted through the material and effect of this on inflammable materials in contact with the opposite side.

4th—Extent of disintegration under sudden increases and lowering of temperatures continued alternately during the progress of a fire, and application of water streams.

Summarizing the above, it will be evident

that the material which stands the action of high temperatures and sudden cooling—the conditions existing during a fire, are that it shall not expand appreciably under the application of fire; that it shall not contract when hot under the application of cold water or air; that it shall not transmit heat through itself sufficiently to ignite any kind of inflammable substance on the opposite side; that it shall not spall, crumble or disintegrate in any other way to a point where it ceases to be a fire-stop during the progress of the fire.

When Expansion and Contraction Occurs.

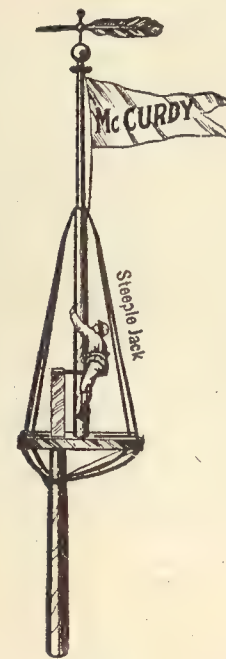
Considering terra cotta tile from these standpoints, we find that it has a coefficient of expansion of .000012, which means that it increases in dimension that fraction of an inch for every degree of Fahrenheit rise in temperature. This rate of expansion is just exactly twice that of steel and also of Portland cement concrete.

Taking a wall ten feet long and ten feet high and assuming a rise of temperature from 70 degrees to 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, which in ordinary conflagration is readily and quickly reached, it means an increase in each dimension of one and thirty-five one hundredths inches.

The result of this rapid and great expansion of clay tile under heat means that the outer shell exposed to the fire expands more rapidly than the webs which bind the two outer shells together and which also separates the core holes.

The result of this is that a large percentage of shells are broken loose at their junction to the webs. This fact can be observed in the records of every fire where photographic records have been made of wreckage after fires where clay tile was used for partition construction, for steel protection or for arched floor construction.

This expansion frequently completely wrecks the partition by crushing it, or bulges the wall toward the fire, or results in large fissures through the wall. It also results, when used in steel construction, in permitting the fire to gain direct access to the steel members, resulting in their softening, buckling or even collapsing. This is a most important point. Steel softens to a point where it will not hold up its own weight at a temperature of 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, and many a so-called fireproof building has collapsed through this cause, during the progress of the fire. These results are accentuated or made worse when streams of cold water strike the clay



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tile, which if not already seriously injured by the heat expansion, is further disintegrated by the sudden contraction which takes place when the cold water from the hose stream strikes the heated surfaces.

Does Not Prevent Spread of Fire.

The regular type of hard burned clay or terra cotta tile permits the passage of heat through itself very rapidly and this brings about certain results which tend to aggravate the bad results of fires inasmuch as invariably inflammable materials on the opposite side of the wall are frequently set on fire even should the partition not be wrecked, thus communicating fire from room to room even though the flame has not actually passed through the wall.

It will be seen, therefore, that the ineffective results of clay tile in resisting the action of fire and water is only logical sequence of its physical characteristics.

Fireproofing With Gypsum Tile.

Laboratory tests have demonstrated that the expansion of gypsum tile under the application of heat is so slight that it has never been measured and these reports of the laboratories testing this material give the coefficient of expansion as practically zero. It follows from this, as demonstrated in many actual fires and many fire tests, the records of which are available, that partitions constructed of gypsum tile do not crack or suffer injury from this cause, and conversely, when the



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water is applied, there is no shrinkage and, therefore, no injury from this cause also.

The transmission of heat through gypsum tile is extremely slow and never rises above 212 degrees Fahrenheit until the material is calcined. The action of the fire against gypsum tile is to calcine or liberate the water of crystallization amounting to twenty per cent. of water from the hydrated sulphate of lime of which the gypsum tile is composed. The liberation of the water of crystallization proceeds very slowly, and more slowly, and with increasing slowness the longer the heat is applied and this is the case irrespective of the severity of the exposure. The reason for this is that water, when liberated, is liberated partly in the form of steam and partly in the form of vapor which recedes into the tile.

This is continually occurring during the contact of the fire and furnishes more water for the fire to evaporate the longer the fire is applied. Behind the thin strata or zone of calcination, the material that is not hydrated does not rise above 212 degrees Fahrenheit because the heat units are absorbed in the process of evaporating the water.

"Sprinkler System in Itself."

This phenomenon was amply described by a prominent fire underwriting engineer in his statement that "the material furnishes its own sprinkler system in itself."

These facts are not theoretical, but have been demonstrated by rigid and elaborate laboratory tests.

It follows from these facts, therefore, that when used for steel protection that as long as the materials around the steel are uncalcined, the heat penetrating to the steel cannot reach above 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

The injury to a gypsum tile partition resulting from application of fire, is that the surface material is first calcined by the heat and then when the water stream strikes it, the material that has been calcined is washed away. Exhaustive laboratory tests have been made (records available) to determine what thickness of the material is calcined, under different intensities of heat and for different periods of time up to 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit applied for four hours.

The results of these tests permit the engineer to determine exactly what thickness of the material will stand against definite temperatures and for definite periods of time and to what thickness the steel should be covered for definite exposures so that all guess work can be positively eliminated and absolute assurance be secured for the real protection of

steel and real protection of definite areas enclosed by the partition walls.

This subject of real fire protection is of vital importance to the American people in view of the excessive annual fire waste of this country. While the facts cited above are known to many engineers, architects and builders, there remain a vast number of people who should know them and it is the duty of every person interested in good construction to know the exact facts regarding materials used for fireproofing purposes.—William H. Price in "Building Management."

A NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION

Formed by Delegates from Chapters of
the American Institute of Architects.

Delegates from the chapters of the American Institute of Architects located in New York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo and central New York met recently at the O-te-sa-ga Hotel, at Cooperstown, and formed the New York State Association of the American Institute of Architects. This organization will supplement the various chapters of the American Institute of Architects in these various locations.

The necessity for such an organization has been evident in connection with the efforts that have been made for several years toward the establishment of a State Art Commission, and particularly in connection with the recent investigation which Governor Sulzer instituted into the office of the State Architect. In the absence of any State organization, the Governor had to appeal to the individual chapters through the State for assistance in connection with the investigations of this bureau, and while the members of the committee that was appointed gave generously of their time and made a report which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Hoefer, it was felt that there should be one official body charged with the protection of the architectural interests of the public and of the profession in the State of New York.

The following officers were elected by the new organization: President, Albert Brockway, of Syracuse, who is president of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; vice-president, Elettus D. Litchfield, of New York Chapter; secretary and treasurer, R. D. Collin, of Brooklyn, and directors, Messrs. D. E. Waid, of New York; Mr. Wicks, of Greene, and Wicks, of Buffalo; Gordon, of Rochester, and Quinby, of Brooklyn.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

Recent Trade Literature

The July number of "Doorways," the always sprightly and entertaining little house organ issued by the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Aurora, Illinois, gives the result of the prize contest conducted by this company for the best article on "The Advantages and Conveniences of Installing Sliding Doors." The first prize of \$50 was awarded to Blanche Ayers, of Redkey, Indiana; the second prize of \$30 to John R. Higgins, of the Gregg Hardware Company, of Detroit, and the third prize of \$20 to H. H. Cahoon, of Pittsburgh. The judges were Mr. Lewis W. Harstig, of Sargent & Co.; Mr. R. J. Kleinsmid, of Yale & Towne, and Mr. W. J. Patterson, of P. & F. Corbin.

The contest aroused widespread interest, the winning articles making a most attractive feature of July "Doorways." Mr. Ralph Barnum, advertising manager of the Richards-Wilcox concern, who is the editorial director of "Doorways," is to be complimented on getting out every month for his company one of the best-printed, most readable and attractive house organs that reach this office. One of the notable things about "Doorways" is that every line of it is a strong and convincing selling argument for the Richards-Wilcox specialties.

* * *

We are in receipt, from the Builders' Steel Products Company, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, of a most attractive booklet showing the range and variety of this company's railing, grating and grill work. The booklet is superbly printed and copiously illustrated by excellent half-tone cuts showing notable installations of the company's various specialties. A post card request to the Builders' Steel Products Company, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, will bring a copy of this booklet to architects and others interested.

* * *

The New York Sewage Disposal Company, 37-39 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City, who install what is known as the sub-aeration system, generally conceded by engineers to be the most effective and sanitary method of dealing with the sewage problem, are sending out a number of most instructive leaflets dealing with this important feature of modern home building. These pamphlets may be had on request by addressing the offices of the company above given.

* * *

Furnace linings, brick cement, "Fibricon," plastic fire brick concrete, "Furnacite" and boiler furnace coating are a few of many widely known and firmly established specialties manufactured by the Botfield Specialties Company, 624 South Front street, Philadelphia, which company is sending out a number of clever leaflets explaining the value and application of their products. These specialties are pronounced by mechanical en-

gineers the most refractory and heat resisting materials manufactured and an indispensable aid to certain lines of furnace work. This company's Adamant Brick Cement is said to weld by chemical union the fire bricks into an indestructible homogeneous mass.

* * *

"The Guide" begs to acknowledge receipt of the following announcement from the John E. Sjostrom Company, 1719 North Tenth street, Philadelphia:

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"Seen and Heard about the Double Sterling" is a booklet issued by the Borden Stove Company, Philadelphia, covering the superior qualities under actual test of the Double Sterling Range manufactured by this well-known house. The booklet contains cuts of country and city residences in which the Double Sterling Range has been in operation, accompanied by testimonial appreciations over the signatures of the delighted owners. A copy on request to parties interested.

SIDEWALKS OF PRE-CAST BLOCKS

In some of the northern cities, notably St. Paul and Minneapolis, where the winters are long and the season for concrete construction is short, concrete sidewalks are laid almost entirely in the form of precast blocks rather than being built in place. The method of construction here outlined is based on the St. Paul specifications and conforms approximately to the practice in other cities.

The sub-grade is brought to within 8 inches of the established grade of the sidewalk. On this foundation there is first laid 4 inches of stone, brick, coarse gravel, or cinders, which is rammed or rolled into place and leveled. On this is laid 2 inches of mortar, composed of 5 parts of clean sand and 1 part of Portland cement. This is rammed into place to a uniform surface, and on this are placed immediately the 2-inch blocks, which may be either square or hexagonal, measuring 18 inches between parallel sides. These blocks or tile are for the lower 1½ inch, composed of 1 part of cement and 4 parts sand, while the upper ½ inch is a 1 to 2 mixture. After these blocks are set in place, a thin Portland cement grout is poured into the joint.

The advantage of this method is that the tile can be made during the winter, when it is impossible to do work in the open, making the actual outside work very short and rendering it possible to build a large amount of sidewalk in a short space of time.

ARNOLD BENNETT ON THE INFLUENCE OF ARCHITECTURE.

In the first of a series of articles, entitled, "Seeing Life," Mr. Arnold Bennett has a good deal to say that is pertinent and interesting concerning matters architectural. The writer states that "any logically conceived survey of existence must begin with geographical and climatic phenomena," and that all other influences are secondary to them, but the greatest of these secondary influences are roads and architecture. Entering England at Folkestone, for instance, the architectural illustration which greets you is absolutely dramatic in its spectacular force. As the tram winds on its causeway over the sloping town you perceive thousands of squat little homes, neat, tender, respectable, prim, at once unostentatious and concerted, each of which is a clearly defined entity and each with a ferocious jealousy bent on preserving its own individuality, all careless of the general effect, but yet making a very impressive general effect. This the writer contrasts with the immense communistic and splendid facades of a French town, and if you intend to see life you cannot afford to be blind to such general phenomena. Even the fact that the English lamp-posts spring from the curb, while French lamp-posts cling to the side of the house, has a significance. If one is struck with the magnificence of the great towns on the Continent, similar reflection will convince us that the major characteristic of the great towns of England is their higgledy-piggledy slovenliness. The English idiosyncrasy is, Mr. Bennett says, that awful external slovenliness causing it and being caused by it. And yet many novel writers describe a domestic organism as though it existed in the Sahara, or a vacuum as though it reacted on nothing and was reacted on by nothing. How can such novels satisfy a reader who has acquired or wants to acquire the faculty of seeing life? We think that such criticism as this, and that of Mr. March Phillips, is most valuable to both the architect, whose work to be of living value requires the humanizing influences of a liberal education and wide sympathies, and also to the amateur, whom we hope to induce to take that interest in and appreciation of architecture which is essential to its growth as a great living art.—*The Builder (London).*

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The Philadelphia Real Estate Record and BUILDER'S GUIDE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Editorial Comment

On another page of this number of "The Guide" will be found the report of a test recently conducted in New York City with a view to determining the actual value, under fire, of certain widely-advertised so-called fireproof specialties. The result of this test furnishes reading worthy the attention of builders, architects and others interested in making their work proof against fire. Supplementing this report of the New York test is an article from the pen of a widely known building manager narrating his own personal experiences with the same line of materials. Each of these articles would seem to indicate that gypsum is the ideal fireproofing material, the much touted claims of certain brands of hollow tile to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * *

"The Guide" begs to once again request certain of its advertisers, and the building trades in general, to banish from their minds the impression that "The Guide" is a local organ, or that it is local in its circulation, or that it is local in any of its activities. "The Guide" long ago emerged from its local zone into the larger field of national interests. True, "The Guide" makes a feature of construction news which is largely if not wholly local in its application. But this construction news is but one of many features of "The Guide," and is carried for the sole and especial benefit of a large and constantly growing Philadelphia and Pennsylvania clientele. Upon the remaining pages of "The Guide" will be found a mass of interesting matter which is in every sense national in its scope and of general rather than sectional importance. To attempt to class "The Guide" as local because of these few construction items would be about as sensible as to try to claim the Liberty Bell as local merely because it happens to be housed here in Philadelphia. "The Guide," as a matter of fact, has a most splendid following from the Mississippi east, its influence being especially marked in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. So please, Mr. Advertiser, do not resort to that ancient gag that you cannot advertise in "The Guide" because it is local and not national. "The Guide" is not local, has not been local for the past several years, and is constantly invading new territory in its campaign for nation-wide influence and support. If you don't want to advertise, say so in plain, blunt, Saxon English. Don't bring in that old gag about a locality that has nothing to sustain it but the necessity for finding a handy excuse.

* * *

Representatives of the American Face Brick Association, the Ohio Face Brick Association and the Face Brick Dealers' Association of America met at Columbus, Ohio, recently to

discuss various projected reforms possible to the manufacture and sale of brick. The call for the gathering was issued by Mr. F. Lawson Moores, president of the Face Brick Dealers' Association, who presented the objects of the organization of which he is the head as:

1. To promote publicity in the transaction of business.

2. To promote cordial and friendly relations among members, thereby removing, so far as possible, misunderstandings and ill feelings due to spreading of false reports and baseless charges and to ignorance of conditions prevailing in the industry.

3. To collect and disseminate accurate information concerning the manufacture and sale of face brick and other building materials, including correct statistics regarding the capacities and output of any and all plants engaged in the manufacture of face brick, together with periodical reports regarding outputs, shipments, orders and prices; to collect, compile and publish accurate information regarding labor conditions and any and all conditions affecting the industry generally, it being one of the underlying convictions of the association that intelligent competition is far better for the industry than ignorant and that the public buying such material will share in the profits gained by the elimination of much waste. In this connection it is one of the objects of the association to ultimately make the information gathered official in character, and publish statistical results for the information of the general public.

4. To maintain high and uniform standards in the manufacture and sale of face brick to the end that customers may be assured of the quality of such materials as they may purchase.

5. To devise ways and means for promoting the use of face brick.

6. To take up, intelligently discuss, and, so far as may be legally done, correct abuses in the many traffic problems which can be dealt with only by an organization.

7. To co-operate with customers, manufacturers and with each other in the correction of unfair and pernicious practices and customs, and, in this connection, to work out, so far as practicable, uniform contracts which will be fair and satisfactory to the trade and to the public.

8. To introduce the open price policy—i. e., to bring into open all competitive conditions, without, in any manner, directly restraining the freedom of any member to quote price as he pleases, each member being free to compete, both with members and with non-members of this association, and to the same extent as though this association had no existence.

* * *

Little or nothing, it will be observed, was

presented in this otherwise model declaration of principles about providing publicity for brick, despite the fact that at the gathering of brick men assembled at the Congress Hotel, in Chicago, last March, Mr. Herbert N. Casson, of the McCann Company, pointed out the need for effective advertising as the most urgent of all needs if brick is to maintain its one-time supremacy as a constructive medium.

President Kilbourne declared that the brick dealers of the country should not only cooperate with the American Face Brick Association in giving publicity to clay products, but urged them to use also their local newspapers for this purpose.

A trademark which will be placed on every brick manufactured or sold by members of the American Face Brick Association was one of the topics up for discussion. The idea behind the movement to adopt a trademark is to assure every purchaser of brick that the product he buys has been manufactured and sold by a reliable concern, back of which stands the American Face Brick Association. A publicity campaign in which this trademark will be extensively advertised was likewise "discussed in connection with the use of the trademark."

* * *

The policy of the recently organized Face Brick Dealers' Association is to discourage in every way possible any suggestion or idea which may be gained by the rank and file of builders that the dealers are organized into a so-called "trust." They have stated their policy in one of the articles of their constitution, which is very explicit. It reads as follows:

"No member of this association shall enter into any agreement or understanding of any nature or kind whatsoever, the object of which is to restrain trade, limit competition, or do any act which is contrary to the objects of this association as set forth in this constitution."

Every applicant for membership of the Face Brick Dealers' Association must be a bona fide dealer, who represents at least five face brick manufacturers. The yearly membership dues have been fixed at \$25.00.

* * *

These brick men probably figure that the longest way about is the shortest way home. What brick needs worse than anything else in the world at this present moment is good advertising, and lots of it. Advertising made cement in the face of a century old popular predisposition in favor of brick. To regain the vogue it lost brick must advertise or ultimately be elbowed out altogether by its more strenuous competitor. All the high-sounding resolutions on earth won't take the place of advertising.

Learn to advertise, Mr. Brick Man, and you'll put brick back where it belongs. Pursue your present policy of masterly inactivity, and in twenty years there won't be enough demand for brick to keep a fraction of your plants going on full time.

Mr. Arnold Bennett writes about skyscrapers in his new book in a style that is likely to prove irritating by reason of its easy assumption that the author is able to sit in judgment upon architecture, morals, methods and matters of state with equal assurance. Writes Mr. Bennett:

"The skyscrapers that cluster about the lower end of Broadway—their natural home—were as impressive as I could have desired, but not architecturally. For they could only be felt, not seen, and even in situation where the skyscraper is properly visible, it is, as a rule, to my mind, architecturally a failure. I regret, for my own sake, that I could not be more sympathetic toward the existing skyscraper as an architectural entity, because I had assuredly no European prejudice against the skyscraper as such.

"The objection of most people to the skyscraper is merely that it is unusual—the instinctive objection of most people to everything that is original enough to violate tradition!

"I, on the contrary, as a convinced modernist, would applaud the unusualness of the skyscraper. Nevertheless, I cannot possibly share the feelings of patriotic New Yorkers who discover architectural grandeur in, say, the Flatiron Building or the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building.

"To me they confuse the poetical idea of these buildings with the buildings themselves. I eagerly admit that the bold, prow-like notion of the Flatiron, cutting northward, is a splendid notion, an inspiring notion; it thrills. But the building itself is ugly—nay, it is adverbially ugly; and no reading of poetry into it can make it otherwise.

"Similarly, the Metropolitan Building is tremendous. It is a grand sight, but it is an ugly sight. The men who thought of it, who first conceived the notion of it, were poets. They said, 'We will cause to be constructed the highest building in the world; we will bring into existence the most amazing advertisement that an insurance company ever had.' That is good; it is superb; it is a proof of heroic imagination. But the actual design of the building did not rise to the heights of it; and if any poetry is left in it, it is not their fault. Think what McKim might have accomplished on this site, and in those dimensions!

"Certain architects, feeling the lack of imagination of the execution of these enormous buildings, have set their imagination to work, but in a perverse way and without candidly recognizing the conditions imposed upon them by the skyscraper form: and the result here and there has been worse than dull; it has been distressing. But here and there, too, one sees the evidence of real understanding and taste. If every tenant of a skyscraper demands—as I am informed he does—the same windows and radiators under every window, then the architect had better begin by accepting that demand openly, with no fanciful or pseudo-imaginative pretense that things are not what they are.

"The Ashland Building, on Fourth avenue, where the architectural imagination has exercised itself soberly, honestly, and obediently, appeared to me to be a satisfactory and agreeable skyscraper; and it does not stand alone as the promise that a new style will ultimately be evolved.

"In any case, a great deal of the poetry of New York is due to the skyscraper. At dusk the effect of the massed skyscrapers illuminated from within, as seen from any high building uptown is prodigiously beautiful, and it is unique in the cities of this world. The early night effect of the whole town, topped by the aforesaid Metropolitan tower, seen from the New Jersey shore, is stupendous and resembles some enchanted city of the next world rather than of this. And the fact that a very common item in the perspective is a fiery representation of a frothing glass of beer, inconceivably large—well, this fact, too, has its importance.

"But in the skyscraper there is a deeper romanticism than that which disengages itself from them externally. You must enter them in order to appreciate them, in order to respond fully to their complex appeal. Outside, they often have the air of being nothing in particular; at the best the facade is far too modest in its revelation of the interior. You can quite easily walk by a skyscraper on Broadway without even noticing it. But you cannot actually go into the least of them and not be impressed. You are in a palace. You are among marbles and porphyries. You breathe easily in vast and brilliant foyers that never see daylight. And then you come to those mysterious palisaded shafts with which the building, and every other building in New York is secretly honeycombed, and the palisade is opened and an elevator snatches you up. I think of American cities as enormous agglomerations in whose inmost dark recesses innumerable elevators are constantly ascending and descending like the angels of the ladder.

"The elevator ejects you. You are taken into dazzling daylight, into what is modestly called a business office, but it resembles in its grandeur no European business office, save such as may have been built by an American. You look forth from a window, and lo! New York and the Hudson are beneath you and you are in the skies. And in the warm stillness of the room you hear the wind raging and whistling, as you have imagined it could only rage and whistle in the rigging of a three-master at sea. There are, however, a dozen more stories above this story. You walk from chamber to chamber, and in answer to inquiry learn that the rent of this one suite—among so many—is over \$36,000 a year! And you reflect that, to the beholder in the street all THAT is represented by one narrow row of windows, lost in a diminishing chess-board of windows. And you begin to realize what a skyscraper is and the poetry of it."

You can't hire loyalty; you have got to deserve it.—Ex.

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly, too, because Electricity in the Home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.



THROWING EGGS INTO THE ELECTRIC FAN.

We know a man for whom the electric fan has practically ceased to be a source of comfort. For several years, he said, he accepted the electric fan as an unobtrusive factor in hot weather hygiene, reports the "Chicago Evening Post." There it stood, across the room, noiselessly, or nearly so, and as unobtrusive as the paper on the wall. The office boy turned it on in the morning and the janitor switched it off at night. During the day its existence never crossed his mind save when it blew the wisp of hair on his forehead hard enough to hurt.

But now those good old days have passed for him since a tempter whispered in his ear that it would be interesting to throw an egg in the electric fan. He says he had no intention of throwing an egg in the electric fan. It would not be practicable and, he strongly suspects, it would not be pretty. But the idea of the wide catastrophe which would follow such an exploit has fascinated him, and the electric fan has ceased to be the unobtrusive servant which it used to be. Like the "Punch, brother, punch," of olden days, it has become the master of his hot weather mind and resists all attempts at subjugation.

It is still impracticable for him to toss an egg at an electric fan, but if there is in literature anywhere or in sociology a vivid description may serve to restore an erstwhile steady desk worker to the placid acceptance of the services of the local electric light company.

An advertisement should stick out like a sore thumb without being so sensitive.—
"Novelty News."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**It has been definitely decided to make the Hotel Schenley the headquarters of the Illuminating Engineering Society convention, which will be held in Pittsburgh, September 22-26.

The papers as scheduled at this time include, among a number of other subjects, the quartz light, Fontune and Neon, tube, church, factory, store, hospital and street car lighting. The present Commercial Development in several forms of lighting, errors in photometric measurement, and the history of artificial lighting. In addition to these, a number of others on equally interesting subjects will be presented by authors well known to the engineering profession in illuminating as well as other fields.

The development of the new flame carbon arc lamp will also be discussed by representatives of the manufacturing concerns.

**Whether the buildings of the United States government are luxuries or necessities of administration will be determined by a congressional investigation now in progress.

The joint committee on postage on second-class mail matter and compensation for the transportation of the mail, of which former Senator Bourne, of Oregon, is chairman, is seeking to ascertain the exact cost of operating the postal service in every other city in which the government owns the buildings in which the post office is housed. The reports are expected to disclose whether it is cheaper to own or rent quarters for post offices and other departments of the government; whether the cost of the care of the government buildings is more or less than similar building similarly situated.

**A concrete boulevard from Chattanooga to Louisville is being promoted by interests that own hundreds of thousands of acres of mountain land in that section. All the winter automobile traffic from the West and Northwest would be diverted to this route if such a road were built as the promoters plan. Meetings are being held throughout the territory to arouse interest and secure bond issues to provide funds.

**Natural cement was produced in 1912 in fifteen plants distributed in nine States, according to the United States geological survey, there being no change in the situation compared with 1911 except a decrease in production. The output during 1912 amounted in 1911, a decrease of 104,860 barrels or 11.3 to 821,231 barrels, valued at \$367,222, compared with 926,091 barrels, valued at \$378,533, per cent. in quantity and of \$11,311, or 3 per cent. in value. The average price of natural cement at the mills in 1912 was 44.7 cents a barrel, compared with 40.9 cents in 1911.

**The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors, held in the city of Washington, D. C., was notable for excellent attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. A. Dougherty, Nashville, Tenn.; first vice-president, P. F. Brandstedt, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president, K. I. Willis, Moline, Ill.; third vice-president, Julius Geroek, St. Louis, Mo.; fourth vice-president, W. C. Torbett, Waco, Texas; secretary, E. L. Seabrook, Philadelphia, Pa.; treasurer, W. A. Fingles, Baltimore, Md.

Cincinnati was chosen as the next convention city.

**Philadelphia is to have two of the largest turbo-alternators in the world, machines for the production of electric energy that have revolutionized the business of supplying electricity for all purposes. The orders for these two machines have been given by the Philadelphia Electric Company as a means of taking care of the rapid increase in the business of that corporation.

In order to prepare accommodations for its new generators, President McCall has ordered the construction of a station to adjoin the present main generating station of the company at Christian street and the Schuylkill River.

The turbo-alternator is a steam turbine combined with an electric generator. It has completely supplanted the steam engine for the operation of large sizes of electric generators and the new units to be installed by the Philadelphia Electric are the largest prime movers that have ever been built in this country or abroad. Their capacity will be, respectively, 35,000 to 30,000 kilowatt amperes. The larger unit has an equivalent capacity of 46,666 horse power. The details of each of the turbines is approximately the same, 65 feet in length and weighing about 1,200,000 pounds.

**The building contracts awarded in New England since the first of the year have amounted to \$90,378,000 as compared with \$105,857,000 for the corresponding period last year and \$88,741,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

**Following his tour of inspection of street paving in other cities Chief Engineer E. R. Conant recommends that Savannah adopt wood block as a paving material, the block to be laid on a concrete foundation. While the cost of the wood block paving will be some greater than asphalt block, or any other material, Engineer Conant thinks it will give the most satisfactory pavement. He is in favor of concrete foundations for all street pavements.

**The total quantity of wood used in the

manufacture of veneers in the United States in 1911, according to Director Durand, of the Bureau of Census, amounted to 444,886,000 feet, log scale. This represents a decrease of 6.8 per cent. from the quantity reported in 1910, but an increase of two per cent. over the year 1909. The number of mills reporting in 1911 was 18 per cent. less than in 1909, but the average output per factory in 1911 was greater than in any other year. The average consumption was 684,000 feet, log scale, per mill in 1909, 848,000 in 1910, and 852,000 in 1911.

The veneer industry is fairly widely distributed, being reported from 33 States. The greatest production is in the central hardwood region. In the order of their importance, the seven principal veneer-producing States are Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri. Each of these States reported over 25,000,000 feet, and each of the first three reported more than 30,000,000 feet. The greatest losses occurred among the Southern States—Alabama, 43 per cent.; Florida, 20 per cent.; and Texas, 46.7 per cent.—while the largest gains occurred in Mississippi, Arkansas and Ohio. New York State maintains its lead in the Eastern States, though the loss there in 1911 was nearly six and a half million feet. Maryland, among the Eastern States, showed the largest gain as compared with the preceding year. As a group, the Pacific Coast States have been steadily increasing their consumption of veneer wood, the quantity used in 1909 being 10,426,000 feet, as compared with 11,578,000 in 1910, and 17,494,000 in 1911.

**The second meeting of the Pennsylvania Retail Lumberman's Association was held at Erie, Pa., July 15, and it was a hummer. These officers and directors went along to see that the thing was a success: President, Frank E. Lillo, of Oakdale, Pa.; first vice-president, J. E. Holbein, of Evans City, Pa.; second vice-president, C. P. Mayer, of Bridgeville, Pa.; secretary, H. V. S. Lord, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; treasurer, A. J. Stewart, of Washington, Pa., and directors W. K. Borland, Oil City, Pa., and Paul A. McCracken, of Leechburg, Pa. Also Carl Van der Vort, secretary of the Pittsburgh Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

**Philadelphia lumbermen played baseball in the interest of a number of selected local charities on the occasion of a recent outing. The game played by the Wholesalers on one side and the Retailers on the other was won by the Wholesalers by a score of 11 to 0. The line-up was as follows:

Retailers.

V. Kugler (G. W. Kugler & Sons Company), pitcher.

Wood Robinson (Miller, Robinson & Co.), short-stop.

M. E. Zane (Charles Benton), second base.

Robert Bawn (Haney-White Company), first base.

Joseph Hyde (Geissel & Richardson), center field.

George Kugler, Jr. (G. W. Kugler & Sons), third base.

Robert Gibson (C. S. White), catcher.

W. C. MacBride (Haney-White Company), right field.

J. E. Lloyd (William M. Lloyd Company), right field.

Wholesalers.

John Wright (Producers' Lumber Company), pitcher.

A. T. Bliss (Bliss & VanAuken, New York), catcher.

J. B. McFarland (McFarland Lumber Company), second base.

J. H. T. Cockey (Tunis & Cockey), third base.

J. H. Finley (Finley Lumber Company), first base.

Arthur Underhill (Wistar, Underhill & Nixon), first base.

C. A. Addison (McFarland Lumber Company), left field.

J. S. Howes (Howes & Russell), center field.

R. F. Boggs (Sheip & Vandergrift), short-stop.

J. W. Coles, right field.

Eye witness claim that Connie Mack made a mistake in not having one of his scouts at hand to pick up promising talent.

**Plans for New York City's new municipal asphalt plant have been completed, and Borough President McAneny states that the plant would be opened by October 1. It is claimed that the opening of this plant will cut at least 50 per cent. off the cost of repairing sheet asphalt in the Borough of Manhattan, and will release the borough from the monopoly hitherto exercised by the asphalt companies.

The sheet asphalt repair work in the Borough of Manhattan now amounts to about 500,000 square yards a year, and the cost is approximately \$1.50 a yard. When the asphalt repair plant is in operation, and the cost has been reduced approximately 50 per cent., a total of about \$375,000 a year for the city will be effected.

**The Nypco Company is a \$10,000 corporation chartered to manufacture and deal in artificial stone, brick, tile, etc., with offices in Manhattan. The papers were filed by Frank H. Parcells, John Mulholland and James W. Flynn, all of 50 Wall street. The attorney is Beardsley Hemmens, 50 Wall street.

**Every year the Society of the Beaux Arts Architects conducts a competition, the winner of which is sent to Europe to further perfect himself in architecture. One hundred and fifty men are permitted to enroll in this competition and by a process of elimination the number is reduced to four. This year the first prize winner was Grant Miles Simon, of Philadelphia.

The requirements included a monument, combining architecture and sculpture, and a hall of fame, where may be placed the names or statues of famous Americans. These two elements could be separate or combined as a single building, treated with large open colonnades, porticoes, triumphal motives, shafts, pylons, etc.

This was the tenth Paris prize, donated by Mr. and Mrs. William Emerson, and was judged by the following named members of the Society of the Beaux Arts Architects on July

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Besides Grant Miles Simon, Philadelphia

Atelier, University of Pennsylvania, who was accorded first place, these architects submitted designs and were awarded places in the order named: B. Hoyt, Atelier WareWagner; Thomas J. Raguere, Carnegie Institute, and J. Moscowitz, Atelier Bosworth.

******Malcolm A. Rue, consulting engineer, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, has completed plans for the grandstand and field stand of brick and terra cotta construction for the new baseball field to be located at 225th street, 227th street, Broadway and Exterior street, for the New York American Club. The grandstand will measure 665 feet in 225th street and 495.3 feet in 227th street, extending the entire block on the Broadway end, with a 52-foot depth. The field stand will be 264x 54.6 feet and will cost about \$12,500. The cost of the grandstand is placed at \$250,000.

******The American Pulley Company has removed its New York offices from 203 Lafayette street to more commodious quarters at the corner of Grand and Greene streets, where a full line of "American" belt pulleys, reels, spools, beams, sash pulleys and pressed steel shapes will be carried.

******The Chicago offices of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company have moved from the People's Gas Building to the fifteenth floor of the new Consumers Building, South State and West Quincy streets, Chicago. There are employed at the Chicago office of this company approximately sixty-five persons, fifteen of which are in the sales and correspondence departments, ten in the order department and eighteen stenographers. The other twenty-two employees are scattered in the various private offices and minor departments.

******Lovell H. Carr, New York representative of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, has returned from a trip in the West with his son who has been seeking a cure for rheumatic trouble.

******A petition to the Illinois Grain and Railway Warehouse Commission for tenth class freight rates for Portland cement shipped in bulk was made by the Universal Portland Cement Company and was granted. This is a formal recognition of bulk cement, placing it on an equal basis with sacked cement.

******The Standard Varnish Company announces that it opened on July 15 a Pacific Coast branch at 113 Front street, San Francisco, Cal., in charge of F. T. McHenry.

******The Chicago Cement Show in February, 1914, will be featured by the conventions of a number of organizations to be held in conjunction with the exhibition. The plans of the National Association of Cement Users, which will convene in the Auditorium Hotel, February 16-20, have already been announced by President Humphrey. Secretary E. S. Hanson, of the Interstate Cement Tile Manufacturers Association is completing arrangements for holding the convention of that organization in Chicago, February 17, 18 and 19, 1914. The National Association of Sand and Gravel Producers, through President F. W. Renwick and the Executive Committee, have expressed their intention of holding their next annual convention during the period of the Chicago Cement Show. Detailed arrangements for the

convention are progressing. According to announcements made by Secretary George Wilson-Jones, of the Illinois Lumber and Builders' Supply Dealers Association and C. E. Ma-teer, executive secretary of the Illinois Association of Municipal Contractors, the conventions of both of these associations will be held in Chicago on dates to be selected falling between February 12 and 21, 1914. Several other organizations are considering the advisability of convening in Chicago during the national Cement Show.

******"The System Magazine" for June in its "Players in the Great Game" articles, contained a lengthy mention of Gordon Wilson, assistant secretary of the Universal Portland Cement Company. The author of the article on Mr. Wilson touches upon the latter's work in educating cement users to take care of cloth cement sacks in standardizing the practice among the cement manufacturers in regard to the handling of empty sacks, and in advocating the shipping of cement, bulk instead of cloth sacks in a large class of concrete work where bulk cement may be used easily and economically. The article states that "conservative estimates indicates that the United States can save \$1,000,000 a year by the use of bulk cement when its possibilities are generally known."

******Mr. Theodore Hardee has been appointed chief of the department of liberal arts for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which will be held at San Francisco during 915.

This department includes 15 groups pertaining to such subjects as printing, engraving, medicine, telegraphy, architecture, etc. These groups are divided into 121 classes, and each class covers a distinct feature of the group in which it is placed.

Mr. Hardee has enjoyed wide experience in exposition practice, having devoted considerable time to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

WHY SKYSCRAPERS MUST BE.

Lots of ordinary size in the congested districts of New York and Chicago are now sold as high as \$18,000 a front foot. With land at this price the skyscraper is a commercial necessity. The erection of a skyscraper increases the value of the land it occupies as well as that of adjacent land, and it is impossible to guess where the limit of height will finally be placed. A thing often discussed is the limit of height on account of the increasing space required for elevator service. This limit, whatever it may be, is not even approached in buildings of large ground area now being erected. A leading elevator company estimates roughly that one square foot of elevator area is required for each 500 feet of office space. Twenty high-speed elevators are sufficient for a building twenty-two stories high and covering half a city block, while twice this number might be installed without serious loss of floor space. The limit is not now imposed by the elevator service. But there is a limit due to the darkening of the streets by excessively high buildings. Even this may be overcome by building these struc-

tures as stepped pyramids, as is now proposed, each tenth story being set back from the line of the stories below, the whole rising 100 stories or more into the air and terminating in a central tower. The skyscraper of 1913, large and imposing as it appears at the present time, may seem insignificant twenty years from now.—"Building Management."

117 NEW YORK BUILDINGS OVER SIXTEEN STORIES.

Superintendent Rudolph P. Miller, of the Bureau of Buildings, has prepared a list of the tall buildings on Manhattan Island, and it may surprise many persons to learn that there are only 1,156 structures of 10 stories and over. Of those over 16 stories there are but 117 buildings. Above the 13 stories there are but 44 14-story buildings, and only 20 16-story ones, while there are no less than 389 in the 13-story class. The list by stories is:

Stories.	Buildings.
10	179
11	181
12	191
13	389
14	44
15	27
16	28
17	31
18	31
18	13
19	13
20	12
20	12
21	15
22	11
23	3
24	4
26	4
27	2
31	1
32	1
33	3
38	1
41	1
45	1
55	1
Total	1,156

This includes all buildings irrespective of occupation and those rated as semi-fireproof.

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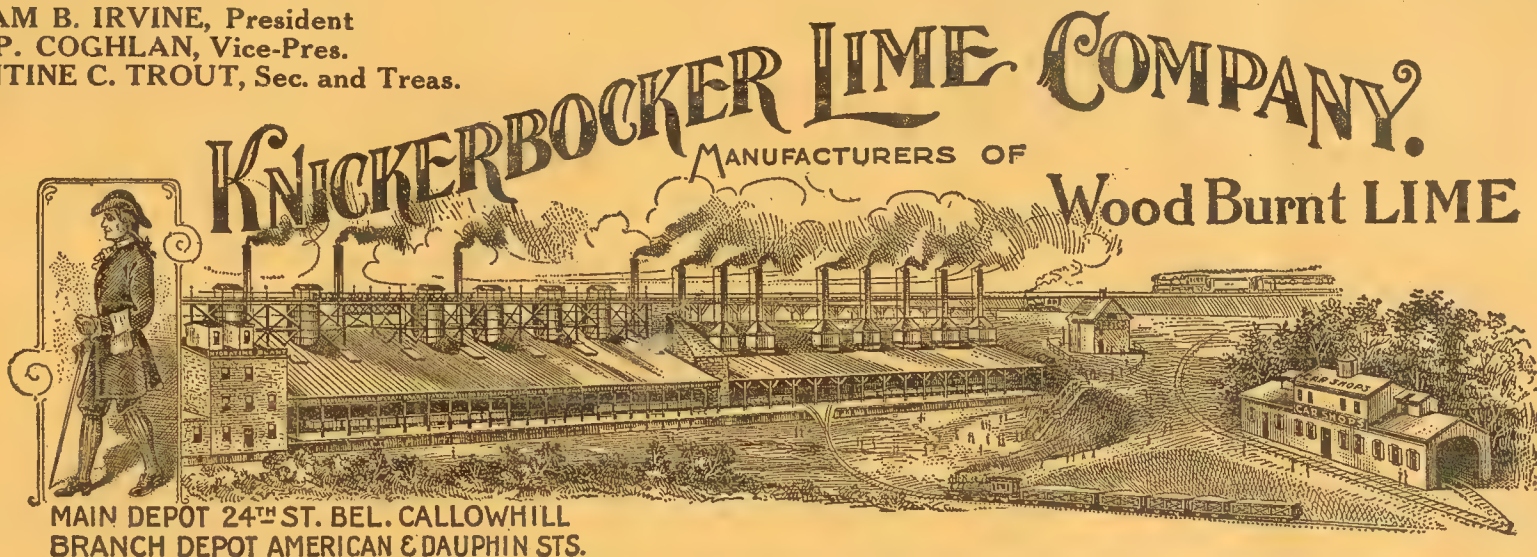
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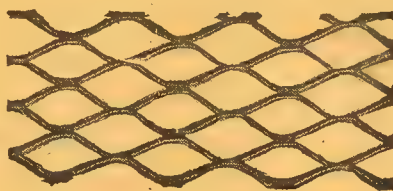
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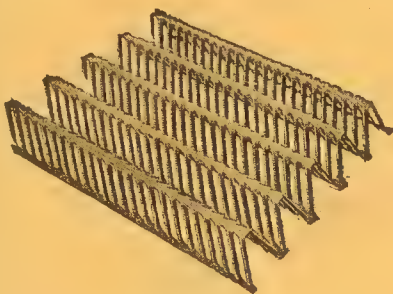
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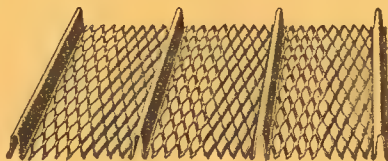


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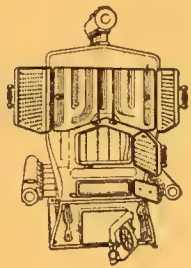
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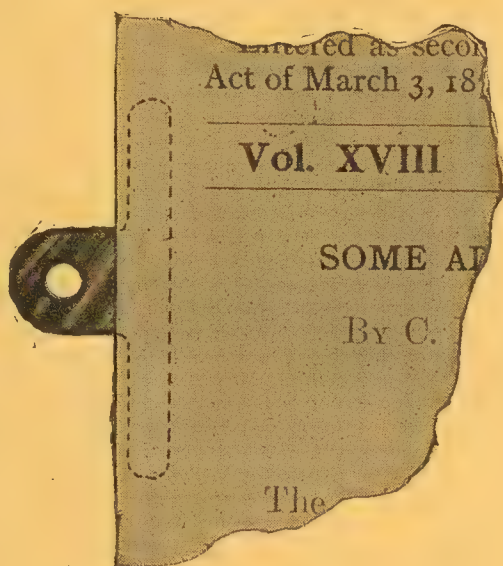
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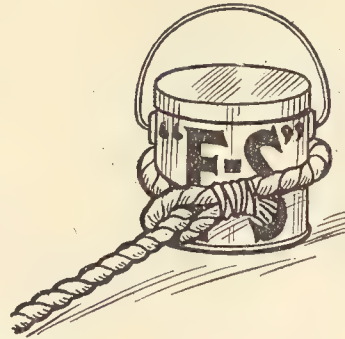
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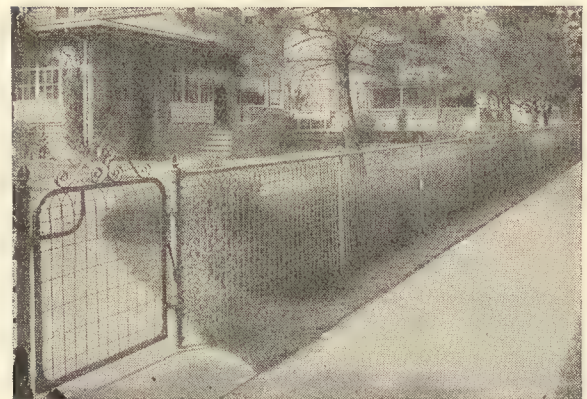
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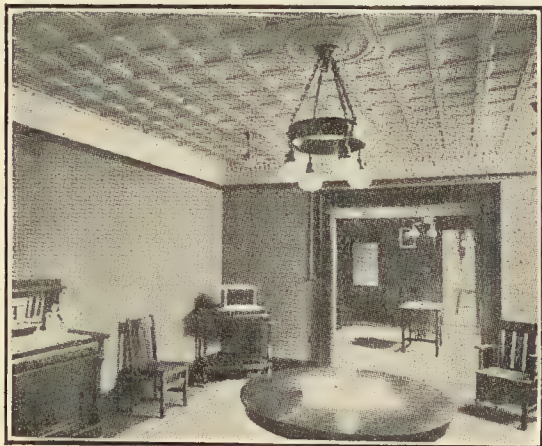
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Factory, Edgemont and Orthodox streets. Architect, Harry Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owner, Killian Bros., Bermuda and Orthodox streets. Brick, slow burning construction, two stories, 50x80 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Owners will be ready for bids in one week.

Farm Building (alt. and add.), Valley Forge, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeider, Bailey Building. Owner, Hon. Philander C. Knox, on premises. Stone and frame, one and two stories, shingle roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

Meeting House (alt. and add.), Fourth and Green streets. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Old Meeting House, on premises. Brick, one story. Consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, slag roof (heat, reserved). Architects taking bids due August 20. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Barclay White Company, Perry Building; Richards & Shroude, Eleventh and Spring Garden streets.

Factory Building, American street and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Dungan, Hood & Co., 2100 North American street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 110x200 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

Market House, Thirty-first and Market sts. Architect, A. E. Bump, care of Swift & Co., Boston, Mass. Owner, Swift & Co., Boston, Mass. Brick and stone, three stories, 87x154 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, metal sash, enamel brick. Owners have received bids.

Convent, Third and Ritner streets. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel R. C. Church, care

of Rev. James A. Dalton, Third and Ritner streets. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 52x108 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due August 27. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; William McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street.

Church, Llanerch, Pa. Architects, Charles W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church of Llanerch, Pa. Stone, one story, 50x105 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans about to be started.

Residence (alt. and add.), 903 Clinton street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Hunter Ewing, 505 Shestnut street. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric light. Architects taking revised bids due August 20. F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence and Garage, Drexel Hill, Pa. Architect, E. Bowden, Drexel Hill, Pa. Owner, Fred Necker, Drexel Hill, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking revised bids due August 23d. F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, and E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Spruce streets. Architect J. C. M. Shirk, 427 Chestnut street. Owner, W. D. Grange, Stock Exchange Building. Brick and stone, four stories. Plans in progress. Bids in about one week.

School (add.), Millville, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick and concrete, two stories, 50x49 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat, reserved). Owners taking bids due August 26. A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer st.; William Wrixford, Camden, N. J., and W. A. Richman, Moorestown, N. J., are figuring.

Garage (add.), Sixty-first and Osage avenue. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Building. Owner, James Taylor, 216 North Front street. Brick, one story, 15x77 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owner is taking bids. John McKenna & Son, 1023 Race street, and Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street, are figuring.

Fraternity House, South Bethlehem, Pa. \$15,000. Architect, B. Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Sigma Nu, care of Lehigh University. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x66 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

Asylum (add.), Northfield N. J. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Board of Freeholders of Atlantic County, Atlantic City, N. J. Consists of two three-story wings, boiler house and administration building, dining hall, etc. Revised plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), Sixth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Godfrey S. Mahn, on premises. Brick, one story, consists of new front, marble work, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due August 22. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street, and A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 423 Chestnut street. Owner, A. W. Robusch, Haverford, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Architects have received bids.

Sub-Station (alt. and add.), 3945 Market street. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 20x57 feet, slag roof, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due August 22. Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building, and J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building, are figuring.

Residence, Garage and Barn (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner,

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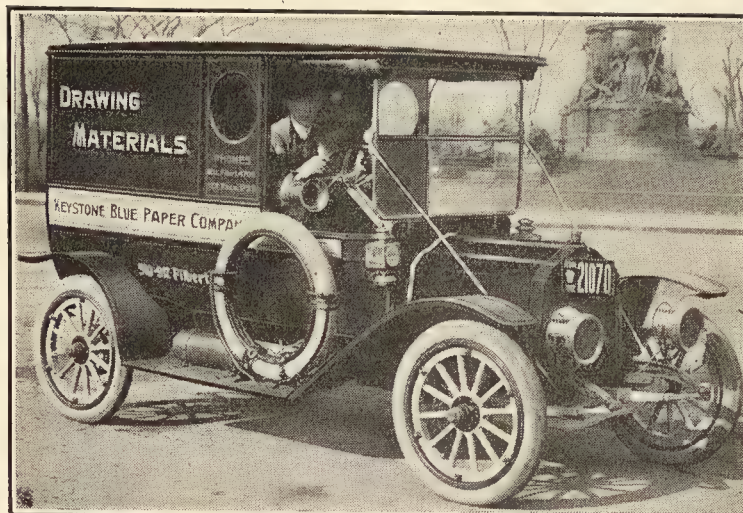
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Julia M. Hornor, on premises. Brick and frame, one and two stories, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids due August 20. George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; J. J. Graham, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and J. M. Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa., are figuring.

Farm Buildings and Dairy, Newtown Square, Pa. \$100,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Dr. Thos. G. Ashton, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, frame and stucco, one and two stories, 50x150 feet, 50x100 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, refrigerating plant, power equipment, etc. Architects taking revised bids due August 20. A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street, and Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building, are figuring.

Residence, Allens Lane, Philadelphia. \$12,000. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith, Gowen and McCallum streets. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids in ten days.

Residence (alt. and add.), Torresdale, Philadelphia. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, consists of general interior and exterior alterations. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about three weeks.

Church and Sunday School, Vineland, N. J. \$60,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, care of John Schram, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one and two stories, 80x110 feet, slate roof, electric lighting (heating, reserved). Architect has received revised bids.

Residences (80) and Stores (4), Moyamensing avenue and Mifflin street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Mark Haller, Seventh and Dickinson sts. Brick, two stories, 15x35 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating and hot water heating. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Garage, Overbrook, Pa.. Architect's private plans. Owner, Dr. Frank B. Hancock, Overbrook, Pa. Stone, one and one-half stories, 25x30 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking bids. F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, only bidder.

Ice Storage House, Fifty-third and Whitby avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, American Ice Company, Sixth and Arch streets. Brick and terra cotta, concrete and steel, one story, 84x120 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects taking bids due August 21. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; P. Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and

Thompson streets; Barclay White Company, Perry Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; H. C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street; William Linker Company, Heed Building; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; J. Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street.

Infirmary, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives. Brick and frame, one story, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, consists of administration building, power house, dining room and additional shacks. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. \$16,000. Architect, R. Werner, 5146 Market street. Owner, W. A. Rewalt, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 43x48 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Architect and owner taking sub-bids on all lines.

Factory (alt. and add.), 139 Race street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, S. S. Redifer & Co., on premises. Brick, one story, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in one week.

Residence (alt. and add.), Vineland, N. J., \$6,500. Architect, private plans. Owner, Joseph A. Mantegelfe, Vineland, N. J. Brick, two and one-half stories, shingle and tin roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, white oak floors. Owner has received bids.

Picture Theatre, Hunting Park avenue and Germantown avenue. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 75x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, fireproof. Architect taking sub-bids on all lines.

Hospital, Millville, N. J. Architects, Guy King Company, 1513 Walnut street. Owners, Millville Hospital. Brick, fireproof, two stories, 30x95 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Bank (alt. and add.), Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Stearns & Caster, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Northern Trust Company, on premises. Stone, two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

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Factory Building, Oxford and Paul streets. Architect, M. Ward Easby, Crozer Building. Owners, Alva Carpet and Rug Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 65x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, H. H. Ramsey, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 35x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Church, Mortonville, Delaware County, Pa. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, First Presbyterian Church of Mortonville, Pa. Stone, one story, 46x105 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Factory, 1530 and 1532 Wood street. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, E. R. Godschalk, care of architect. Brick and concrete, four stories, 35x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, 640 North Thirty-fourth street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Dr. M. P. Wilson, on premises. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Builder, P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is taking sub-bids.

Factory, 2539 and 2541 Germantown avenue. Architect, Charles S. Parker, 1227 Hilton street. Owners, Standard Refrigerator Company, 2543 Germantown avenue. Brick, two stories, 55x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due August 25th. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; H. B. Shoemaker, Wayne avenue and Lincoln drive.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Salisbury, Md. Architect, private plans. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, T. Skillman, engineer, Cape Charles, Va. Brick and terra cotta, granite, two stories, 36x109 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Owners taking bids, due September 2nd. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, and Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

School, Eighteenth and Wood streets. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Company, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Rev. E. F. Prendergast, Eighteenth and Race streets. Brick and stone, three stories, 80x175 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids, due August 26th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; J. McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; William McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Stores and Apartments (alt. and add.), Fifty-seventh and Cedar avenue. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, M. J. Lyons, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 18x60 feet, slag roof, electric

light (heat reserved), metal ceiling. Architect taking bids, due August 25th. Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street, is figuring.

Tank Tower, Rector street, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Architect and engineer, Amos Barnes, 130 South Fifteenth street. Owners, S. B. & B. W. Fliesher, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete. Architect taking bids, due August 28th. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, and Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, are figuring.

Factory Buildings (4), Webster street and Fourth avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street, \$300,000. Owners, New York Consolidated Card Company, 222 West Fourteenth street, New York City. Brick, concrete, terra cotta trimmings, five stories, 70x457 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, power plant, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids in one month.

Sub-Station (alt. and add.), 3945 Market street. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 20x57 feet, slag roof, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due August 22nd. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, John B. Townsend, 1805 Delancey street. Stone, two and one-half stories, tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Revised plans in progress.

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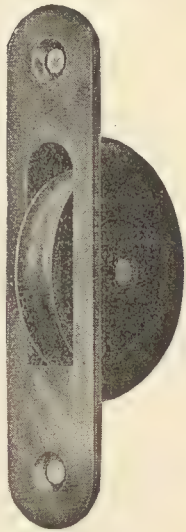
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Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Show Rooms and Offices (alts.), Sixteenth and Callowhill streets. \$10,000. Architect's private plans. Owners, V. Clad & Sons, Twelfth street below Locust. Consists of general alterations, new bulk windows, etc., steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Pennsylvania Construction Company, Pennsylvania Building.

Residence, Mount Holly, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, William C. Sullivan, Mt. Holly, N. P. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 35x48 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to E. W. Esham, Mount Holly, N. J.

Club House, 3619-21 Locust street. \$30,000. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 201 South Juniper street. Owner, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, care of Charles J. McManus, 17 South Sixteenth street. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x97 feet, slate roof (steam heat and electric light, reserved), hardwood floors. Contract awarded to H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Garage, Bala, Pa. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Charles Lawser, 721 Cherry street. Brick and frame, 20x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Piers, 53 and 55 South Wharves, Delaware River. Engineer, L. R. Zollinger, Broad Street Station. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Steel and iron, slag roof, one story. Contract awarded to Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building.

Home, Roaring Branch, Pa. \$50,000. Architect, S. E. Hillger, Auburn, N. Y. Owner, Green Home, care of J. D. Allison, Roaring Branch, Pa. Brick, three stories, 35x109 feet, slate roof, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing (electric light, steam heat, reserved), waterproofing. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Residence and Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, C. Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Morgan Hebard, care of architect. Stone, two and one-half stories, 47x53 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

School, Lindenwold, N. J. \$11,188. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, one story, 52x86 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal ceilings. Contract awarded to D. E. Boyer & Co., Camden, N. J.

Factory, Randolph and Vine streets. \$15,000. Architect, M. Ward Easby, Crozer Building. Brick, four stories, 80x100 feet, slag roof, slow burning construction. Contract awarded to H. Voigt, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street.

Garage, Eleventh and Kimball streets. Architect and Engineers, F. C. Roberts & Co., Real Estate Trust Building. Owner, Curtis

Publishing Company, Sixth and Walnut sts. Brick, one story, 83x124 feet, slag roof, hot water heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street.

Church, Parkesburg, Pa. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Baptist Church, Parkesburg, Pa. Brick, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Joseph Aikens, Vintage, Pa.

Hospital Buildings (3), Cambridge, Md. Architects, Parker, Thomas & Rice, Baltimore, Md. Owner, Eastern Shore State Hospital, care of State of Maryland. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 166x300 feet, dining hall, laundry, two stories, 48x118 feet. Power house, one story, 47x100 feet, slate roof, electric light, concrete fireproofing (power equipment, reserved). Contract awarded to E. D. Springer, Baltimore, Md.

Cold Storage and Smoke House, 712 South Second street. \$75,000. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Sklaroff & Sons, on premises. Brick and concrete, five stories, 50x136 feet, fireproofing, terra cotta, slag roof (heat, light and power, reserved), waterproofing. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

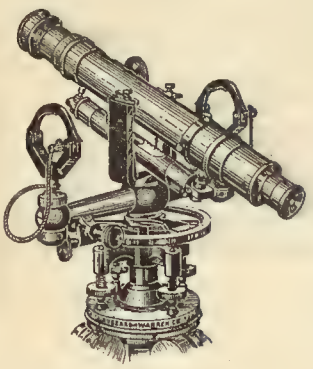
High School, Conshohocken, Pa. \$35,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Conshohocken School Board. Brick and stone, two stories, 57x126 feet, slag roof, electric light, mechanical hot air heating system. Contract awarded to Little & Martin, Conshohocken, Pa.

School, Haddon Heights, N. J. Architect, H. King Conklin, 665 Broad street, Newark, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, Haddon Heights, N. J. Brick, stone and terra cotta and concrete, two stories, 48x75 feet, tapestry bricks, electric lighting, metal lath, mechanical warm air heating system. The lowest bid was submitted by William Congezer, Haddon Heights, N. J.

Apartment House, Fortieth and Walnut sts. Architect, A. Lynn Walker, Stoneleigh Court Apartments. Owner, Henry C. Hollinger, 600 South Forty-eighth street. Brick and terra cotta, eight stories, 35x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Concrete Construction Company, Fortieth and Walnut streets.

Church and Sunday School, Tulpehocken and Greene streets. Architects, Harris &

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Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Second Presbyterian Church, care of Rev. J. H. Leen, 6135 Greene street. Stone, limestone and terra cotta, two stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Stores and Residences (alt. and add.), Fortieth and Wyalusing avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Margolin & Bloch, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, three stories, 35x90 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to A. Shestack, 522 Reed street.

Store (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Chestnut streets. Architects, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owner, Bonwit Teller Company, on premises. Consists of new elevator shaft. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Club House (alt. and add.), 232 South Fourth street. \$5,000. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, Fire Insurance Club, care of M. D. Young, 224 South Fourth street. Brick, three stories (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to F. G. English, 1610 North Carlisle street.

Tea House (add.), Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. D. E. Williams, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

School, Gloucester, N. J., \$16,141. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education, Gloucester, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 31x88 feet, slate roof (electric lighting and heating reserved). Contract awarded to D. H. Sharp,

Club House (alt. and add.), Media, Pa. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owners, Rose Tree Hunt Club, Media, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x25 feet; stable, 2 stories, 30x70 feet; tack house, 15x15 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to A. L. Flounders, Media, Pa.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, R. A. Whetstone, Jr., 1227 Sixty-eighth avenue, Oak lane. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 45x27 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Residence, Merion, Pa., \$20,000. Architect, C. K. Boyd, northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, John Jacobs, care of Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, River road Manayunk. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 82x31 feet, gray slate roof, white oak floors, electric lighting (heating reserved). Contract awarded to the Merion Estates, care of W. H. Steigerwalt, Merion, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. **C** is for contractor.

B. Swartz (O), 1820 South Eleventh street. Cost, \$5,800. Storage, brick, three stories, 16x70 feet, 1822 South Eleventh street.

W. H. Godshall (O), E. Gravers' Lane. G. A. Sorber (C), 18 Harvey street. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories. Cost, \$8,000. two dwellings, Germantown avenue and Highland avenue.

M. Vicovich (O), 2537 Richmond street. J. A. Benton (C), 1032 East Hewson street. Cost, \$900. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x11 feet, 2537 Emery street.

William Conway (O), Fifty-eighth and Walnut streets. J. R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building. Cost, \$10,000. Manufacturing, brick, one story, 61x500 feet, Fifty-eighth and Walnut streets.

J. Benhard (O), 512 South Fifth street. M. Yacknitz (C), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings and stores, brick, three stories, 14x20 feet, 147 and 149 Poplar street.

Dr. George Woodward (O), Real Estate Trust Building. H. C. Rea Company (C), 1027 Wood street. Cost, \$50,000. Mission, brick, four stories, 82x90 feet, Warnock and Locust streets.

C. R. Siegel (O), Forty-sixth and Larchwood avenue. Cost, \$58,800, fourteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x56 feet, Sixtieth and Washington avenue. Cost, \$20,800, four

dwellings. Cost, \$58,800, fourteen dwellings. Cost, \$20,800, four dwellings.

S. C. Ogden (O), 2003 North Croskey street. W. Wornor (C), 1529 Porter street. Cost, \$1,700. Garage, stone, one story, 27x85 feet, 2003 North Croskey street.

Levi Quadrenfired (O), 3409 Redmond st. Cost, \$5,400. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x37 feet, Eighty-seventh and Botanic streets.

J. J. McCaffrey (O), Fifth and Berks sts. J. McClure (C), 1313 Arch street. Cost, \$7,000. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 28x42 feet, Moreland and Norwood avenue.

J. A. Kean (O), Betz Building. Cost, \$14,500. Four dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x53 feet, School House lane and Morris street.

F. J. Blatz (O), 4923 North Lawrence st. Cost, \$4,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x28 feet, Fifty-fourth and Ashdale streets.

Eastern Coal Dock Company (O), Cleveland, Ohio. Cost, \$45,000. Plaster, concrete and steel, one story, 49x266 feet, Delaware River and Pollock street.

Best Kind Company (O), Leopard and Wildey streets. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$5,000. Manufacturing, brick, three stories, 36x60 feet, Leopard and Wildey streets.

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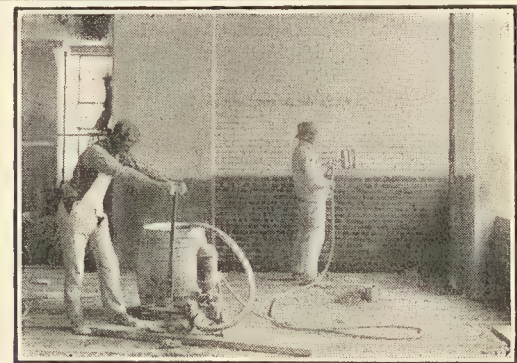
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The Bell Company (O), Philadelphia. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1004 Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$72,000. Bakery, brick, two stories, 100x155 feet, Mascher street and Allegheny avenue.

A. C. Schaffer (O), 4621 Frankford avenue. Cassidy Bros. (C), 4621 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$7,200, four dwellings, two stories, 14x30 feet, Benner and Van Dyke streets. Cost, \$20,000, ten dwellings.

Alterations and Additions

A. McNamee (O), 234 North Sixteenth street. D. Henwood (C), 252 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1,320. Store and dwelling, 263 North Fifteenth street.

Weightman Estate (O), 1524 Chestnut st. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 906 North Broad st.

Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia (O), 423 Walnut street. F. G. English (C), 1608 North Carlisle street. Cost, \$2,300. Club, 232 South Fourth street.

Industrial Mfg. Company (O), 416 Orianna street. F. L. Hoover & Sons (C), 1023 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,000. Manufacturing.

J. Finberg (O), 856 North Marshall street. M. Zussman (C), 867 North Marshall street. Cost, \$1,050. Dwelling and store, 983 North Marshall street.

J. Wanamaker (O), Thirteenth and Market streets. J. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$5,000. Storage, 1317 Filbert street.

Zimmerman & Nixon (O), 1017 Chestnut street. F. Pettit (C), 809 Master street. Cost, \$1,000. Theatre, 1019 Chestnut street.

George W. Hartman (O), Twelfth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, 1702 North Twenty-eighth street.

J. Holland (O), 328 South Fifty-second street. J. D. Fiske (C), 5718 Market street. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling, 328 South Fifty-second street.

H. L. Grantham (O), Germantown. Thomas C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$520. Garage, 178 Queen Lane.

P. McGuigan (O), 1242 North Eighteenth

street. J. McCann (C), 1704 Poplar street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 2333 Aspen street.

H. K. Mulford Company (O), 428 South Thirteenth street. E. Hanlon (C), 261 South Tenth street. Cost, \$2,000. Manufacturing, 420 South Thirteenth street.

Vermont Marble Company (O), 201 South Thirtieth street. Cost, \$4,000. Crane, Twenty-second and Westmore land avenue.

Gluck Bros. (O), 1609 North Fifth street. A. Geiger (C), 114 North Sixth street. Cost, \$2,000. Factory, 1609 North Fifth street.

Weightman Estate (O), 1524 Chestnut st. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 3901 Chestnut street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 3905 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Fair Association (O), Torresdale, Pa. C. Y. Stradling (C), Somerton, Pa. Cost, \$1,200. Stable, Byberry, Pa.

Roxborough Home for Ladies (O), Levington and Lawnton avenues. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green Lane. Cost, \$700. Dwelling, Levington and Lawnton avenues.

J. Freedman (O), 626 South Eleventh street. A. Shestack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, Fortieth and Wyalusing avenue.

B. Green (O), 1411 Point Breeze avenue. Frank & Kaiser (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, 1411 Point Breeze avenue.

George A. Mahan (O), 2736 Girard avenue. Cost, \$900. Store, Twenty-ninth and Columbia avenue. Cost, \$550. Dwelling, Cost, \$650. Dwelling.

N. Quanieki (O), 230 Callowhill street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 230 Callowhill street.

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only those who show themselves fitted for more advanced work will be admitted to the Club. As for the supplementary work above spoken of, we recognize that the danger is that it can be readily overdone, for the time available for outside study, by men regularly employed in offices, is perforce limited. We know that a student can give one or two hours a week to such work without interfering with his design, if these hours are properly arranged. To this end we have arranged for three courses as follows:

First.—A course will be given at 5.30 P. M., once a week by Mr. J. C. Cornelius, Jr., consisting of grading, shades and shadows, perspective and practical projection.

Second.—A course in construction will be given at 5.30 P. M., once a week by Mr. E. E. Powers, and will cover the use of materials and the more usual structural forms of architectural expression.

Third.—A course in the history of architecture will be given by Mr. W. P. Robins. It will be illustrated largely by lantern slides, and will be given at 5.30 P. M., once a week.

In offering these courses in Mathematics and construction we wish to have it distinctly understood that they are in no sense a complete treatment of any of the subjects covered. They will serve as an introduction only. Should a student wish to follow a subject further, the men in charge of the courses will assist him in the selection of the proper books and the courses given elsewhere. The Club is not in a position at the present time to insist on making these courses in History and Mathematics pre-requisites of passing from Class B to Class A in the work in design. We believe that this should be done, but inasmuch as the Beaux Arts Society, with whom we work, does not make any such requirements we cannot now insist upon it. We are, however, in a position to urge our men to take advantage of these courses and we hope for the co-operation of the architects in advising their younger employees to take them. While we cannot anticipate that they will, in such small compass, give any thorough knowledge of the anatomy of Architecture, we do feel that they will help the beginner to realize the existence of a frame of bone and muscle under the outer skin with which he is so much more apt to concern himself.

In making our selection of men to conduct these supplementary courses, we have been

T-SQUARE CLUB

1913-1914

Preliminary Announcement of the Work of the Year

During the season of 1913-14 the T-Square Club will continue its night courses in design in conjunction with the Beaux Arts Society of New York. This work will be under the direction of Mr. Paul P. Cret as heretofore, assisted by Mr. Leon Arnal. The design problems as given out by the Beaux Arts Society are so well known as to require no further advertisement. Everything possible will be done during this season to encourage the students to undertake this work and to raise the standard of the same. With this end in view it is proposed to add another grade to the work in design and to offer supplementary courses which will look towards more intelligent design.

The Beaux Arts Society divide their prob-

lems into Class A, the higher, and Class B, the lower. In Class B there are two categories of work. Two order problems must be well solved before the student is allowed to undertake the plan problems. We shall create a probationary grade which will be preparatory to these order problems. In it, the beginner will do his orders and will be given instruction in the use of pencil and brush. Past experience has shown that many of those applying for admission into Class B are hardly equipped for this work. These men will enter this new grade and will be encouraged to undertake the other supplementary courses. They will thus pass through a period of preparation under the direction of the Club, during which time they will be on probation, for

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governed by the thought that men of essentially architectural training are the best fitted to teach those entering our profession. We feel that a man in daily touch with the mathematical needs of the draughting room is best qualified to judge what are the most necessary rudiments in his line. The whole work is designed to benefit the younger men of the Club, and therefore, by indirection, their older fellows.

During the coming season instruction in drawing from the cast will be given by Mr. Ralph Boyer. This criticism will be given on stated evenings of each month which will be selected so as not to conflict with the problems in design.

For the moment it is only possible to announce definitely that the work in design with a problem in Archaeology, whose esquisse will be made on August 9th.

The supplementary courses will be open to all who apply, while the courses in design are open to members of the Club only. The supplementary courses will begin on or about October 1st and terminate on May 1st. There will be some twenty-five lectures in each course, for which the fee will be \$5.00.

Those intending to undertake this work or those having any suggestions to make concerning it, will correspond with Mr. A. I. Meigs, the secretary of the committee.

On application to the secretary, a notice giving dates and hours of the several courses will be sent on September 20th next.

The Club will give, during the coming season, two medals, one silver and one bronze, to the two students doing the best work in the year.

CLARENCE C. ZANTZINGER,
Chairman,
N. E. Cor. 15th and Walnut streets.
ARTHUR, I. MEIGS,
Secretary,
205 South Juniper street.

PAUL P. CRET,
NICOLA D'ASCENZO,
WALTER H. THOMAS,
Committee on Education.

The officers of the T-Square Club are: President, John Molitor; vice-president, John F. Harbeson; vice-president, William C. Stanton; treasurer, Walter Mellor. Directors: Clarence C. Zantzinger, John Graham, Jr., Frederick A. Muhlenberg.

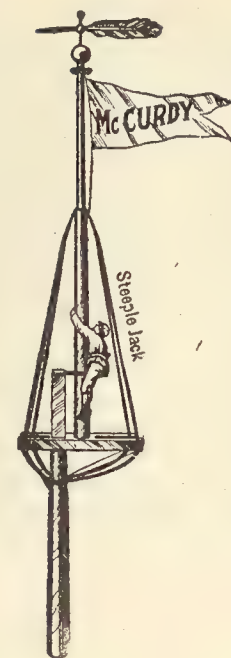
ARCHITECTURE OF THE TUDORS IN AMERICA'S METROPOLIS

For many reasons the architecture of the Tudors is admirably adapted to our cities and our climate. There is about it much freedom. It is a composite style, the product of composite people. Within it is to be discerned the exquisite refinement of the Renaissance with its stately proportions, its wonderful accent, its great veneration for classic precedent. There is also noticeable, the directness, strength and romance as well as much of the glamor of the Gothic. "It is the architecture of the big windows." And throughout the delicate lacework of sculptured stone and stained pane, of lofty openings, sub-divided by long thin bullions and transoms, moulded and stopped in a quaint manner is discernable much of the refining grace which for years has been accepted as the characteristic treatment of many of the windows through which the light of Italy has visited a keenly appreciative people, writes Samuel Howe in "Arts and Decoration." This big window age followed the terrible period of England's reformation, when, as it were, England endeavored to enshrine her domestic architecture with some peculiarly hallowed form of construction (would that she had been equally tender to her monasteries, even if the spirit they sheltered offended). The big window speaks of England's love of the sunshine, of her homage to the great beyond, almost as enthusiastically as do her liberal hearths make plea for her hospitality. And it is not to be wondered at that the wealthy American in his frequent trips and occasional residence within the boundaries of The Lone Isle, have learned

to appreciate the undying philosophy of the architecture of the Tudors.

It is perfectly natural that New York should be among the first favored to receive tangible evidence that our citizens have discovered so much pleasure in this form of architectural expression as to undertake to build for themselves after that style. In other words, the New Yorker is no longer content to import merely bric-a-brac, furniture, costumes, dramas and opinion upon philosophical subjects, the architecture of France and of Italy but he is now reaching out and striving to understand the architecture of the Great Fatherland. There is much more enlightened attitude of mind in this regard than that which obtained years ago. Americans—the best of them—feel instinctively that a man's personality and character is reflected within the walls of his house. He is therefore taking the thing seriously as no longer something to be toyed with, a mere frivolous fashion of the hour.

Mr. De Koven's recent addition to Park avenue, New York, is an acceptable evidence of the potency and adaptability of England's Tudor to American needs. Both the temper and the spirit of this flexible style as well as the inches and the material is here seen. The ingenuity of the architect in selecting local materials and making mighty good use of them is obvious. In a whimsical manner he has induced the everyday clay of a neighboring state to accept a brick form and a rich color. He has so bonded the masonry as to make, as it were, a rich low toned mosaic,



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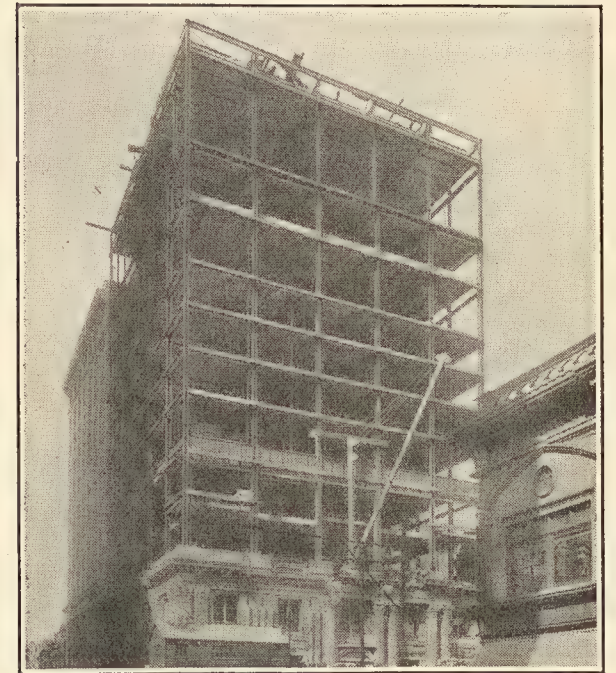
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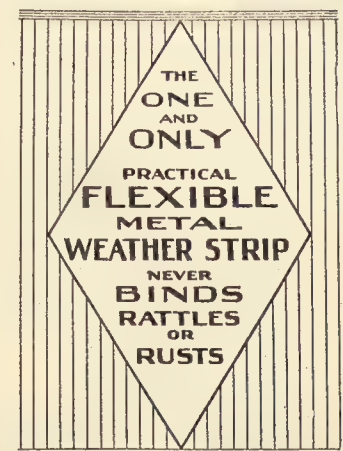
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very much after the fashion of the ancient halls of England when first they built with bricks of the Netherlands, making much of the black headed, diagonal courses. This brick work appears between the big windows, bringing into prominence the balustrading parapet, the columns flanking the entrance, the family coat-of-arms above and the English imported metal casements, for without these little vanities, where would the style be. It is indeed a human period, flexible in a degree hence much of its charm, much of its stimulating force to a flexible people. "You can do things with the architecture of the Tudors." Truly the house is serious in plan, well centered, well balanced, well arranged, well built, well and thoughtfully decorated, conscientious and consistent in idea. Every

visitor to the house is attracted by the liberality and directness of the plan. The second floor is practically one room, a great hall, gallery, the "center of things," the soul of the place. It is reached by a staircase which is stately and altogether well worth while. It is built of chestnut after the fashion of the Knole house, Kent, which dates from the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. Whatever Horace Walpole thought and ventured to say regarding Knole, it is, architecturally, a great staircase, and if the architect of the DeKoven house had simply contented himself with taking this ancient hall as a model, he would be entitled to our thanks, for he has at once laid aside and neutralized many local prejudices. Here is freely shown the addition of enamel to hard wood. Every foot of the wall surface is made interesting by subtle sub-division and by skilful addition of enamel in two shades of warm gray. Architectural motifs are here handled very much as the designer makes drawings for tapestry cartoons. The projecting lozenge shaped panels of the arabesque strap ornament are floated with dull enamel. The hand-rail treads and risers of the stairs retain their natural color. The staircase is lighted by a huge window very much after the fashion of those which look upon Park avenue and is enriched by the addition of painted glass, some of which has been recently made and some which was made before the days of King George. The stair case is wide and liberal, its scale is big; its outline, in spite of all the enrichment, has a certain majesty of its own. It connects with the great hall and the little hall at the entrance, for the family rooms above are reached by a separate staircase, one less important, and having but little claim to architectural consideration. Of

course there are other rooms, recalling other ideas, other proportions and handled decoratively, that is, in other ways. There is a room paneled with woodwork which, for many years, formed part of the architectural attraction of an old house in Amsterdam. There is another enobled by the addition of a marble mantle from a house in London built in 1750 with an over mantle of the same period. There is a curious wooden grating enclosing divers strange cuttings more ecclesiastical than domestic, through which the visitor passes as he crosses the threshold of the inner hall. Much could be written of the treatment of the ceilings, the panelling of which is delightfully diversified, recalling somewhat the work at Bromley by Bow, Kurby Hall. In the gallery is some memory of Hatfield House.

As a general rule our mind instinctively pictures some old English manor placed in the midst of a great park at the mention of Tudor architecture. Space and suitable landscape surroundings almost seem an essential setting. Yet in this house of Mr. DeKoven, John Russell Pope, the architect, has well proved the adaptability of this style of architecture for city uses.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS IN BOSTON

The building law of 1892, chapter 419 of that year, limited the height of buildings in Boston to two and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which the building stands, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five feet. But one building exceeding one hundred and twenty-five feet in height had been erected in Boston previous to the passage of that act.

The present building law, chapter 550, Acts of 1907, repeats, substantially, the provisions of the previous law in reference to the height of buildings. A limit of seventy-five feet in height is set for buildings of "second class" construction. Special restrictions for the height of buildings were established in the vicinity of the State House, in Copley square, and on parkways.

A commission upon the height of buildings divided the city into two parts, limiting the height in Section B to eighty feet. This is practically the residential district.

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PICTURE THEATRES IN NEW YORK MUST BE MADE SAFE

New Construction Rules in Effect August 8th—Two Means of Exit and Possibly Three—Inspectors to be Appointed—Gallery Stairs Must Not Lead to Main Floor

A new ordinance in relation to motion picture theatres went into effect in New York City, on August 8. The Board of Aldermen and the Mayor were a long time in coming to an agreement as to the nature of the regulations that should be framed to control what has become a considerable department of construction, but the bill as finally approved was substantially as when first introduced.

Doubting the wisdom of permitting galleries in very small buildings, the Aldermen were for a long time divided on the question of the minimum width of building in which a gallery should be permitted. The ordinance as enacted provides that, while a gallery may be built in a theatre erected on a lot not less than twenty feet wide, the capacity of the gallery shall be limited to not more than twenty-five per cent. of the total seating capacity of the theatre.

Stairs and Galleries.

Entrance to an exit from the gallery shall in no case lead to the main floor of the theatre, and there can be no circular or winding staircase. That is to say, the stairs to the gallery must be placed in a lobby, or in a hall, or in an exterior court. The ordinance does not say where they can be fixed, only they must not lead down to the main floor of the theatre.

The total width of the stairs shall not be less than eight feet in the clear where the gallery accommodates 150 people. For every 50 people less than 150 the width of the stairs may be reduced by one foot. The stairs must be constructed of fireproof material, and both the material and the bearing capacity must be of such as to receive the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings. A gallery must have at least one line of fire escape leading to an open court or to a fireproof passage or directly to the street.

Definition.

A motion picture theatre is deemed to be any public hall or room in which motion pictures are exhibited, where the seating capacity does not exceed six hundred and where there is no stage or scenery. Anything more than this makes it a regular playhouse, and subject to the theatre ordinance.

The Mayor is authorized under the law to appoint a body of men to be known as Motion Picture Theatre Inspectors, who are to be paid such compensation as is to be fixed by the Board of Aldermen on the recommendation of the Board of Estimate.

What the Plans Must Show.

Applicants for motion picture theatre

licenses must file plans and specifications with the Superintendent of Buildings and a copy thereof when approved by the Superintendent of Buildings with the Bureau of Licenses with an application for a license. It will be the duty of the bureau inspectors to pass upon the suitability of the location selected and the character of the applicant. The License Bureau will also request the Fire Department, the Bureau of Buildings, the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and the Department of Health to inspect the theatre and make reports. Six series of inspections are thus provided for, and no license can be issued until the provisions of the ordinance are complied with.

The plans must show clearly and fully the location and width of all exits, passageways, stairways, fire escapes and aisles, the arrangement of seats, the size of floor beams, wall supports, etc., the location and construction of the enclosure for the motion picture light and machinery, a diagram of the lot or plot showing outlets from all exits, and such other information as may be required.

Prohibition.

Motion picture theatres will not be permitted in frame buildings nor in hotels, tenement houses or in factories and workshops except where the theatre is separated from the rest of the building by unpierced fireproof walls; and in no case may they be operated above or below the ground floor.

Exits.

There must be two separate exits, and where the main floor accommodates more than three hundred people there must be three exits. No exit may be less than five feet in width and the main exit not less than ten feet in total width. In all such buildings hereafter erected or altered, if unobstructed exit to a street cannot be provided, either an open court, fireproof passage or corridor must be provided instead, to extend from the rear exit to the street front.

Walls.

If the walls of the auditorium contain wood studs, they must be covered with expanded metal lath or wire mesh, and then receive three coats of plaster; the ceilings must be treated in the same way, and if there is a basement, the ceiling under the auditorium floor must be lathed and plastered also as described.

The ordinance contains full instructions for the safe construction of booths. Chairs must be firmly secured to the floor and placed not less than thirty-two inches from back to back. Separate toilets and auxiliary fire apparatus

must be provided. The lighting, heating and ventilation of the buildings are provided for in several sections. There must be one thousand cubic feet of air space for each person or artificial ventilation will be necessary. The air must be kept in motion by means of fans. The ordinance also provides for the regular cleaning of the theatre.

Existing Places Affected.

All the provisions of the ordinance will apply to existing places of amusement where motion pictures are exhibited in case the seating capacity be increased. Otherwise existing places will have to observe only the regulations for the construction of booths, width of aisles, position of chairs, floor loads, lighting, heating and ventilation and regular cleansing. Places giving other forms of entertainment besides motion pictures must comply with the regular theatre section of the Building Code, no matter what their seating capacity may be, large or small. The ordinance does not apply to picture exhibitions under the direct management of educational institutions or in private residences.

CONCRETE BEST FOR ROAD FOUNDATIONS.

No matter what the material used for the wearing surface of a roadway, concrete is the most generally serviceable for sub-base. An unyielding sub-base, such as concrete affords, is highly desirable, and should be supplied wherever possible. In most cases it will prove the most satisfactory, even at slightly greater cost. Concrete will carry the pavement load over the many soft places caused by street openings prior to paving, and will prove a greater factor of safety against settlements and irregularities liable to occur where no concrete is employed. Any settlement in a pavement foundation is very apt to break the bond of the surface material, and will be rapidly followed by serious deterioration.

Another possible economy in supplying a concrete foundation may be found in the possibility that some time it may be desired to replace the brick or other surface with other kinds of paving material for which a concrete foundation must be supplied, such as wood block, asphalt, or asphaltic concrete, in which event the cost will be materially lessened by reason of the existing concrete.

In open country, with poor drainage facilities, there is no doubt that the damaging effect of frost and the yielding subsoil would soon depreciate any brick or block pavement with only a natural soil foundation; and under such conditions concrete is the only safe and economical foundation to use.

Don't try to see out of some other man's eyes when you've got a pair of your own,—use them and go over every job carefully before you consider that you are through with it, and don't forget that one "good job" is a better advertisement than many poor ones. —Exchange.

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 20, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

Reports from seventy-eight principal cities, collected by "Construction News," show that Philadelphia is the most active building centre in the country. In fact, Philadelphia alone, of the larger cities of the country, is able to show an increase in expenditure for building during the past month. New York, during the same period, shows a decrease of 3 per cent.; Chicago, a falling off of 41 per cent.; Boston, a decrease of 18 per cent.; Los Angeles, a loss of 7 per cent.; Brooklyn fell off 27 per cent.; San Francisco, 42 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 35 per cent.; Washington, 19 per cent.; Baltimore, 50 per cent., and Atlanta, 58 per cent.

Philadelphia's gain, while small, amounting to less than \$25,000, was a gain nevertheless, and stands out all the more conspicuously by contrast with the losses shown elsewhere.

* * *

Within the past seven months building operations have been undertaken in Philadelphia involving an expenditure of \$24,607,185. This expenditure covers 9,081 separate operations and by comparison with the same period of 1912 shows an increase in gross outlay for building of \$1,801,180.

During the month of July 1,151 building operations were started at an estimated cost of \$3,480,700, marking a slight but encouraging gain over July, 1912, in which month 1,257 operations were undertaken at a cost of \$3,456,800.

So that taken "by and large," as the English put it, Philadelphia is not only abundantly holding her own as one of the hustling constructive centers of the country, but is able to match against losses, varying elsewhere from slight to considerable, an unbroken if not particularly notable record of gains over previous high water marks.

* * *

The figures for July, reported by "Construction News," are interesting as indicating a general decline in building activity throughout the country, 18,148 operations having been begun, the estimated cost of which is \$66,812,093, compared with 19,413 operations, the cost of which was \$80,866,633, in July, 1912—a decrease of 1,265 in operations and of \$14,054,540, or 17 per cent., in cost.

This general decrease is looked upon, comments an observer, with optimism. It is suggested that there are no serious signs of over-building and that much greater activity in construction will be necessary to keep pace with the increase in population.

A period of quiet will do no harm, it's argued, since it would give owners, material dealers and builders an opportunity to check up and find out exactly where they stand; would show where over-building exists, if anywhere, and would emphasize the necessity

for a renewal of activity wherever a demand is shown to exist.

The report in detail follows:

	1913 Estimated Cost	1912 Estimated Cost	Per Cent. Gain	Per Cent. Loss
Chicago	\$7,372,000	\$10,653,900	..	30
New York (Boros Man. and Bronx)	\$10,455,780	\$10,740,834	..	3
Chicago	6,035,000	10,265,800	..	41
Boston	4,320,000	5,292,000	..	18
Philadelphia .	3,480,700	3,456,800	..	..
Los Angeles .	3,324,214	3,585,014	..	7
Brooklyn . . .	2,806,635	3,962,534	..	27
Cleveland . . .	2,746,310	1,828,201	50	..
Detroit	2,645,455	2,038,265	29	..
Milwaukee . .	1,817,077	3,021,476	..	40
San Francisco	1,415,819	2,452,725	..	42
Seattle	1,414,620	645,325	119	..
Newark	1,307,089	1,994,236	..	5
Indianapolis .	1,120,566	1,280,512	..	12
Minneapolis .	1,054,970	879,965	19	..
St. Louis . . .	1,045,730	1,724,665	..	39
Hartford	970,055	615,550	57	..
St. Paul	933,655	803,989	16	..
Buffalo	908,000	1,318,000	..	31
Kansas City .	857,475	884,396	..	3
Portland	851,805	1,409,126	..	44
Dallas	806,250	347,700	132	..
Pittsburgh . .	777,128	1,186,745	..	35
Washington .	709,160	879,941	..	19
Akron	707,265	664,130	6	..
Toledo	671,605	637,980	5	..
Oakland	660,588	435,616	53	..
Wilkes-Barre	633,449	212,603	197	..
Cincinnati . .	582,430	971,214	..	40
New Orleans .	563,500	379,296	49	..
Tacoma	529,599	144,194	267	..
Rochester . . .	511,739	931,166	..	45
San Diego . . .	435,380	898,977	..	52
Atlanta	234,943	1,039,551	..	58
Columbus . . .	421,945	423,883	..	5
Harrisburg . .	409,055	161,625	153	..
Baltimore . . .	394,089	781,909	..	50
Omaha	392,525	569,329	..	31
Worcester . . .	385,999	652,192	..	41
Birmingham	379,317	325,761	16	..
New Haven . .	364,486	334,305	9	..
Louisville . . .	348,980	1,075,910	..	58
Cedar Rapids	319,000	315,450	1	..
Albany	315,770	419,241	..	24
Memphis	304,266	380,629	..	55
Springfield . .	274,236	673,425	..	59
Norfolk	273,898	230,288	18	..
Ft. Wayne . . .	256,100	218,550	18	..
Paterson	253,590	212,610	19	..
Sacramento . .	251,012	286,681	..	12
San Antonio . .	244,965	215,695	13	..
G'd. Rapids . .	242,782	204,998	18	..
Duluth	236,413	481,015	..	51
Pasadena	215,252	200,022	8	..
Youngstown	201,470	445,519	..	55
Peoria	199,375	244,690	..	18
Charlotte . . .	181,583	42,000	33	..
Sioux City . . .	174,986	204,490	..	63

	1913 Estimated Cost	1912 Estimated Cost	Per Cent. Gain	Per Cent. Loss
Spokane	168,765	226,125	..	25
Troy	167,840	56,215	198	..
Salt Lake City	149,740	420,185	..	64
Richmond ...	147,435	1,334,096	..	81
Jacksonville .	140,940	259,865	..	46
Scranton	133,510	124,627	7	..
Berkeley ...	133,000	168,400	..	23
Evansville ..	122,990	85,312	44	..
Lincoln	126,175	132,600	..	5
Topeka	115,177	78,882	48	..
Tampa	110,183	74,320	48	..
P'tland, Me..	98,015	101,890	..	4
Stockton ...	89,695	114,715	..	23
Davenport .	81,650	85,219	..	4
Sp'gf'd, Ill..	81,075	275,215	..	4
Pueblo	74,070	419,222	..	82
S. Bend	57,820	213,798	..	72
St. Joseph ..	57,109	92,373	..	38
Nashville ...	56,055	138,707	..	58
San Jose	25,090	46,315	..	46
C'lo'do Sp'gs.	24,680	44,875	..	45
Totals	\$66,812,093	\$80,866,633	..	17

* * *

Discussing the not always delightful uncertainty associated with building in reinforced concrete a distinguished engineer writes:

"One of the principal causes of the uncertainties connected with the reinforced concrete construction is the large percentage of incompetent and irresponsible contractors, the sons of our one-time bridge builders, who are in the business with everything to gain and nothing to lose. The cement and reinforcing material manufacturers are spending millions in literature and advertisements which are fast educating the people into the belief that anything constructed of reinforced concrete possesses the acme of strength and durability, a repetition, but on a vaster scale, of the line pursued to a large extent by the bridge builders of years gone by.

"Would it not help to bring reinforced concrete construction into more reliable hands and tend to greater safety and security, if statewide laws were enacted requiring all such construction to be protected by adequate bond against all damages to life and property, not only during the actual construction but for a term of years thereafter, in which the bonding company would assume full charge and responsibility and employ experts to pass upon all plans and inspect all work? After paying several heavy losses it would seem reasonable to presume that their part of the work, at least, would be attended to in a thorough manner. This would not injure the first-class contractor in any way, and the community is entitled to some protection against the wildcat contractor. Of course such bonding would cost money and this resolves into the question, "Which is of more important, money or lives?"

"The writer is not opposed to reinforced concrete but desires to lend his aid toward arousing the engineers of the country to an earnest effort to make this new combination for building purposes "fool-proof," if such be

possible. There seems to be abundant room for improvement before the attainment of this much desired end."

* * *

Making concrete construction "fool proof" is best done by exercising a reasonable amount of care in selecting the builder. Dozens of firms here in Philadelphia specialize in this type of construction and understand it so well that supervision of their work is not necessary. These firms never have a failure for the reason that every item is carefully and scientifically calculated, the best materials used in the right ratio and nothing left to chance. The trouble is that too frequently this class of work is let to men who have gained their experience in other avenues of

building and who realize but imperfectly the danger of lowering certain fixed standards vitally indispensable to the permanency of reinforced construction.

* * *

Minneapolis, carpenters get 50 cents an hour and El Paso bricklayers \$7 a day.

* * *

Minnesota steamfitters get \$4.50 a day and St. Louis painters 57½ cents an hour.

* * *

In Sheboygan, Mich., unskilled labor is paid 30 cents an hour.

* * *

In continental Europe skilled labor may be had at 90 cents a day.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**American Society of Engineer Draftsmen, 74 Cortlandt street, New York City, will hold their regular monthly meeting in the New York World (Pulitzer) Building, Brooklyn Bridge, Friday, August 22d, at 8.15 P. M. Program: Mr. John W. Morton, M. E., member American Society Engineer Draftsmen, will read a paper on "The Universal Joint," illustrated by stereopticon. Lecture, "Spiral Gear Calculations," by Mr. Charles E. Benus, M. E., Teachers' College, Columbia University. Walter M. Smyth, secretary.

**Corporations of the United States earned \$3,304,000,000 above all expenses during the calendar year of 1912, exceeding all previous records since the enactment of the corporation tax law by \$400,000,000. The total number of corporations during 1912 was about 310,000, an increase of 7 per cent. over 1911, and compared with increases of 6 per cent. in 1911 over 1910, and less than 4 per cent. in 1910 over 1909. Out of more than sixty revenue districts making returns, only ten showed decreases.

**The Goddess of Civic Fame, the statue which now crowns the New York Municipal Building, is constructed on an iron framework covered with 20-oz. stamped copper. In all some 435 different sections go to make up the stamped copper work comprising the statue. These made an intricate problem for the stamper, who in this case was Broschard & Braun, manufacturers of architectural sheet metal ornaments, New York City. The statue was designed by Adolph Alexander Weinman.

**Charles F. Breitzke, sanitary expert and civil engineer, has been retained by the Jersey City Commissioners as sanitary engineer to the Water Department. Mr. Breitzke, who was formerly connected with the firm of Johnson & Fuller, consulting engineers, 150 Nassau

street, New York, will reside at Boonton, N. J., and be in direct charge of the watershed improvements.

**The total resources of the savings banks of New York State were \$1,903,321,514 on July 1, 1913, as compared with \$1,827,507,287 on July 1, 1912. The amount due depositors was \$1,725,607,297. There was deposited during the year \$441,486,578, and the withdrawals amounted to \$436,148,021.

**The Committee on Safety has requested Governor Sulzer, of New York, to send a special message to the Legislature when it reconvenes asking that body to amend the Labor law, so that four-story buildings and six-story buildings, as well as high loft buildings shall be required to have one fireproof, enclosed stairway.

Reference is here made, though not clearly stated, to existing buildings used for manufacturing purposes that were exempted under the latest amendments to the fireproofing sections of the Wagner factory bills enacted last spring. The proposed change would bring upon New York City property owners a large expenditure for alterations, and have a serious effect upon the market for this class of investment.

**State Architect Pilcher, of New York, has selected as his assistant secretary, Harold J. Hichman, of Little Falls, N. Y., at a salary of \$3,000 per year. Mr. Hichman is thoroughly equipped to handle this important position, having been connected with the State Architect's office for a number of years past.

**George B. Wills, formerly a member of the New York firm of Wills & Marvin Company, general contracting, severed his connection with that firm August 1 and has opened offices at 101 Park avenue, where he will conduct a general contracting business. The

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly, too, because Electricity in the Home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.



Wills & Marvin Company retain the old name and will continue operations from the offices at 1170 Broadway.

**Strong representations have been made to the Building Committee now sitting at City Hall, New York, against section 103, paragraph 4, which prohibits the use of woodwork in buildings over 100 feet high. Wood trim can now be used in buildings up to 150 feet in height, or twelve stories, but in taller buildings it must be fireproofed or metal covered. The paragraph in question reads as follows:

"No woodwork or other combustible material shall be used in the construction of any fireproof building, except that when the height does not exceed one hundred feet, wood uoors, and their sleepers, grounds, bucks, nailing blocks, doors, window frames and sashes, with their jambs, trim and casings may be permitted."

The forces which arrayed themselves against this measure were deemed formidable. They comprised first the firms engaged in manufacturing interior woodwork for buildings, including both the city and outside contractors; second, the Joint District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; third, the Allied Real Estate Interests, which on this occasion were represented by Allan Robinson, president; G. Richard Davis, of the firm of A. L. Mordecai & Co., builders of high-class apartment houses in the West End section; President Horowitz, of the Thompson-Starrett Company, general building contractors; Colonel Wells, head of the firm of Clinton & Russell, architects of great office buildings, and Leo Bing, of the firm of Bing & Bing, the most active speculative builders in first-class sections of Manhattan at the present time.

**Charles A. Sussdorff, former Deputy State Architect, has opened offices for the practice

of architecture at 100 State street, Albany.

**The annual convention of the New York State Retail Hardware Association will be held at Rochester, N. Y., February 17-20, 1914.

**Senator John B. Rose, president of the Greater New York Brick Company, is seriously ill at Asbury Park, N. J.

**There are 336,010 buildings of all classes in the city of New York, divided into 147,184 single family dwellings, 99,908 tenements without elevators, 2,611 hotels and elevator apartment houses, 9,549 warehouses, loft buildings and department stores, 1,123 office buildings, 5,198 factories, 13,131 stables and garages, 180 theatres and 13,942 special structures.

In Manhattan alone there are 25,211 one-family dwellings, designed as such however used, 2,791 two-family dwellings, 40,551 tenements without elevators, 2,060 hotels and elevator houses, 7,920 warehouses, loft buildings and department stores, 789 office buildings, 1,429 factories, 1,998 stables and garages, 115 theatres and 2,814 special structures.

The total number of parcels of real estate, large and small, is 535,265, of which 191,742 are vacant. In Manhattan there are 95,654 parcels, of which 8,211 are vacant. In 1912 there were 96,496 parcels in Manhattan, of which 7,622 were vacant.

**Edward J. Berg, formerly connected with the office of Linn Kinne, architect, Utica, N. Y., has opened offices for the practice of architecture at 19 Noyes street, Utica, N. Y.

**The Illuminating Engineering Society will hold its annual convention September 22-26 at Pittsburgh. I. D. Israel, of 29 West Thirtieth street, New York, is the secretary.

**W. G. Cornell & Co., Everett Building, Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, New York City, are now installing the plumbing in the eleven-story apartment house at 11 East Sixty-eighth street.

**C. F. Fischer, treasurer of the New York Lumber Trade Association, is expected back from his vacation on September 3d. He is spending a month at Quonochontaug, R. I.

**Loth & Milliman, architects, Troy, N. Y., have dissolved partnership, Edward W. Loth retaining the old office at 293 Broadway. Mr. Louis M. Milliman has opened offices in the Stoll Building, Troy, N. Y.

**Whiteley Bros., wood pattern makers, formerly at 39 Vesey street, New York, are now located at 80-82 Chambers street. On account of increased business they have been compelled to locate in quarters affording much larger space.

**Valentine Lynch and B. A. O. Sullivan, both formerly connected with the R. L. Walsh Company, building construction, 100 William street, New York City, have formed the Valentine Lynch Company to do a general contracting business, with offices at 13 Park row.

**Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission and chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has been made honorary president of the International Engineering Congress to be held in San Francisco, Cal., September 20-25, 1915.

PARIS ABOLISHES WOOD PAVEMENTS.

The Third Commission of the Municipal Council, Paris, having come to the conclusion that it was time to consider a plan for harmonizing the Parisian thoroughfares, Mr. Adrien Oudin was instructed to prepare, in his own name, a report upon this important question.

The municipal councillor, after having passed in review the different coverings employed up to the present, indicates the advantages and disadvantages of each, and pronounces himself in favor of asphalt.

He says on this subject: "In addition to its resistance relative to the destructive action of automobile traffic, one of the essential qualities of asphalt is noiselessness, which it appears to possess to a degree equal to wood pavement. On asphalt the noise of wheels is not worth mentioning, and the sound of horses' hoofs is hardly noticeable. But the principal advantage of asphalt is revealed when it is considered from the point of view of hygiene and cleanliness."

Therefore, conformably with the conclusions arrived at in Mr. A. Oudin's report, the administration, in concert with the representatives of the eighty districts of Paris, drew up a very long list of the thoroughfares which ought to be asphalted.

These works of transformation, which interest more particularly the center districts, are proposed to be completed within seven years, at the rate of about 100,000 metres per annum, the municipal councillors reserving the right to indicate to the administration the most urgent operations, and to come to an understanding with them as to the proper regulation of the works. It is, therefore, evident that at an early date wood pavement will have practically disappeared.

THE VALUE OF PAINTS.

The comparative value of manufactured and hand-mixed paints was recently discussed before the Polytechnic in London by Mr. Angus Walbrook, a well-known English expert.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Walbrook said that hand-mixed paints are mixed by rule-of-thumb, while prepared paints are made to strict formulae, all the ingredients being carefully weighed or measured out. I do not say that hand-mixed paints cannot be made of good quality, for I know they have been and are so made. It needs time and patience, however, and in these days of hurry and bustle time is precious. You will gather from the foregoing that on the point of reliability the balance is in favor of prepared paints as against hand-made goods.

This question of reliability is of particular interest, both to the architect and the decorator. The architect wants to be sure that his specifications are carried out with the full number of coats and with the best materials. His reputation is at stake both as regards the finished appearance and the life of the finish. In the same way, the decorator has a reputation at stake, either with the

architect or the customer for whom he works. With both he looks for repeat jobs, which are not likely to come if he gets a bad name for his work.

Let us now consider wearing capacity, or life, as compared with hand-mixed paints. We know, from long tests, that a pure paint made by our system will last as long as hand-mixed paint, and in many cases it has been proved to live much longer. From what I have stated, you will have gathered that a pure paint, made by machinery, from materials of the highest grade, each carefully tested by experts, must of necessity be a better finished article than paint mixed by hand from materials bought haphazard, and not tested, and possibly containing impurities. It is, I think, common sense to conclude that the better made article will last longer than the poorly made one. I speak, of course, of the high grade paints made by reliable firms. One great reason for the greater wearing capacity of the prepared oil paint is the purity of the linseed oil used.

Now, it is an accepted fact that the medium used is what determines the life of the paint. The oil is the protective coating, and when the oil is done the paint crumbles. A second reason is that the methods of manufacture give us a perfect system of combining the various ingredients—lead, zinc and coloring matter, with the necessary liquid—into a perfectly mixed paste. These perfect methods of manufacture are clean and economical. There is no handling of the material from the time the dry ingredients are placed in the first mixer, or pug mill, until it is run off into the tin ready to be labelled and despatched. Our arrangements utilize the law of gravitation, so that we start operations on the top floor, and finish off on the ground floor.

The life of any paint, of course, depends on various factors. In the first place, if it is new work, the priming coat or coats must be of the best materials—good pigments and good linseed oil. The quantity of oil used will, of course, depend on the character of the wood—whether a soft or hard wood. In the second place, life, or wearing capacity, depends on the under-coat work being of suitable character, fine in texture, and each being allowed sufficient time to dry hard before the next is put on. Third, the character of the final coat. Here we want greater elasticity, so as to enable it to stand the changes of temperature without cracking. The fineness or smoothness of the finish is of great importance, for you can readily understand that a smooth surface offers little or no resting place for water or sulphur particles to rest and attack the paint. On the other hand, an unequal or rough surface permits lodgment of these, with consequent quicker disintegration of the skin.

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.

THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE.

Professor Reginald Bloomfield, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in a recent address had some interesting things to say on the subject of the position of the architect as a professional man.

"This subject," he declared, "has given ground for a good deal of anxious consideration in the last year or two.

"Adverse verdicts have been given in the courts which appear to saddle us with unfair and impossible responsibilities, and there can be no doubt that the position of a practicing architect to-day is more difficult than it was forty years ago. He is expected to know a great deal more, and to do a great deal more for his money, than was expected of his predecessors in the halcyon days of the 'seventies.

"Applied science has developed so fast and in so many directions that it is impossible for an architect to keep pace with every branch of it; and, beside all this, he has his own art to master. For, when all is said and done, the first business of an architect—that which differentiates him from other men—is his power and knowledge of design; and that, in the chaos of modern styles and the kaleidoscope of fashion, is not less, but more, difficult to acquire now than it was 150 years ago, when everybody worked in one manner as a matter of course, and every builder knew the Orders.

"And it is more difficult than it was fifty or sixty years ago, when hygiene was a negligible quantity, electricity as a commercial power unknown, and the builder was a man who really knew something of the practice of building. At the same time, I think there has been an unnecessary scare in this matter. We architects have, and have always had, our responsibilities to our clients, and, provided an architect knows his business, watches his work, and takes due care of his clients' interests, I do not think his position is one of greater danger than that of other professional men.

"The pressure of competition is keener than it used to be, and the standard of attainment is higher; but this is due, in the one case, to causes beyond our control, in the other to our own efforts; and what we have to do is, on our part, to qualify ourselves for our responsibilities, and to stimulate in the public a more intelligent appreciation of the services than an architect can and ought to render.

"If the public understood that an architect is an individual with the necessary limits of an individual, and not merely a wholesale entrepreneur on the one hand, or a building policeman on the other, there would be less of the regrettable misunderstandings that sometimes occur in the practice of architecture—but architects should not forget that the only effective passport to the appreciation of the public is the merit of their own personal work, and that if the profession of architecture is to receive a higher recognition in the State than it obtains at present, it can

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VARIOUS TYPES OF INCENDIARIES

Reduction of the preventable fire waste of the country is now regarded as a very important part of the campaign for the conservation of the national resources. For that reason it was given an entire session at the recent meeting of the Conservation Congress at Minneapolis. Willard Done, insurance commissioner of Utah, discussing "Fire Waste in the United States," showed how much the national habit of carelessness was responsible for the annual fire waste of over two hundred million dollars. He characterized the three classes of citizens responsible for the fire waste as follows:

First, voluntary incendiaries; second, involuntary incendiaries; third, aiders and abettors of arson. There are degrees of incendiarism as there are degrees of murder. I have named three degrees which I think properly classify citizens directly or indirectly responsible for the fire loss. The first class needs no definition. The expressive and cold word "criminal" alone fits them; no further description is necessary. They are abhorred of every man as every criminal is. Our only weakness is our inability to convict and punish them as readily as other criminals. The great part of the responsibility for this difficulty rests with the second and third classes.

The involuntary incendiary is the man whom all of you know. You see him every day. If you are as fussy as I, you follow him and try where possible to prevent his deadly devastation of life and property. You trample on the half-burned match he throws

away; you extinguish his smoking cigar or cigarette stump; you douse his smouldering bonfire and campfire; you reverently (almost profanely) cover with metal his open gasoline and coal oil can; you chink with mortar the cracks in his defective flues; you drench his smoking ash heap, as its live coals are about to be fanned into flame. And all the while you denounce him as the fire fiend's fool accessory. This involuntary incendiary is the man whose acts are foolishly criminal, as those of the other kind are wickedly criminal.

The third class, the aiders and abettors of arson, are the men and women who inquire: "Was the property insured?" and they sink back with the benevolent ejaculation, "That's good; the loss is fully covered."

They are the ones who would penalize the insurance company instead of the originator of the fire. They would force the company to pay the loss whether just or unjust. They would place upon the statute books valued policy laws punishing the company for writing insurance instead of the man for burning his own property purposely or accidentally. They constitute the large class of our citizenship who think that every semi-public corporation should be mulcted for the benefit of citizens, whether deserving or not. They are the first accessories always to the incendiary, no matter which class he represents. They are the ones who think that in matters of controversy between an insurance company and the insured, the company is always necessarily wrong and the insured right. They look with complacency upon disasters by fire. The only question they ask in all these cases is whether the property owner was indemnified by an insurance company.

U. S. ARCHITECTS PRAISED.

Walter Cook Thinks Self-Congratulation Is Justified.

Walter Cook, president of the American Institute of Architects, in an address to the institute, summed up in a few words the responsibilities of the architectural profession toward the public. In the course of his address, he said:

"Our one purpose is the encouragement of the best architecture, in every sense of the word; any advantage to the architects themselves—the improvement of their position in the community or of their material interests—follows as a matter of course; but this is not first in our minds. Within a year a great deal has been accomplished, especially in furthering that education of the public toward a correct understanding of what we seek, which is our first and most pressing necessity.

"If the results of these efforts of ours have come but slowly it is perhaps in part our own fault; for astonishing as it may seem, this public, or the best part of it, has listened to us with interest and good will, and in the great majority of instances has recognized the force of our arguments and the truth of what we have advanced.

"All of our experiences, be they victories or defects, only serve to accentuate the need of which I have already spoken—the need to do all we can to enlighten our fellow-citizens in those matters which are our especial province; to awaken their interest and better their understanding of what we do and how we do it.

"As for the architectural work of our country and our time, to which we are devoting our lives, it moves on apace. Every day sees new and important buildings, and we admire and blame and criticize as the mood is upon us. It is very hard for us, who are so much in the thick of the battle, to see clearly and to give any calm-minded judgment upon it as a whole. But within a few months I have had the good fortune to talk with two fellow architects of acknowledged eminence from across the water. Their verdict was one of enthusiastic praise for our achievements; and they made comparisons between what is done in other countries, which were most flattering to us. So I think we are justified in some self-congratulation."

BEAUTY AS A CITY ASSET.

Foreign Municipalities Have Found Value of the Investment.

Glenn Brown, discussing "Beauty as a City Asset," observes:

"A city, with streets convenient for traffic and parks for recreation, with refined and dignified buildings, graceful and inspiring statuary, attractive and well-planted parks, combined in one harmonious composition, becomes a city useful, a city practical, a city attractive and a city healthful. This combination is an asset which accrues in the culture and refinement of the public and in the enjoyment of the people. At the same time it is a great financial resource.

"The ruins of Egypt have for four thousand years brought visitors and money to the valley of the Nile. The temples of Greece for two thousand years have drawn a continuous stream of worshipers to her shrines, and they have contributed largely to the support of the inhabitants. The great amphitheatres and baths for public amusement and the triumphal structures of Rome still draw their thousands and for hundreds of years have been both a refining and financial asset to Italy.

"London, in a design made by Sir Christopher Wren after the fire of 1666, was tendered a great plan for rebuilding the city, which the people failed to have executed, and thereby lost a great asset. Now the people of London are spending hundreds of millions to carry out some of the suggestions of Wren, knowing that it will be a paying investment for the city.

"Paris spent two hundred and sixty millions in the revision of the city plan made under Napoleon III, and has found it such a paying asset that it is going to spend two hundred and fifty millions more in similar improvements.

"George Washington left, in the plan of L'Enfant for the Federal city, an asset of

great value. It was a wonderful advance in city-planning, having radial streets from important points, reciprocity of sight between those objects of interest, and beautiful structures at the ends of vistas. The mall, or great public garden, in the centre of the composition, is a front yard for both the Capitol and the White House. It contemplated noble lines of buildings facing this garden on both the north and south, with their most imposing fronts on the mall and their utilitarian fronts on the public streets. How have we as a nation preserved this asset?"

MEANING OF THE TERM "FIRE-PROOF."

As regards the fireproof character of a building, the structure itself must be considered apart from its contents, since under certain conditions inflammable materials will always materialize, and the architect and builder are not responsible for the uses to which their creations may be put. The very best buildings we have been able to construct are not literally and absolutely fireproof, since burning contents may well inflict some injury upon the best material at present procurable.

In the present development of the art of building, the term "fireproof" means a form of construction that permits a building to pass through internal fires fed by materials not component parts of the structure, without serious injury. Such buildings, thanks to fireproof walls, floors, and partitions of concrete or other non-inflammable material, metal doors, and the like, prevent the spread of fires from suite to suite, room to room, and floor to floor. Thus explained, we are erecting large numbers of buildings that are practically fireproof. A fireproof building may therefore be properly defined as one capable of passing through an internal fire that destroys its contents without suffering any very serious injury. Some fireproofing material may have to be replaced, but the integrity of the building is not destroyed or even affected. The interior finish may be impaired, and require repairs or even replacement, but the building proper remains as before.

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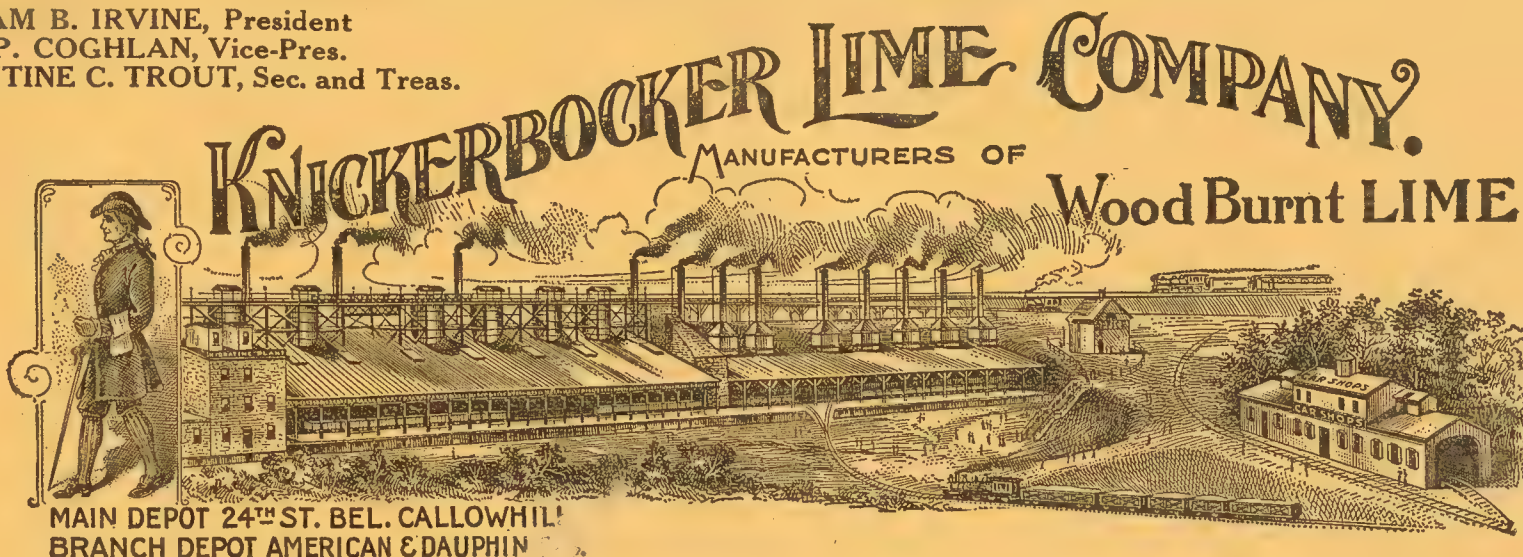
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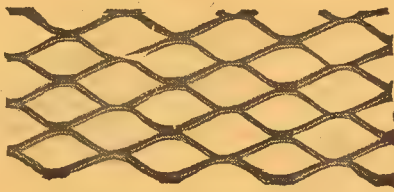
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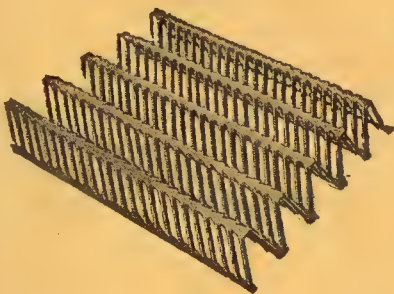
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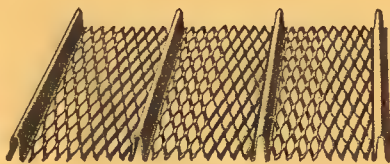


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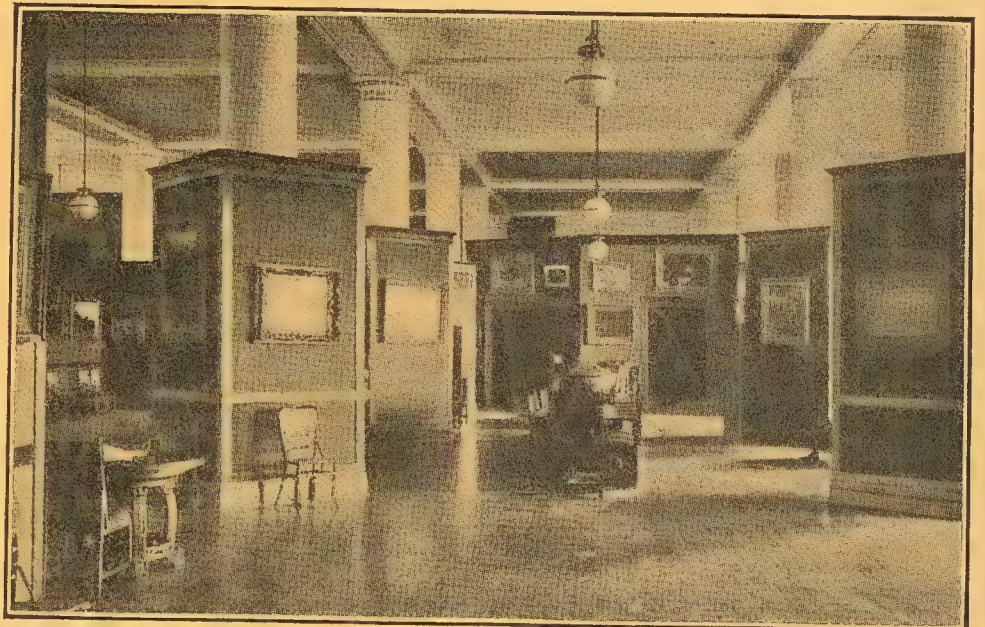
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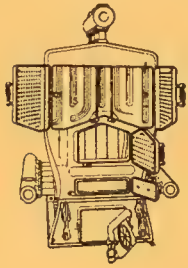
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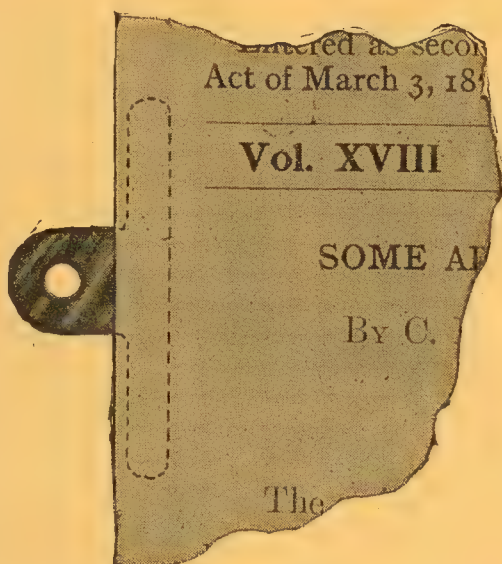
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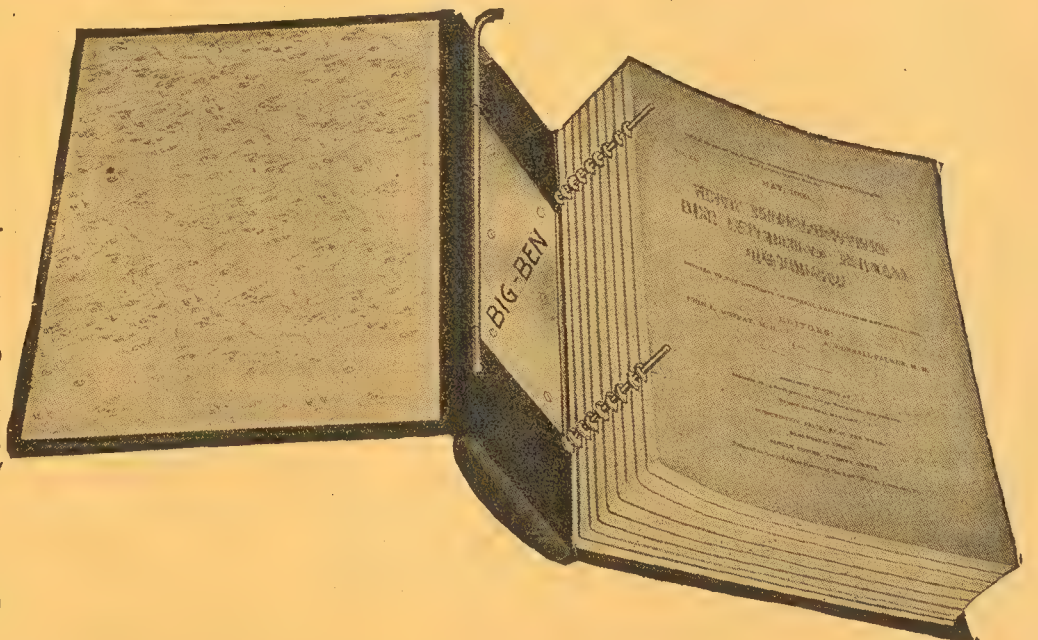


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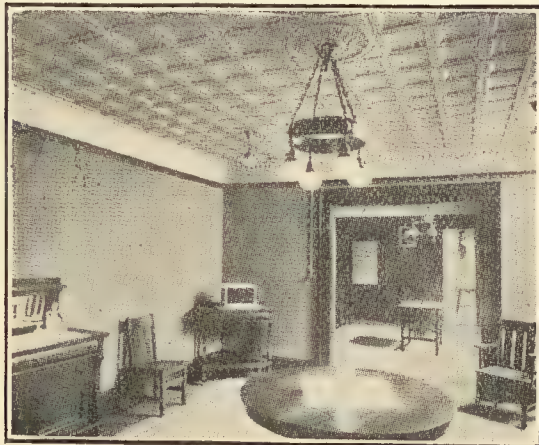
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 35.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Studio (alt. and add.), St. Martins, Pa. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, Violet Oakley, on premises. Stone, two stories, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

College Building, Bellefonte, Pa. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owner, State College, on premises. Stone, brick and frame. Consists of alteration and addition to three buildings and new barn, stock pavillion and new dep Department of Mines Building. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Apartment House, Baynton and High sts. Architects, Milligan & Peirson, 520 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 35x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due August 29. The following are figuring: W. E. Dotts, Bulletin Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street; F. C. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street; Lyons & Hoff, 148 North Eighth street.

Factory, Frankford, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, George Oldham & Sons Company, 1828 John street. Brick, three stories, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.) to Parish House, Twenty-second and Reed streets. Architects, Thomas, Churchman and Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, St. Simon, the Cyrenian, care of Rev. J. R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone two stories, 50x96 feet, slate roof (heat and light, reserved). Architects taking bids due August 28. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; M. A. Niernasee, Real Estate Trust Building; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; F. W. Allison Company, 1710 Rittenhouse street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street; Chase & Sons, Holmesburg, Pa.

School, Media, Pa. \$50,000. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone, three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof (heat and

light reserved), concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September 5. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, and F. T. Mercer, 1706 DeLancey street, are figuring.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. \$5,000. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owners, F. H. Anderson, care of M. McCormick, 1011 Chestnut street. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 25x32 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. M. McCormick, 1011 Chestnut street is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Spruce streets. Architect, J. C. Shirk, 427 Chestnut street. Owner, W. D. Grange, Stock Exchange Building. Brick, three stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, metal lath, marble interior, steam heat (light, reserved). Architects taking bids due August 27. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; T. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Salisbury, Md. Architect's private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care of T. Skillman, engineer, Cape Charles, Va. Brick and terra cotta, granite, two stories, 36x100 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Owners taking bids due September 1. (Note change.) George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, is figuring, in addition to those reported.

Dyeing Plant, Milner street and Delaware River. \$100,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Hellwig Silk Dyeing Company, Ninth and Buttonwood streets. Brick and concrete. Dye House, two stories, 100x200 feet. Power House, one story, 90x90 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will soon take bids.

Residences (2), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone and frame,

two and one-half stories, 20x38 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

School, Woodbine, N. J. Architects, Stearn & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Infirmary, Eaglesville, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives. Brick and frame, one story, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, consists of administration building, power house, dining room and additional shacks. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Front and Tabor streets. Architect's private plans. Owner, J. C. Knight, 5318 North Front street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 37x60 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat, reserved), hardwood floors. Owner taking bids. Graham-Champion Company, Heed Building, and Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Residence, Wayne, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Richard H. Watson Estate, care of architects. Stone, two and one-half stories, 45x29 feet, slate roof, red oak floors (heating and electric work, reserved). Revised plans in progress.

Stable, Merchantville, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. W. Atkinson, Merchantville, N. J. Brick and plaster, one and one-half stories, 70x42 feet, slate roof. Revised plans in progress.

Stores and Apartments (alt. and add.), Fifty-seventh and Cedar avenue. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, M. J. Lyons, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 18x60 feet, slag roof, electric light (heat, reserved), metal ceiling. Architect has received bids.

School (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, G. S. Drew, State House, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, State of New Jersey. Brick, terra cotta, plaster, three stories, 60x121 feet, slag roof, electric light (heat, reserved), waterproofing, marble interior, composition floors, concrete and hollow

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tile, fireproofing. Revised plans in progress.
Owners will be ready for bids in a few days.

Memorial Building, Potomac Park, Wash-
ington, D. C. \$1,500,000. Architect, Henry
Bacon, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.
Owner, Lincoln Memorial Committee, care of
Spencer Cosby, Col., U. S. A., 1729 New York
Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Marble and
granite, one story, 189x258 feet, slate and
copper roof, electric light, steam heat, water-
proofing, hollow tile and concrete fireproofing,
limestone trimmings. Owners taking bids due
September 10, 2 P. M. Charles McCaul Com-
pany, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring,
in addition to those previously reported.

Garage, Thirty-third and Jefferson streets.
Architect, A. F. Hartman, Twelfth and Oxford
streets. Owner, William Stellwag, 702 North
Broad street. Brick, one story, 140x180 feet,
slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in
progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Freight Station, Baltimore, Md. Architect's
private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad
Company, care of G. Latrobe, Baltimore, Md.
Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories,
610x45 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Owners taking bids due September 2.
Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street,
is figuring.

Theatre, Fifty-ninth and Market streets.
Architect, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth
and Walnut streets. Owner's name withheld.
Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story,
110x156 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Plans in progress.

Garage, 3430 Chestnut street. Architect,
C. W. Denny, Hale Building. Owner, Sweeten
Automobile Company, on premises. Brick,
one story, 55x100 feet, slag roof, electric light,
steam heat. Owners have received bids.

Sunday School Building, East Downingtown,
Pa. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry
Building. Owner, Central Presbyterian
Church, East Downingtown, Pa. Stone, one
story, 40x54 feet, slate roof, steam heating,
electric lighting. Owners taking bids. The
following are figuring: William M. Moore,
East Downingtown, Pa.; George W. Fisher,
East Downingtown, Pa.; Curtis Johnson,
Downingtown, Pa.

Church, Trenton, N. J. \$30,000. Architect,
George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building.
Owner, Cadwalader Heights M. E. Church,
care of N. H. Barrett, 67 Oak Lane Avenue,
Trenton, N. J. Stone, one story, slate roof,
steam heating, electric lighting. Owners tak-
ing bids due September 8. The following are
figuring: W. A. Richman, Moorestown, N. J.;
H. J. Wenzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J., and
the following of Trenton, N. J., Peter Martin-
ette, Burton & Burton, Lewis Lawton & Son,
W. J. & J. H. Morris.

Church, Easton, Pa. \$30,000. Architect,
George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building.
Owner, St. Mark's Reformed Church, care of

Rev. Herbert E. Slamp, 722 Spring Garden
street, Easton, Pa. Stone, one story, slate
roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Own-
ers taking bids due September 1. The follow-
ing are figuring: Butz & Clades, South Bethle-
hem, Pa.; John Stiles, Bangor, Pa.; F. Speck,
Bethlehem, Pa.; W. H. Gaugervere, Allentown,
Pa.; R. S. Rathburn, Allentown, Pa.; Groman
Bros., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Eighth and Vine
streets. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and
Walnut streets. Owner, J. G. Jermon, on
premises. Brick, three stories, consists of in-
terior alterations and addition, electric light-
ing, steam heat, fireproofing. Architect taking
bids due August 27. The following are fig-
uring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth
street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F.
Roe Searing, Perry Building; Stacey Reeves
& Sons, 2011 Market street; F. J. Boas, 201
North Broad street.

Passenger Station, Rhinecliff, N. Y. Archi-
t. N. Y. Architect, D. R. Collier, New York Cen-
tral Railroad Company, New York City. Ow-
ner, New York Central and Hudson River Rail-
road Company. Brick, one story, 92x80 feet,
tile roof (electric light and heat, reserved),
marble interior. Owners taking bids due Sep-
tember 10. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidel-
ity Building, is figuring.

Garage and Service Building, Broad and Le-
high Avenue. Architect, Albert Kahn, Trussed
Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich. Owner,
Ford Motor Company, care of Mr. Block, Six-
teenth and Washington Avenue. Brick, steel
and concrete, nine stories, 232x320 feet, lime-
stone and terra cotta trimmings, slag roof,
steam heat, electric light, metal sash, hollow
tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due
September 3. The following are figuring:
Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building;
Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom
street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street;
Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; Irwin &
Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; B. Ket-
cham's Son, 1029 Brown street.

School (alt. and add.), Ashland, N. J. Ar-
chitects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street.
Owner, Board of Education, Ashland, N. J.
Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric light.
Plans in progress. Owners will be ready for
bids in ten days.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3924 Walnut st.

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Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, George Miller, on premises. Brick, two stories, tile roof, waterproofing, electric light. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, 304 South Thirteenth street. Architect's private plans. Owner, John I. Donovan, 500 Market street. Brick, four stories, marble interior, tin roof (heat and light, reserved). Owner has received bids.

Stable, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, W. L. Austin, Rosemont, Pa. Stone and frame, two stories, 80x120 feet, slate roof (heat, and light, reserved). Architects taking bids. R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street, is figuring. (Only bidder.)

Gymnasium, Eighteenth and Arch streets. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Y. M. C. A., on premises. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 35x92 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids due September 3. The following are figuring: Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Office Building, Overbrook, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and plaster, one story, 17x48 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot air heat. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids in a few days.

Hospital Building, Scotch Plains, N. J. Architects, Oakley & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Owner, Union County Tuberculosis Hospital. Brick, two stories, 72x155 feet, tile roof (heat, reserved), electric light, pipe railings, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids due September 21. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, is figuring.

Residence, Logan, Pa. \$6,000. Architect, A. B. Gill, 1655 North Fifty-sixth street. Owner, Miss E. R. Logan, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 28x34 feet, tin roof, electric light, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Marple Heights, Pa. \$6,000. Architect, A. B. Gill, 1655 North Fifty-sixth street. Owner, C. W. Russell, Real Estate Trust Building. Frame, two and one-half stories, 20x36 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Factory, Edgemont and Orthodox streets. \$10,000. Architect, Harry Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owner, Killian Bros. Co., Bermuda and Orthodox streets. Brick, slow burning construction, two stories, 50x80 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Picture Theatre, Belgrade and Clearfield streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 33x115 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners ready for bids.

Bank and Office Building, Memphis, Tenn. Architect, Charles O. Pfeil, Memphis, Tenn. Owner, Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn. Brick and stone, twenty-one stories, 50x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, enamel brick, concrete hollow tile, expanded fireproofing, power plant. Architects taking revised bids due Sep-

tember 2. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, Second and Poplar streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 105x200 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Restaurant (remodeling), 1708 Sansom street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting, tile floors. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one week.

Moving Picture Theatre, Sixth and Pike streets. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Henry Lieberman, 505 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, slag roof, steam heating. Plans in progress. Owner will probably take sub-bids.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, T. H. Dixon, Ambler, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Revised plans in progress.

Memorial Building, Washington, D. C., \$1,500,000. Architect, Henry Bacon, 101 Park avenue, New York City. Owners, Lincoln Memorial Committee, care of Colonel Spencer Cosby, 1729 New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Marble and granite, one story, 189x258 feet, slate and copper roof, electric lighting, steam heating, waterproofing. Owners taking bids, due September 10th, 2 P. M. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building, are figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Garage and Service Building, Broad and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Albert Kahn, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich. Owners, Ford Motor Car Company, care of Mr. Block, Sixteenth and Washington avenue. Brick, steel and concrete, nine stories, 238x320 feet, limestone and terra cotta trimmings, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, metal sash, hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids, due September 3rd. In addition to those previously reported, the following are figuring: George A. Fuller Company, Morris Building; William Steele & Sons Company, 1600 Arch street; John R. Wiggins & Co., Heed Building; H. C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street.

School, Media, Pa., \$75,000. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone, three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof, concrete, hollow tile, fireproofing (heating and lighting reserved). Owners taking bids, due September 5th. The following are figuring: J. B. Flounder, 1329 Arch street; Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street; F. T. Mercer Company, 1796 Delancey street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Shaughnesy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Newton Flounders, Media, Pa.

Auditorium, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, A. F. Schenck, Betz Building. Owners, Jenkintown Auditorium Company, Jenkintown, Pa.

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Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Bungalow, Cynwyd, Pa. \$9,500. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, John Binkin, Jr., Bala, Pa. Brick and plaster, one and one-half stories, 50x60 feet, shingle roof, electric light, vapor vacuum heat. Contract awarded to Alfred James, Bala, Pa.

Store and Office Building, Vineland, N. J. Architect, Guy King, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Vineland Trust Company, Vineland, N. J. Brick, three stories, 24x99 feet, hollow tile fireproofing, electric light, vapor heat, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. W. Godfrey, Cape May Court House, N. J.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, C. L. Sherman, Twenty-second and Wood streets. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 34x42 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to F. T. Mercer, 1706 De Lancey street.

Residence, Garage and Barn (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Julia M. Hornor, on premises. Brick, frame, one and two stories, shingle roof, electric light. Contract awarded to J. M. Warner, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 423 Chestnut street. Owner, A. W. Robusch, Haverford, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Bros, Rosemont, Pa.

Bridges (2), South of Auburn, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owner, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Concrete and wood. Contract awarded to James McGraw Company, Arcade Building.

Parish House, Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, St. Michael's G. C. Church, care of Rev. Vasil Hynah, 451 North Ninth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 25x55 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Eagle Construction Company, Fifty-second and Market streets.

Residence, Yardley, Pa. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Edward Y. Barnes, Yardley, Pa. Hollow tile and stucco, two stories, shingle roof. Contract awarded to John K. LaRue, Wrightstown, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 903 Clinton street. Architects, Bunting & Shrigley, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, J. Hunter Ewing, 505 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, tin roof, electric light. Contract awarded to George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street.

Bath House, 975 North Seventh street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Samuel Hershad, 2222 Natrona street. Brick, two stories, 45x95 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Siedman & Getz, 1312 North Sixth street.

Stores and Apartments, Germantown, Pa. Architect, A. B. Gill, 1655 North Fifty-sixth street. Owner, A. W. Frost, Eighteenth and

Ridge avenue. Brick, three stories, 18x50 feet, tin roof, electric light, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Kohl & Megargee, 101 East Washington lane.

Ice Plant, Fifty-third and Whitby avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Ice Company, Sixth and Arch streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, slag roof. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Garage, Forty-seventh and Market streets. Architect and engineer, W. J. Serrill, Broad and Arch streets. Owners, United Gas Improvement Company, Broad and Arch streets. Brick, one story, 52x84 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Stable, Eighth and York streets, \$9,600. Architect, private plans. Owner, Charles A. Keenan, Eighth and York streets. Brick, one story, 72x137 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Church, Shamokin, Pa. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Shamokin, Pa. Brick, two stories, 50x100 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Davis Lumber Company, Shamokin, Pa.

Freight House and Office Building, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick and steel, 18x363 feet, slag roof, two stories, electric lighting, hot water heat. Contract awarded to P. J. Campion, Mahanoy City, Pa.

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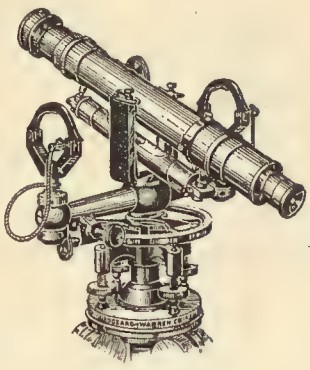
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O is the abbreviation for owner. **C** is for contractor.

Curtis Publishing Company (O), Sixth and Walnut streets. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, \$14,000. Garage, brick, one story, 124x83 feet, Eleventh and Kimball streets.

Jos. Ross (O), Wissahickon avenue and Upsal street. J. F. Davies (C), 1208 Chestnut street. Cost, \$400. Garage, Wissahickon avenue and Upsal street. Cost, \$9,000. Dwelling.

Ed. Ellis (O), Wentz & Mascher streets. C. Townsend (C), 5511 North Fairhill street. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x39 feet, Wentz and Mascher streets.

J. N. Mitchell (O), 4 South Farragut street. Cost, \$8,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x51 feet, Christian and Alden sts. Cost, \$14,400. Six dwellings.

S. Gahor (O), 3247 Gaul street. B. Lebiani (C), 4950 Edgemont street. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x30 feet, Westmoreland and Thompson streets.

L. J. Keegan (O), 1914 Spring Garden st. E. J. Priddey (C), 1302 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,000. Studio, stone, two stories, 32x74 feet, 2109 Lombard street.

J. G. Brill Company (O), Sixty-second and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$7,500. Manufacturing building, brick, two stories, 65x18 feet, Sixtieth and Woodland avenue.

S. Bovio (O), 5835 Baynton street. Cost, \$3,500. One store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x26 feet, Rittenhouse and Magnolia streets.

Frank Yoskin (O), Eightieth and Harley

avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, stone, two stories, 16x37 feet, Eightieth and Eastwick avenue.

R. T. Moorhouse (O), Bridge and Thompson streets. Cost, \$5,000. Storage, brick, two stories, 96x49 feet, 2655 Bridge street.

Harold Shofe (O), 5106 Cedar avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 16x36 feet, 5030 Frankford avenue.

S. D. Siatkowski (O), 4403 Thompson street. F. & J. Binkelback Company (C), 4608 Richmond street. Cost, \$2,800. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, 4462 Thompson street.

Ideal Amusement Company (O), 809 South Fifth street. Cahn & Gross (C), 809 South Fifth street. Cost, \$7,000. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 24x26 feet, Sixth and Moyamensing avenue.

W. J. Timbers (O), 3697 Midvale avenue. Cost, \$700. Garage, brick, one story, 20x50 feet, 3361 Frederick street.

J. M. Snyder (O), Lincoln Drive and Upsal street. Cost, \$11,000. Two dwellings, stone, three stories, 27x21 feet, 416-18 Hopper street.

G. W. Bourne (O), 5025 Hazel avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Apartments, brick, 16x37 feet, Sixty-second and Locust streets. Cost, \$9,000. Two apartments.

Shore & Rubin (O), 3121 Frankford avenue. J. F. Sanders (C), 5111 Walton avenue. Cost, \$12,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 42x130 feet, 733 Cheltenham avenue.

L. Mohr (O), 2838 North Lambert street. E. K. Davis (C), 2626 West Huntingdon street. Cost, \$1,500. Residence, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, Lambert and Somerset streets.

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Alterations and Additions

Church of Holy Trinity (O), Nineteenth and Walnut streets. J. Myers & Sons Company (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$15,000. Church, Nineteenth and Walnut street.

G. Gallagher (O), 225 Wharton street. M. J. Benany (C), 3042 York street. Cost, \$1,800. Storage, 225 Wharton street.

J. R. Deacon (O), Perry Building. F. Pettit (C), 809 Master street. Cost, \$800. Apartments, Forty-first and Baltimore avenue.

Ed. Conner (O), 1082 Beach street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$500. Storage, 1082 Beach street.

W. T. Tilden Company (O), 250 North Front street. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Storage, 250 North Front street.

Saxonia Dress Goods Mills (O), Allegheny avenue and C street. H. R. Henricke (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$1,850. Mill, Allegheny avenue and C street.

J. F. Zimmerman (O), Columbia avenue and

Broad street. Liberty Theatre Company (C), Columbia avenue and Broad street. Cost, \$900. Theatre, on premises.

J. L. Herman (O), 4136 Lancaster avenue. J. M. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, \$1,000. Factory, 4137 Warren street.

M. Hebard (O), Philadelphia. George L. Croll (C), Rosemont, Pa. Cost, \$900. Garage. Cost, \$20,000. Residence, three stories, 60x27 feet, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

T. Lever (O), 515 East Indiana avenue. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, \$2,000. Storage, Ross and Indiana avenue.

Barkan Bros. (O), 525 Percer street. P. Savor (C), 718 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling, Sixth and Morris streets.

Erben Harding Company (O), Tacony, Pa. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$10,000. Factory, Tacony, Pa.

Charles Winter (O), 932 W. College avenue. C. F. Bachler (C), 142 North Thirteenth street.

Cost, \$700. Saloon, 932 West College avenue.

P. Tunis (O), Miller and Allegheny avenue. L. E. Faulkner (C), 2339 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$750. Store, Miller and Allegheny avenue.

Dr. Boehmer (O), 1219 North Eighth street. Stocker & Hastings (C), 905 Carlisle street. Cost, 1,000. Dwelling, 1319 South Broad street.

Husch Estate (O), Stephen Girard Building. W. E. Wadlow & Co. (C), 1024 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$800. Theatre, 1211 Market street.

F. P. Mellon Estate (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa. G. C. Dougherty (C), 1642 Ludlow street. Cost, \$25,000. Warehouse, 1710 Market street.

Philadelphia Club (O), Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Thomas M. Seeds (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$600. Club, Thirteenth and Walnut streets.

Jecerson Hospital (O), Tenth and Walnut streets. J. Myers & Sons Company (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$10,000. College, Eleventh and Clinton streets.

W. Sieyebaum (O), 5825 Master street. I. Levy (C), 1404 South Sixth street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 5825 Master street.

Bonwit Teller Company (O), Thirteenth and

Chestnut streets. Smith Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, 600. Store, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets.

Folwell Bros. & Co. (O), Third and Cambria streets. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, \$600. Tank tower.

G. Sheaf Estate (O), Fort Washington, Pa. J. Fitzgerald & Sons (C), 1623 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, Sheaf's lane and Penrose Ferry road.

Jefferson Hospital (O), Tenth and Sansom streets. J. N. Gill & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$2,000. Hospital, 238 Pine street.

Boyer Ice Cream Company (O), 90 Cumberland street. H. Gaertner (C), 2213 North Third street. Cost, \$800. Shop, 2500 Cadwalader street.

D. H. Davidson (O), 2005 Washington avenue. W. Myers Company (C), 216 Quarry street. Cost, \$2,000. Factory, 2005 Washington avenue.

Mrs. P. Way (O), 203 North Thirty-sixth street. S. L. Luff (C), 700 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, 4107 Spruce street.

S. Lane (O), 917 South Ninth street. M. Kirschner (C), 421 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$1,820. Dwelling, 915 South Ninth street.

J. Hunter Ewing (O), 903 Clinton street. George L. Sipps (C), 912 Locust street. Cost, \$6,500. Residence, 903 Clinton street.

Presbyterian Publishing Company (O), Witherspoon Building. J. Myers & Sons Com-

pany (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$1,000, Witherspoon Building.

W. L. Robins (O), Morris Building. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$50,000. Office, 1629 Chestnut street.

W. P. Wilson (O), 640 North Thirty-second street. P. J. Hurley (C), 1233 Cherry street. Cost, \$750. Garage, 640 North Thirty-second street.

A. Schlesinger (O), 330 Walnut street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$1,400. Manufacturing Building, 612 Arch street.

H. Meilestoritz (O), 1531 North Thirty-third street. S. Lashner (C), 1700 South Fifth street. Cost, \$800. Store and dwelling, Thirty-first and Montgomery avenue.

U. S. Aqua Gas Company (O), 1317 Arch street. J. Bird Company (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$800. Store, 1317 Arch street.

F. C. Brown (O), 1826 East Willard street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 1829 East Madison street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 1826 East Willard street.

John Green (O), 8639 Ewing avenue. J. Schuster (C), 3552 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 8639 Ewing avenue.

U. G. I. Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. J. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$1,500. Office Building, Broad and Arch streets.

Dr. C. Ransenberger (O), 5611 Greene street. M. W. Shaeffer (C), 41 West Duval street. Cost, \$875. Residence, 5611 Greene street.

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to lime. This lime was to be mixed with a definite quantity of clay, and the mixture was then to be pulverized in a wet state. The wet mixture was to be dried and crushed and then calcined in a vertical kiln; and finally the burned product was to be powdered.

It is unquestionable that this was really a very clear and definite description of the manufacture of Portland cement by a wet-mixing and grinding method. When this method was applied to hard limestone, burning in two stages was almost a necessary consequence. Aspdin's process, substantially as described, was in high favor until 1875 or thereabout, then fell into disuse, but now seems to be again becoming of interest to cement manufacturers.

The only serious omissions in the Aspdin specification are that the relative amounts of lime and clay to be used are not even approximately stated and that no mention is made of the necessity of burning the mixture at a temperature considerably above that of an ordinary limekiln. But that these omissions were due not to lack of knowledge, but to carelessness or secretiveness in framing the specification, is shown by the fact that Aspdin was actively engaged in Portland cement manufacture within a year of the issuance of his patent, and that the Aspdin family long continued prominent in the English Portland cement industry.

Contemporary Notices of Aspdin's Invention.

In view of the great industrial importance attained by the Portland cement industry developed under the Aspdin patent of 1824, the authors of this article thought it of interest to examine the files of several technical journals of that period in the hope that some contemporary mention of the invention might be found. This search was successful, and two of these contemporary notices are here reproduced.

Aspdin's patent was applied for, it will be recollected, in 1824, the specification being dated October 21. In its issue of February 5, 1825, the "London Mechanic's Register" mentions the granting of the patent in the following terms, under the simple caption "Artificial Stone:"

"Mr. Joseph Aspsden, of Leeds, has taken out a patent for a new mode of producing an artificial stone or cement for the covering of buildings. He calls it Portland cement, from its resemblance to Portland stone; its com-

HISTORY OF THE PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY

In 1824 Mr. Joseph Aspdin, of Leeds, England, received a British patent for a cementing product which he named Portland cement. The name was due to a rather fanciful resemblance between the set cement and a well-known English building stone—the oolitic limestone of Portland.

Aspdin's specification, which is numbered 5022 and dated October 21, 1824, is as follows:

"My method of making a cement or artificial stone for stuccoing buildings, waterworks, cisterns, or any other purpose to which it may be applicable (and which I call Portland cement) is as follows: I take a specific quantity of limestone, such as that generally used for making or repairing roads, after it is reduced to a puddle or powder; but if I can not procure a sufficient quantity of the above from the roads, I obtain the limestone itself and I cause the puddle or powder or the limestone, as the case may be, to be calcined. I then take a specific quantity of argillaceous earth or clay and mix them with water to a state approaching impalpability, either by manual labor or machinery. After this proceeding I put the above mixture into a slip

pan for evaporation, either by the heat of the sun or by submitting it to the action of fire or steam conveyed in flues or pipes under or near the pan, until the water is entirely evaporated. Then I break the said mixture into suitable lumps and calcine them in a furnace similar to a limekiln till the carbonic acid is entirely expelled. The mixture so calcined is to be ground, beaten, or rolled to a fine powder and is then in a fit state for making cement or artificial stone. This powder is to be mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to bring it into the consistency of mortar, and thus applied to the purposes wanted."

Technical Value of Aspdin's Invention.

As Aspdin's patent is often criticized for its vagueness, it is of interest to examine it more closely and get some idea of its real technologic importance. It seems clear that the specification of his patent covered the general method of Portland cement manufacture most suitable for the raw materials available to him, though it certainly omits to mention certain important factors or limitations in that process. To put his invention into simpler form, it may be said that Aspdin specified that a pure limestone was to be burned

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ponent parts are as follows: A given quantity of limestone, of the kind usually employed for mending roads, is to be pulverized by beating or grinding, or it may be taken from the road in a pulverized state, or in the state of puddle; this, when dried, is to be calcined in a furnace in the usual way. A similar quantity of argillaceous earth or clay is then to be mixed in water with the calcined limestone, and the whole perfectly incorporated by manual labor or by machinery into a plastic state. This mixture is then to be placed in a shallow vessel for the purpose of evaporation, and then to be submitted to the action of the air, the sun, or the heat of fire, or steam conducted by pipes or flues under the pans or evaporating vessels. This composition, when in a dry state, is to be broken into lumps of suitable sizes, and is then to be calcined again in a furnace similar to a limekiln till the carbonic acid has been entirely dispelled. The mixture so prepared is then to be pulverized by grinding or beating, and when reduced to a fine powder is in fit state for use, and with the addition of so much water as will be sufficient to bring it into the consistency of mortar will, when applied to its purpose, make a compact and durable stone equal to the Portland stone itself."

The above notice, it will be seen, is merely a bare outline of the matter set forth in the patent specifications, with nothing added in the way of editorial comments. Another notice, of slightly earlier date, is more interesting. It appears in the "Register of the Arts and Sciences" (London) of January 22, 1825, under the heading "Apsdin's Patent Portland Cement, or Artificial Stone." This notice is as follows:

"This is a patent lately granted to Mr. Apsdin, a mason, of Leeds, for an earthly preparation, which he calls Portland cement. Its composition, that of equal parts of limestone and aluminous earth, has been long known to the chemical world as forming a hard stony cement; a fact that ought to have been communicated to Mr. Apsdin by the person who assisted him in his specification, which would have saved him the useless expenditure of about £120. As it is, his exclusive privilege of manufacture can only extend to the peculiar process set forth in his specification, and we sincerely hope he may make a good profit by the undertaking.

"The patentee directs that common limestone is to be pulverized and then calcined in a furnace. A like quantity of clay is then to be mixed with the calcined limestone in water and made into a plastic paste. This composition is then to be dried, to be broken into lumps, and calcined again, until the carbonic acid has been driven off, when it is to be taken out of the furnace and reduced to powder. It is employed as a cement, or artificial stone, by mixing with the powder a sufficient quantity of water to make it into a paste, when it quickly solidifies into a hard substance.

"The following account of a similar composition is extracted from a French work:

"M. Bruy finds that an excellent artificial puzzolana may be made by calcining, at a red heat, three parts of clay with one part of slak-

ed lime, by measure. M. de St. Leger, who makes the article for sale, considers these proportions as the best.'"

Growth of the Portland Cement Industry in Europe.

Though Aspdin, as already noted, was almost immediately engaged in the commercial manufacture of his new cement, the Portland cement industry of England for some years grew very slowly. The same was true on the Continent, where the manufacture of Portland cement was soon taken up. The natural cements had gained a firm foothold, and at the necessary difference in price it was difficult to displace the earlier type. At first, too, both types were used entirely as cementing materials proper, to hold together bricks or stone; the use of cement in mass, in the form of concrete came much later. This naturally restricted the growth of both the Portland and the natural cement industries.

About 1850, however, a distinct increase in the use and production of Portland cement, both in England and on the Continent, became noticeable. From this time on Portland cement rapidly displaced the older natural cements in all European markets and gradually became an important article of import into the United States.

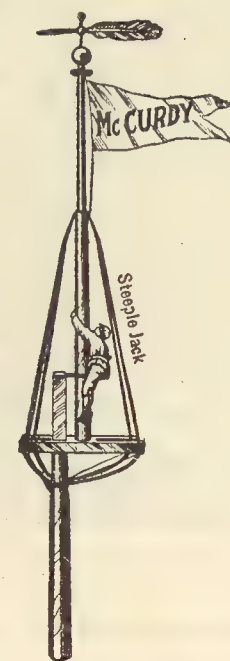
Early History of American Portland Cement.

In spite of the rather rapid development of the Portland cement industry abroad, particularly in England and Germany, after 1850 or thereabout, it was not until the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century that its manufacture was actively taken up in the United States. Then, like many other industries, it took life almost simultaneously in several parts of the country, experiments in the manufacture of Portland cement being carried on almost or quite independently at a number of small plants in New York, in the Lehigh district, in western Pennsylvania, in Michigan, and in Maine.

Apparently the first attempt at Portland cement manufacture in the United States was made in 1872, when an experimental plant was constructed at Kalamazoo, Mich., the material used being a mixture of marl and clay. This project seems to have been commercially unsuccessful; little can be learned concerning its history and it certainly exercised no influence on the slightly later developments in New York and Pennsylvania.

In 1875 a true Portland cement was being made commercially at a small plant in western Pennsylvania, the raw materials used being limestone and clay. This plant, which was located at Wampum, Pa., was the basis of the Crescent Portland Cement Company, which is still in existence. At about the same date, several small experimental plants were erected in the Hudson River district in New York. These did not, however, result in any immediate development of the industry in that State.

In the meantime, and in a manner almost entirely disconnected from the above experiments, the foundation for the great Portland cement industry of the Lehigh district as being laid, the start being made under rather un-



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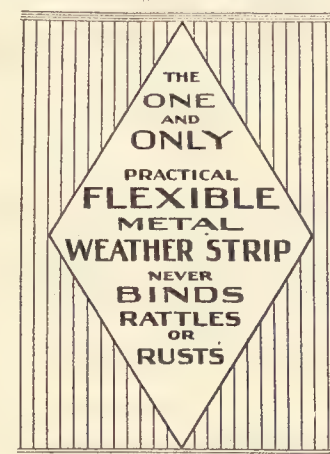
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promising conditions. Natural cement had long been manufactured in the Lehigh region, and in the early seventies D. O. Saylor and his associates began selecting from the natural cement rock quarries the stone which would on burning yield a Portland cement. The result, though always variable and often (perhaps usually) unsatisfactory, was that a certain small tonnage of good Portland cement began to be produced annually in this district, really as a sort of by-product of the natural cement industry. The present Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company is the direct outgrowth of this first successful attempt to



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manufacture Portland cement on a commercial scale in the Lehigh district.

The Portland cement industry had now gained at least a foothold in the United States, and within the next ten or fifteen years small plants were established in several localities. To understand properly the importance of the next development, it is necessary to consider briefly the technologic status of the industry during its early American growth, for the next factor to appear, though one which seemed at first to be of technologic interest solely, finally completely revolutionized the Portland cement industry of the world and placed the American industry far in advance of its European congener.—Edwin C. Eckel and Ernest F. Burchard, in "Dealer's Building Material Record."

ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS.

Have Drafted a Bill for Uniform Specifications to Prevent Fraud.

The American Society of Engineering Contractors has chosen a field that has been avoided by all the other technical societies, comments the "New York Real Estate Record." The scope of this society is one that appeals particularly to contractors, in that its main object is the protection of the contractor, the engineer and the public from graft, collusion and fraud. In order to accomplish this purpose and to exert its protecting influence the main method of attack is, first, to obtain a standardization and uniformity of specifications, and the elimination from those specifications of all ambiguous phrases and unfair clauses granting discretionary powers to the engineer to the detriment of the work, the contractor and the public interests.

From the latest issue of the Journal of the society it is learned a committee has drafted a bill which is practically ready for presentation to the legislatures of the various states. In order to meet local conditions the measure will have to be modified somewhat, but it has been drafted as an amendment to the Municipal Law of the State of New York. Its object is to strike out of all specifications and notices to contractors all ambiguity that might possibly lead to fraud or graft. The latest issue of the journal contains a copy of the bill.

Cost Analysis.

One other phase of the society's work that has been taken up largely is that of cost keeping and cost analysis of contract work. Up to a few years ago the average contractor had but very little idea of the cost of his work,

in that at the termination of his contract he knew only from the size of his bank account whether he had made money or lost money; but as to whether any particular unit of that work had cost more or less than it should have cost he had no means of telling.

In these days of keen competition the man who knows with a certainty just what each item has cost in the past is better able to bid for similar work; and this society, therefore, stands as an advocate of whatever will tend to provide exact information for a contractor on any or all of the elements that enter into the construction of an engineering proposition. It goes without saying that figures on any one contract are not directly applicable to another similar contract, even though it may be a duplicate of the first, because of varying conditions that distinguish one contract from another, topographically, climatologically, and so forth.

For the current year's work the society decided to take up the standardization of specifications; and to that end an advisory committee has been formed, and is called the "Technical Standards Committee." This committee, with the board of directors, has gone through the membership of the society and selected members who have had special experience along certain lines, and appointed them as the heads of these committees. Under this committee there are sub-committees.

The officers of the society are: Howard J. Cole, of Hartford, Conn., president; Edward Wegmann, 13 Park Row, New York, first vice-president; J. R. Wemlinger, 11 Broadway, New York, secretary; Charles J. Van Buren, 286 Fifth avenue, New York, treasurer.

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Experiments and experience have shown that white paint and white paper reflect about 80 per cent. of the light which strikes their surfaces. A plain unpainted board wall will reflect only about 20 per cent. Dark walls, dust-covered, oil-spotted or painted with somber hue will reflect but 4 or 5 per cent. So the difference in the amount of light reflected in a factory with white walls and ceiling and one with dark walls may be as much as 75 per cent.

Many factory owners go to great expense to crease their illumination 10 or 12 per cent. by additional lights and fixtures when far better results can be obtained by using white paint or even whitewash on walls and ceilings. The sanitary value of white paint is inestimable. It throws into shocking prominence any dirty accumulation in corners and makes for a habit of cleanliness on the part of all hands.—"Paint and Varnish Record."

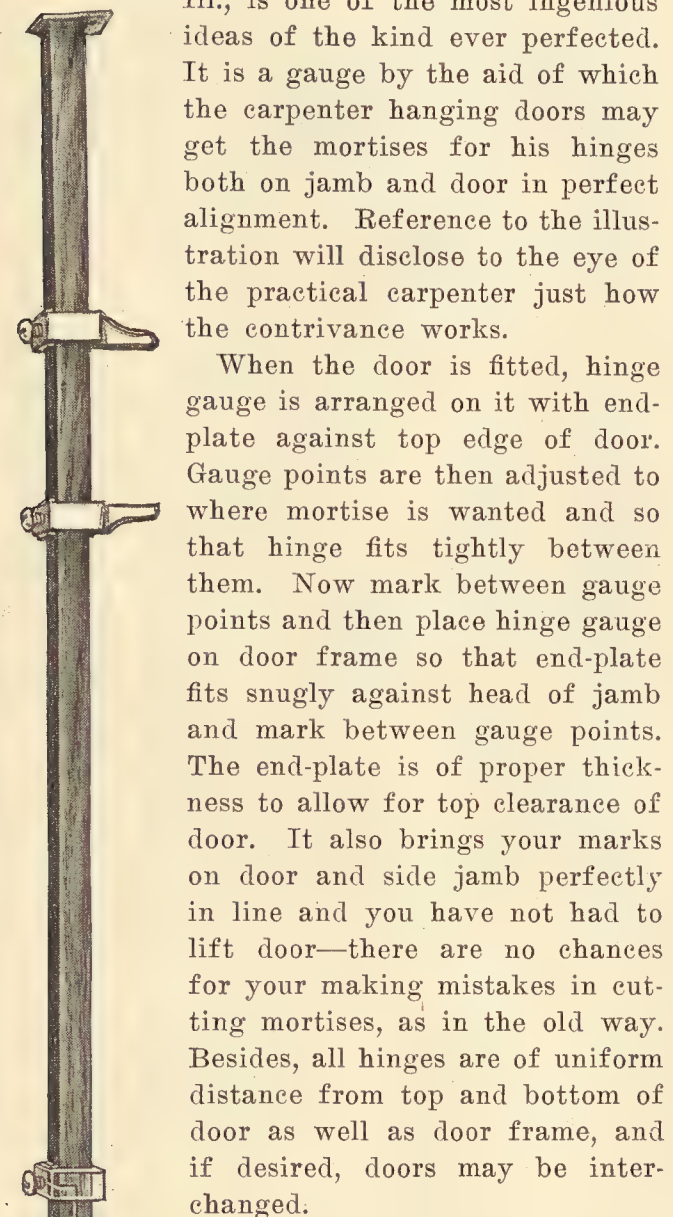
When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

New Ideas, Materials and Devices

Innovations in Material and Equipment That Merit the Interest of Architect and Building Owner—A Running Resume of Novelties More or Less Recent

The R. W. Carpenter's Hinge Gauge:

The carpenter's hinge gauge manufactured by the Richards-Wilcox Company, of Aurora, Ill., is one of the most ingenious ideas of the kind ever perfected. It is a gauge by the aid of which the carpenter hanging doors may get the mortises for his hinges both on jamb and door in perfect alignment. Reference to the illustration will disclose to the eye of the practical carpenter just how the contrivance works.



When the door is fitted, hinge gauge is arranged on it with end-plate against top edge of door. Gauge points are then adjusted to where mortise is wanted and so that hinge fits tightly between them. Now mark between gauge points and then place hinge gauge on door frame so that end-plate fits snugly against head of jamb and mark between gauge points. The end-plate is of proper thickness to allow for top clearance of door. It also brings your marks on door and side jamb perfectly in line and you have not had to lift door—there are no chances for your making mistakes in cutting mortises, as in the old way. Besides, all hinges are of uniform distance from top and bottom of door as well as door frame, and if desired, doors may be interchanged.

In addition the gauge is said to be useful for accurately locating lock mortises, for hanging blinds, casement windows, screen doors, etc., as a tram rod for laying out circle work, etc. The gauges are solidly made of seasoned oak with metal parts in either brass or gray iron.

The Holland Window Chute:

The Holland window chute is a combination chute and window, which has a heavy steel sheet completely protecting the glass while in use as a chute. At other times this steel protector is hidden from outside view. The wall then presents a closed window through which light may enter.

With the Holland window chute it is not necessary to have additional windows in the basement. In some buildings where a number of chutes are necessary, the window chute is placed wherever space has been allotted for a window and in this way a combination has been secured which is desirable to tenant and owner alike.

Write them for complete details about the Holland window chute and their dealers' proposition. Address Holland Furnace Company, Holland, Mich.

"Standard" Metal Mitre Corners:

Every carpenter knows what a particular job it is to mitre each board in siding. Every home owner knows the large expense incurred by the old method.

These metal corners more than pay for themselves in the time saved and also save the expense of the corner boards, as they extend along the end of each board about two inches; it is not necessary to square the ends of the boards when using the corners.

"Standard" mitre corners are made of 28-gauge galvanized sheet iron and when kept painted they will last a life time. They are chemically treated so that paint will adhere to the galvanized iron as readily as it does to wood.

The lower edges of these corners overlap and make a waterproof, strong and durable corner. They are made in two sizes, for 4 inch and 6 inch siding.

It will pay every reader to write for samples and prices. Address H. G. Robbins, Kewanee, Ind.

THE ENGLISH WINDOW TAX.

In middle English times the window began to flourish greatly and began to be the great means of beautifying, ventilating, and lighting the nation's houses. These being supplied with windows in plenty the government saw a fine opportunity to replenish its exchequer. A tax was levied on the windows throughout the land. Levied in the seventeenth century, this tax brought in millions of pounds annually of revenue to the government.

This tax was one of the worse setbacks to the cause of sanitation England has known and it was not till the abolition of the tax in 1851 that the people ceased to cut down the number of the windows in their dwellings. It was not till this tax was abolished that the people ceased to put fewer and fewer windows in their houses or ceased to block up the windows that were already in them.

Though we cannot credit to the window all the English advance in sanitation during the latter half of the nineteenth century, it is a fact that this great advance did not commence until the very year in which the window tax was abolished—1851.—J. F. Goodchild, in "The Public Health Journal."

Many a man has a "Do It Now" motto over his desk and cobwebs on his brain and dust on the desk.

TRADE PAPER ADVERTISING.

Your ad. in a trade paper often reminds a dealer that his stock of goods is getting low, and he sends you an order; while, if he had not seen your ad. the order might have been neglected, his stock of your goods exhausted, and the sale of competitive goods would have followed. The trade journal advertiser who intelligently uses a liberal amount of space in his trade journal has a distinct advantage over his competitors who do not do this. His ad. often reminds the dealer of something which he requires, and the man who reminds him of it naturally gets the order. This is the best possible argument for persistency in advertising. Your ad. may meet the eye of the dealer a dozen times when he does not need what you are advertising. The thirteenth time he may be in need of your goods, and you will get the order. If you were to stop at the ninth or eleventh insertion, your advertising, so far as this particular man is concerned, would have been wasted. If you keep at it and never miss an issue, your ad. is bound eventually to get to every man who reads the paper at just the proper time. If he uses your goods at all, he is going to need them some time. If you keep constantly reminding him of the fact that you have what he wants, and that he ought to buy of you, sooner or later your ad. and his requirements are going to coincide.

But this is only one side of the question. In addition to the man who carries your line of goods you are constantly appealing to a class which does not handle your particular line, but which can be induced to do so. The man whose ad. is always in evidence will get the new business.

A quarter of a page 12 months in the year is better than a full page 3 or 4 times a year. The importance of big space should not be underestimated, but putting in an appearance in every issue of your trade journal is far more important than anything else. There is always something suspicious about the ads. of the man who keeps quiet for several months and then appears with a big space and a loud blowing of trumpets. The reader is inclined to think that there is a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere, and as a result he is disposed to give his business to the constant and persistent advertiser. If you can afford big space in trade journals, by all means use big space. If you cannot, use as much space as you can afford to, but keep up your advertising.

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

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Keystone Phone, Race 2799

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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Louis S. DeLone Secretary and Treasurer

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Irving Dillon Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 27, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

That New York's new building code is open to pretty much the same general objection urged to every document of its kind, namely, that it is too technical and exacting and likely to add a wholly unnecessary burden to certain classes of building, is evidenced in the vigorous protests lodged against it by architects of excellent professional standing. Mr. Ernest Flagg, for example, long rated an authority on most of the problems involved in the making of the new code, was one of its earliest and most outspoken critics attacking it as over-drastring, meddling and anticipatory to a degree little short of outright interference with established property rights. Now comes along Mr. Albert E. Davis, another architect of experience, to observe that while "as a treatise on building construction the new code is excellent it goes too much into detail and is entirely too technical."

"While I am not prepared to go as far as Ernest Flagg in opposition to restrictions on building construction," writes Mr. Davis, "I had hoped that the new code would be more liberal than it is; whereas it appears to me to be complex, overexacting and calculated to increase costs."

"The code starts out, as have its predecessors, by a declaration that it is to be remedial and that it is to be construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof, and then proceeds to make its conditions so rigid and exacting that it would be impossible to construe them liberally."

"In my judgment a building code should be elastic—not rigid. The chief complaint against the Tenement House Act is its rigidity and petty exactions as to minor details; and the enforcement of this act has caused property owners of New York and the tenants, of course, a needless expense and thus increased the cost of living."

"Many of the provisions, such as the percentage of lot occupied by buildings other than tenements, appear to be based on the rigid and, some of them, needless exactions of the tenement house law. Others apparently are based on the fact that there was once a holocaust in a shirtwaist factory. Because there was such a disaster, which was mainly due to aisles and doors being blocked by sewing machines, every building other than dwellings, must be subjected to expensive requirements involving loss of usable space or the prevention of expansion due to growth of business; yet how will all this prevent sewing machines, work benches and other portable utensils being placed in aisles or at doorways?"

"Every existing non-fireproof asylum, college, detention building, hospital, school, amusement hall, exhibition building, public hall, dormitory, hotel and lodging house, in which the elevator shaft is not enclosed by a fireproof partition, must have such a shaft built of brick, terra cotta or concrete."

"Vaults can be built under the sidewalk, presumably the full width, yet arcways can only project four feet, and apparently access to the cellar from the street is prohibited."

* * *

It is the besetting sin of remedial measures generally that they lose sight, as a rule, of the rights of the individual. Extra precision in the matter of terms leads usually to a more or less muddling confusion and in the end petty officials try to read into the act interdictions its framers more, than likely had no idea of incorporating.

The German idea of a few sane and necessary regulations reinforced by judgment and intelligence is probably superior in every way to the omnibus exactitude of the average American official deliverance. In Berlin they set out to do only those things which are regarded as necessary and these they do with the most admirable thoroughness. Here, on the other hand, whether the subject be a building code, an ordinance or a housing regulation, we set out to do too much and end up by doing next to nothing. It is well not to lose sight of the now established fact that to be effective here a regulation must have the support of public opinion. The regulation, or set of regulations, that starts out handicapped in this important regard is foredoomed so far as popular acceptance is concerned.

* * *

Mr. Edward M. Bassett, writing upon a topic not unrelated to that made the subject of reference in the foregoing paragraphs, viz., the question of "Police Power Over Private Property," remarks:

"The New York City charter allows the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to pass ordinances limiting the height of buildings. No such ordinance have been passed or enforced. They would doubtless be upheld so far as the courts considered them justified by regard for public health or safety, but condemned if directed to the accomplishment of a purely esthetic purpose. The courts have chosen to limit the police powers to health and safety on the ground that a more extensive application would violate the constitution. Yet no one can doubt that the city of the future will need to enforce harmony of buildings, the setting back of buildings in certain areas, the limitation of heights, and to some extent, the segregation of residential, business, and industrial structures. The community cannot carry out any worthy plan if a private owner can build of any shape, anywhere and for any purpose. The city architect in many foreign cities has the power to disapprove the plans of unsuitable and inharmonious buildings."

Modern German cities like Cologne, Frankfurt and Dusseldorf, have planned and re-

stricted their suburbs as to the height of buildings, their use, and the proportion of private land to be covered.

The needs of urban communities have grown since police powers were limited to public health and safety. Police powers must be as broad as are community necessities, and the private right, while protected, must be exercised so as not to injure the community. It is unthinkable that the city must compensate all of the private owners if reasonable esthetic restrictions are placed on their use of city land. Yet, if police powers cannot be invoked, there is no resort but to eminent domain, which always requires compensation.

No city can afford to pay money to all private owners to make them respect community rights, and community rights will at some time extend to regulating advertising signs, harmonizing buildings, and segregating industries. Progressive legislation is required, and if all else fails, constitutional amendments must be made. These should be general, and should extend police powers to reasonable esthetic objects, rather than to enumerate the various forms of community necessities.

Private contractual restrictions almost fail. They are construed strictly in favor of the unhampered use of land. If unlimited as to time, they are often held to be of no effect because of change of the character of the neighborhood. They delude the unsuspecting and increase litigation. Few private mansions are now built in New York City because there is no assurance of harmonious surroundings. Home-owners more and more desert the city, and leave it to the apartment dwellers and industrial population. This is not because all Greater New York is congested; by far the greater part of the city is quite unbuilt. Mannheim, Germany, keeps its rich men inside of the city by assuring them a permanent locality of detached private residences."

* * *

Here is a question which concerns every city of any importance in the United States quite as intimately as it does New York—the question of how far the police power of a community may go in the matter of protecting private property against esthetic deterioration. The advertising sign with its garish note; inharmonious architecture acid to the artistic sense; the garage nuisance; the skyscraper evil and a host of lesser irritations group under this general head. That something should be done to check the class of depreciative influences enumerated is plain to everybody. But, as Mr. Bassett points out, under our American laws the police power is debarred from interference in any issue without a direct bearing on public health or upon public safety. For the police to meddle upon esthetic grounds would move the average newspaper humorist to spasms of Gilbertian mirth. You see they do some things much better abroad and this question of preserving the artistic properties is one of the things they do particularly well.

* * *

Very early in its career under its present

management the "Guide" advanced the suggestion that the practice, common to real estate men, of concealing the consideration was one which should be made the subject of legislation at Harrisburg. Acting upon the "Guide's" suggestion, Hon. William S. Vare, now a member of Congress, but at that time Recorder of Deeds of Philadelphia County, came out in an interview strongly endorsing the "Guide's" suggestion. Some time later Mr. Morris E. Conn, a member of Select Council, made the interesting revelation that under an old act, or some similar hocus-pocus, millions of dollars' worth of property held in the name of various public service corporations was being held exempt and carried tax free. In the annual report of the New York tax department just issued Hon. Lawson Purdy, president of the Board of Tax Commissioners, touches upon both of these topics.

"During the last twenty-five years the practice of inserting a nominal consideration in deeds has become so universal that only about one deed in twenty contains the actual consideration for transfer," writes Mr. Purdy. "This custom conceals ninety-five per cent. of the best evidence of the value of real property; it operates, as is claimed, to hurt the business of real estate brokerage, by causing a well-grounded fear on the part of investors that they will be deceived as to the value of real estate. Any practice which checks the diffusion of real estate ownership is a detriment to the community.

"The concealment of the actual prices paid for real estate forces the department to waste much valuable time in a hunt for what ought to be a matter of record. Sometimes deputies are deceived and suppose that the consideration was greater or less than it really was. If they had all the considerations for actual sales, those that were at peculiarly high or low prices would stand out from the rest and would be discredited as evidence of value.

"It is rather an extraordinary fact that whereas the price of real estate is the most important price to know from the standpoint of taxation it is the most inaccessible price to obtain. Stocks and bonds are quoted daily on the Stock Exchange. On the Produce Exchange we have daily quotations of all kinds of produce; the Metal Exchanges give us the prices of metals. Inquiry at any retail store gives actual prices of every conceivable kind of goods. Practically the only price that is to-day concealed is the price paid for real estate.

In 1911 and 1912 the New York State Conferences on Taxation recommended a bill to require an affidavit setting forth the true consideration for every transfer of real estate. In 1913 a bill having the same object was introduced in the Legislature, which attempted the same result by penalizing the record of a deed which does not contain a statement of the actual consideration. The principle of these bills was endorsed by Judges Gildersleeve, Brady and Ford. Also by Mr. Seth Low and Mr. James L. Wells, a former president of the Tax Department under Mayor Low; by Mr. Feitner, another president of the

Tax Department, and Mr. William R. Wilcox, recently president of the Public Service Commission, and by the late Mr. Edward M. Shepard. Men well known for their knowledge of real estate have given their hearty approval of the form and principle of the bill, among them being Charles S. Brown, Robert E. Dowling, Francis E. Ward, John L. Parish, Joseph P. Day and Seth B. Robinson.

"City officials charged with the duty of acquiring property for the city have approved the bill, namely, former Comptroller Herman A. Metz and Mr. Coler, former president of the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Bills have been introduced to carry out the principle contained in this bill in the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Connecticut, Colorado, Arizona, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. Tax commissioners approve of the measure on sight. The tax commission of Virginia, including among its members the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, recommend the passage of a similar bill to the one introduced into the New York Legislature, as has the royal commission on tafaation of British Columbia."

* * *

On the subject of exemptions, Mr. Purdy avoids any direct reference to public service corporations.

"A table is presented," he observes, "in the annual report analyzing the assessed value of all exempt real estate into about fifty separate classes, with a comparison of the years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. This table shows the assessed value for 1913 in the aggregate as follows:

United States	\$65,957,400
State of New York	3,955,075
City of New York	1,365,164,450
Educational, religious and other exempt institutions	371,543,528

Total\$1,796,620,453

Commenting on the foregoing, Commissioner Purdy says:

"From time to time persons who ought to know better get very much excited over the fact that in the city of New York there is exempt from taxation eighteen hundred million dollars' worth of real estate. The fact is that only about one-fifth of this amount is property not belonging to the city, state or nation. The total exemption for religious, charitable and other like purposes is \$371,543,528. There is room for reform of the section of the law which confers these exemptions, and we would welcome the day when intelligent people will seriously undertake this reform.

"When they do undertake it they will find that the whole subject bristles with difficulties. They will probably conclude that the repeal of all such exemptions would be unwise and grossly unfair, because for one reason religious, charitable and educational institutions have been built up with the confidence that their real property would be exempt from taxation. In some cases contributions have been made to them upon condition that the real

The past few years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of the public in the matter of renting houses. It is a fact that houses wired for Electricity will rent and sell very much more quickly than houses not so equipped. It is not infrequently the case to find that people refuse to even look at unwired houses—very sensibly, too, because **Electricity in the Home means Comfort, Convenience and Economy.**



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property should be exempt from taxation. To deprive all such institutions at one sweep of the exemption to which they have been accustomed would produce wreck and ruin that very few persons could contemplate with any satisfaction. Practically every critic of exemptions of this character makes exceptions when he contemplates the repeal of exemptions.

"In the course of years abuses have crept into the statute which do in fact call for

amendment. Let no one, however, believe that with all such abuses reformed the total amount of property taken from the present exempt

list and restored to the taxable list would amount to enough to make any appreciable difference in the tax rate."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**There is quite a "lumber camp" at Ocean City, N. J., this summer, among the local "settlers" being: Fisher Dalrymple, of the S. B. Vrooman Company; John H. Schofield, Schofield Brothers; George W. and Benjamin Stoker, of G. W. Stoker & Son; H. W. Allen, of the Estate of Elwood Allen; Watson K. Alcott, of the W. K. Alcott Lumber Company, and Samuel Alcott.

**Permits for building work issued in Philadelphia during the month of July, amounted to \$3,480,000, a decrease of \$762,000 in comparison with the month of June. For the first seven months of this year the total is \$24,607,185 as compared with \$22,806,007 for the same period in 1912.

**The trade of the United States in the last fiscal year was greater than in any previous year. Figures just completed show it was \$4,275,000,000, or \$421,000,000 greater than the last previous year's record of exports and imports. The balance in favor of the country this year was \$633,000,000. The exports exceeded those of 1912 by \$261,500,000, while the imports increased by only \$159,700,000.

The greatest gain in exports was in manufactures ready for consumption, in which class there was an increase of \$105,000,000 over 1912. In manufactures for further use in manufacturing there was an increase of more than \$60,000,000. The increase in foodstuffs was only a little more than \$1,500,000.

Most of the imports were from the United Kingdom, which furnished \$296,000,000, while Germany came next with \$189,000,000, next France with \$137,000,000, Cuba with \$126,000,000, Canada with \$121,000,000, Brazil with \$120,000,000 and Japan with \$92,000,000. Most of the exports went to the United Kingdom, which took goods worth \$597,000,000; Canada, \$415,000,000; Germany, \$332,000,000; France, \$146,000,000; Netherlands, \$126,000,000; and Italy, \$76,000,000.

**President H. M. Swetland, of the Federations of Trade Press Associations in the United States, announces that the program has been completed for the eighth annual convention at Hotel Astor, New York, September 18th to 20th.

Acceptances are in hand from over sixty speakers of national reputation in the manufacturing, selling, advertising and publishing fields. There will be fifty ten-minute addresses at the editorial, circulation, advertising and publishing symposiums on vital ques-

tions affecting all those who have dealings with the business press of America.

Other features of the convention will be an exhibit of successful class, technical and trade journal advertising campaigns, a big business meeting at which will be told the inside stories of the big trade paper publishing successes and an inspirational mass-meeting with addresses by representative business and professional men on subjects of live interest to editors, publishers and advertisers.

**Borden Co., Warren, O., has recently made a number of changes in its management and sales department. A. F. Howe, for many years eastern manager, has been made general sales manager, with headquarters at Warren. He has been succeeded in the New York office by G. W. Warren, formerly with the John Simmons Co. O. S. Randall has been appointed New England manager, while C. E. Cromb will cover the central Atlantic States. F. C. Saviers and C. C. Roycroft have been assigned to the Pacific Coast States.

**Pressed Metal Radiator Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened a New York office at 101 Park Avenue. Henry M. Siegel, formerly sales manager of the company, is in charge.

**American Radiator Co., Chicago, has appointed M. J. Beirn, Jr., to take charge of the company's credit and collection department, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Beirn was until recently manager of the company's Kansas City plant. A. C. Donner, manager of the company's Denver office, has been appointed manager of the Kansas City plant.

**Announcement is made that the Chicago health department inspectors have brought about improvements in the ventilation of 83 theatres during the last ten months. The ventilating division has made detailed inspections of 512 of the 652 licensed houses in the city, and complete drawings to scale and records have been made for 455; 10 have been closed and 25 more will go out of business about September 15th, because they are unwilling to make the required alterations. A change in the ventilation ordinance to permit the inspectors of the health department to make inspections while buildings are in course of construction is being advocated by Health Commissioner Young.

**Richmond Radiator Co., New York, is building a large factory at WIssinoming, Pa., which will be operated exclusively for the manufacture of vacuum cleaners. The com-

(Continued on page 572.)

Quality



Service

2000% Increase in 15 years

Capacity 1898 - - - 600,000 Barrels

Capacity 1912 - - - 12,000,000 Barrels

The keynote of this unprecedented growth is the

QUALITY
of **Lehigh Portland Cement**

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R-W School House Hangers



The R-W S444 hanger solves the Architect's school house and church problems. It enables separate class rooms to be converged into one, and is the connecting link between church and Sabbath School.

We have details of these hangers. Shall we send you a set?

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MITCHELL BROS.

Carpenters, Builders and Contractors

2125 Race St., Phila.

Bell, Locust 812 Keystone, Race 29-84

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 570.)

pany is arranging to remove its plants from Chicago, Racine, and Tacony to its new factory at Wisconsin, which will enable it to manufacture its full line of portable and stationary vacuum cleaning apparatus under one roof.

**The plans for the new county court house in New York designed by Guy Lowell, which showed a circular structure resembling the Coliseum at Rome, has been condemned by a court house committee of Supreme Court justices, one of the principal objections being the inadequate facilities shown by the plans for adequate light and ventilation. In this connection the report of the justices states: "Your committee recognizes that while in modern building it is customary and doubtless advisable to resort to mechanical modes of ventilation, it is nevertheless true that the plan which is capable of making available the maximum of natural fresh air ventilation is the most desirable." As the approval of the Supreme Court justices is necessary for the acceptance of the plans, it is considered probable that the circular feature of the new court house will have to be materially modified, if not entirely abandoned.

**In order to protect the valuable records of the government from danger by fire, Congress has made an appropriation for the installation of a modern system of auxiliary fire protection for three of the largest buildings occupied by the Department of the Interior in Washington. A committee has been appointed to investigate the relative merits of systems adaptable to the buildings of the department and to prepare plans and specifications. All communications regarding the subject should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

**E. H. Sturts, Philadelphia, Pa., is doing the heating and ventilating at the school building at Fifteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia.

**Gray and Dormer, Philadelphia, Pa., are installing the heating at the Paschalville Library building, Albert Kelsey, architect. This firm also has the heating contract for the new factory of the Richmond Radiator Co., at Wisconsin, Pa.

**Fred W. Smith, formerly manager of the Shirley Radiator Co., at Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed western manager of the Abram Cox Stove Co., of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith will maintain headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y.

**Engineers and contractors from many sections of the country are to gather at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17 and 18 on the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association. In former years the association has held its annual meetings during winter months, but at the last yearly assemblage of the paving brick manufacturers it was decided to hold future conventions during an "open season."

This will afford, instead of the usual program of written papers, discussions and criticism of brick street and brick road construction methods while work on the highways is in actual progress. The large amount of construction work in the city of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County will afford splendid opportunity for investigation in a most practical way.

Chief Engineer Robert Hoffman and Paving Engineer Joseph Bayne, of Cleveland, Chief Engineer Frank R. Lander and Road Engineer James M. McCleary, of Cuyahoga County, State Highway Commissioner James R. Marker and W. A. Stinchcomb, County Engineer-elect, will facilitate arrangements to make the occasion one of real interest.

Automobile tours will be run over the oldest of the thousand miles of city streets and country roads which have given Cleveland and Cuyahoga County a wide name for ideal brick street and road construction.

At an evening dinner on the evening of the 17th, the occasion will be made enjoyable with informal talks on street and road building. Headquarters will be at the Statler Hotel.

Officers of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association are: Charles J. Deckman, Cleveland, president; Will P. Blair, Cleveland, secretary; C. C. Barr, Streator, Ill., treasurer.

**The American Pulley Company has moved its New York branch from 203 Lafayette street into more commodious quarters at the corner of Grand and Greene streets.

At the new address is carried a complete stock of "American" belt pulleys. Orders will be received for reels, spools, beams, sash pulleys and pressed steel shapes.

**Additional details of the program for the approaching International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., August 25-30, indicate that the subject of ventilation will be given a prominent place in the discussions.

Section I of the Congress, which will be devoted to "Hygiene of School Buildings, Grounds, Material Equipment and Upkeep," will devote a session on Monday, August 25, commencing at 2 P. M. to "School Buildings and Their Equipment." The program for this session will include the following papers:

"Sanitary and Hygienic Principles that Should Control the Architecture of School Buildings," by Walter H. Killiam, architect, Boston.

"Planning School Houses Against Fire Hazard," by Frank Irving Cooper, president of the Massachusetts Chapter, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

"One Urgent Need of a Proper System of Ventilation in School Buildings," by Dr. Melvin G. Overlock, Worcester, Mass.

The second session of Section I, on Tuesday, August 26, commencing at 9 A. M., will have as its general subject "Open Air Schools." One of the papers to be read at this session will be entitled "Window Ventilation in Pawtucket," by Dr. B. U. Richards, superintendent of the Pawtucket, R. I., Public Schools.

"Effect of Conditions of School Room Heat-

ing and Ventilating," by Dr. Charles H. Keene, Minneapolis.

"Recirculation and Ventilation," by Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

"Ozone in Ventilation," by Dr. M. W. Franklin.

"Studies of Air Conditions," by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

**The actual weight of the glass which was furnished by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for the Woolworth Building, of New York City, which is fifty-five stories high, was three hundred and fifteen tons.

**W. C. Meador, architect, announces the opening of offices at 516 Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.

**H. Tatton, architect, formerly connected with the office of McKim, Mead & White, will open offices for the practice of his profession about September 15, at 718 Fifth avenue, New York.

**Harrington & Howard, architects, have opened offices in the Deposit National Bank Building, Du Bois, Pa., and would be pleased to have circulars and catalogues from concerns interested in the building trade.

**Burt L. Fenner, of McKim, Mead & White, New York City; Donaldson & Meier, of Detroit, and Paul Cret, of Philadelphia, have been selected as a jury of award to select the architects who will be invited to enter the competition for the new city hall and county buildings to be erected at Pittsburgh.

**L. Patterson, architect and superintendent of construction for the Snubert Theatrical Company, has opened offices in the Weber & Fields Music Hall Building, 216 West Forty-fourth street, New York, and would like catalogues, circulars and samples from concerns interested in the building trades, particularly in the construction of theatres.

**Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, will dissolve partnership. Mr. Goodhue will continue in New York, at 2 West Forty seventh street and Messrs. Cram and Ferguson in Boston. With the exception of the work on St. Thomas' Church and the United States Military Academy at West Point, for years business association between the three partners has been dwindling until it has become merely a question of the dividing the profits. In the case of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. G. Cram made the plan and Mr. Goodhue made the elevation and ornaments.

**The assessed value of real estate in New York City on March 1, 1913, was as follows: Manhattan, \$5,126,942; the Bronx, \$640,340,593; Brooklyn, \$1,680,013,591; Queens, \$477,792,836; Richmond, \$81,558,246; total, \$8,006,647.

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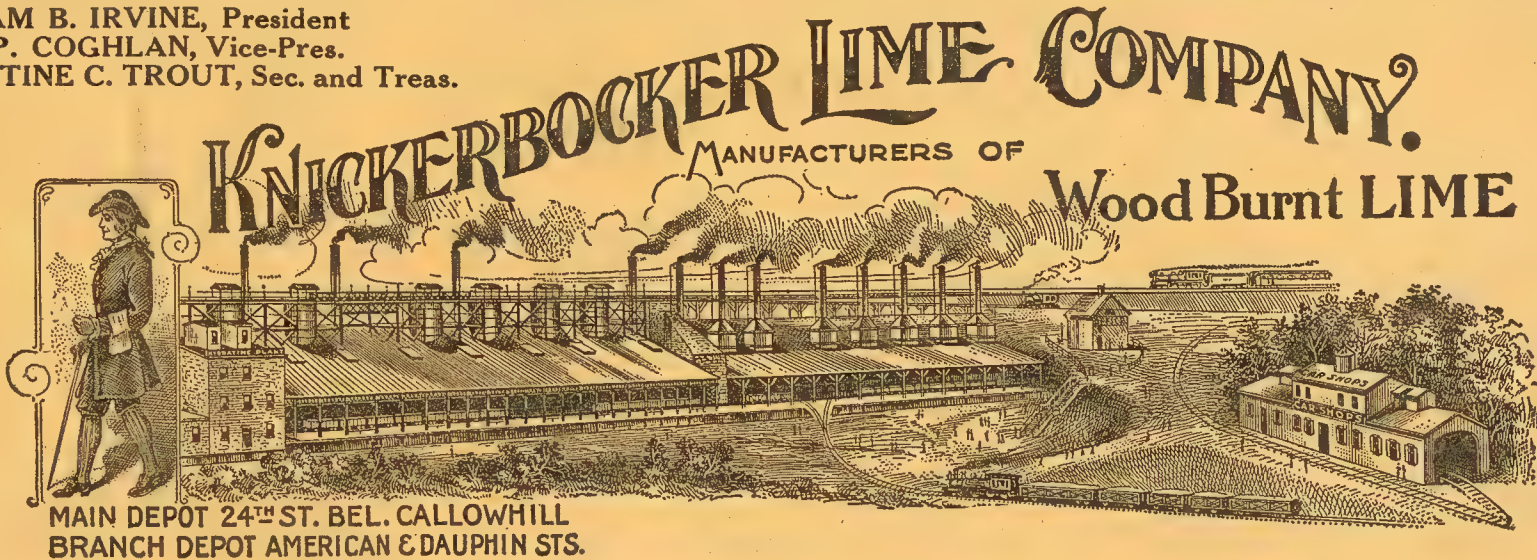
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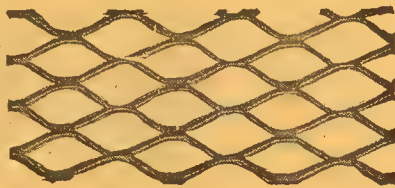
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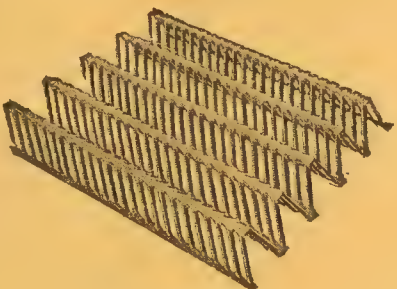
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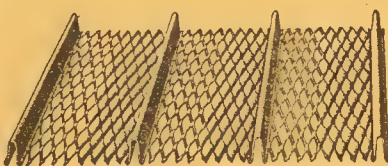


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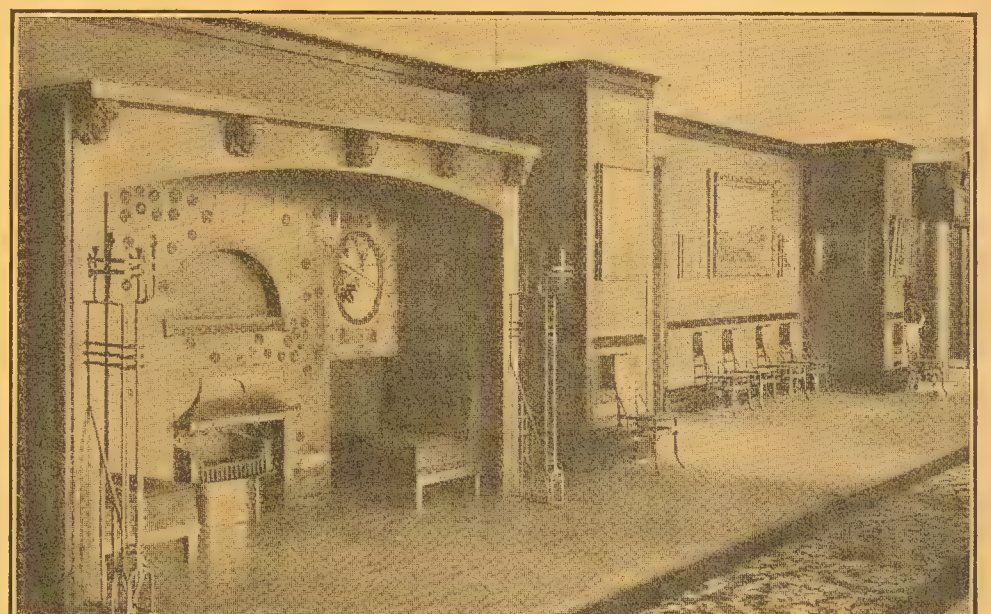
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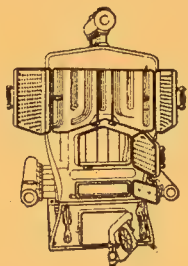
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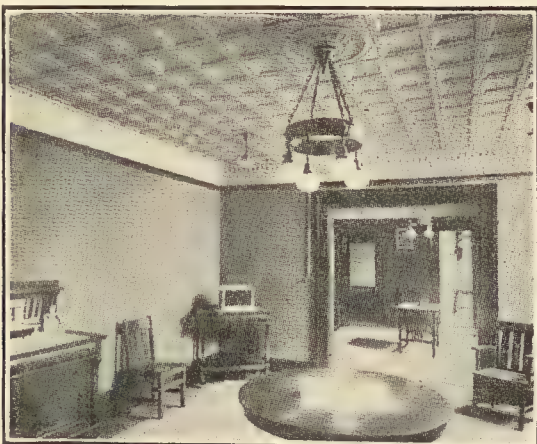
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Residence, Somerset avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Furness, Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, Edgar H. Butler, 435 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Thomas J. Hare, Merion, Pa. Stone, three and two stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Huntingdon, W. Va. Engineer, C. G. Keen, Witherspoon Building. Owner, American Railways Co., Witherspoon Building. Brick, limestone and terra cotta, four or eight stories, 160x30 feet, Barrett roof, vapor heating, electric lighting, metal sash. Owners taking bids due September 8th. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; W. W. Lindsay Co., Harrison Building; Moore Construction Co., Charleston, W. Va.; I. A. Rhodes, Huntingdon, W. Va.; C. W. Hancock, Lynchburg, Va.

Passenger Station and Dwelling, Charleston, Md. Architects, Private plans. Owner, P. B. & W. RR. Co. (Penna. RR. Co., care of Engr. of Maintenance of Way, Wilmington, Del.). Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 46x27 feet, Peach bottom, slate roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Church, N. E. cor. Ninth and Luzerne streets, \$40,000. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, First German Baptist Church, Rev. Herman Kaas, 533 W. Montgomery avenue. Stone, one and two stories, 100x94 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due September 6th. The following are figuring: B. F. Erwin & Son, 3324 N. Uber street, Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street; Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Salisbury, Md. Engineer, T. Skillman, Cape Charles,

Va. Owner, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk RR. Co. (Penna. R. R. Co.), core of Engineer, Cape Charles, Va. Brick, terra cotta, and granite, two stories, 36x109 feet, slate and slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, interior marble. Owners have received bids.

Garage and Service Building, Broad and Lehigh avenue, \$400,000. Architect, Albert Kahn, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich. Owner, Ford Motor Car Company, care of Mr. Block, Sixteenth and Washington avenue. Brick, steel and concrete, nine stories, 232x320 feet, limestone and terra cotta trimmings, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, metal sash, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due September 3rd. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, and John G. Brown, Witherspoon Building, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Normal School (alt. and add.), Trenton, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, State House, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, State of New Jersey. Brick, terra cotta and plaster, three stories, 60x121 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, composition floors, (heating, reserved). Owners taking new bids due September 3rd. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Factory, Ninth and Rising Sun Lane. Architect, Private plans. Owner, George W. Hosfeld, 1235 Vine street. Brick, three stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner has received bids.

Warehouse, Huntingdon, Pa. Architects, C. L. Hillman & Son, Provident Building. Owner, J. C. Blair, Huntingdon, Pa. Brick, stone and concrete, four stories 68x77 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids due September 5th. The following are figuring: Roydhouse-Arey Company, George A. Fhller Company, Morris Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building.

Church, Cynwyd, Pa., \$40,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect

taking bids due September 3rd. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street; J. Sims Wilson Company, 1125 Brown street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.; F. R. Heavner, Norristown, Pa.; Mowner Bros., Merion, Pa.

Church (alt. and add.), Millville, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 S. Fourth street. Owner, Trinity M. E. Church, Millville, N. J. Brick and frame, one story, 50x75 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa., \$50,000. Architects, (Associated) P. Hopkinson Evans, 1315 Walnut street, and F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, L. F. Sims, Arcade Building. Hollow tile, timber and plaster, two and one-half stories, 116x46 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architects are ready for bids.

Y. M. C. A. (add), Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Y. M. C. A., Camden, N. J. Consists of one additional story. Owners taking bids. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

School Building, Moorestown, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 S. Fourth street. Owner, School Board of Moorestown, N. J. Brick and stone trimmings, two stories, slate roof. Plans completed. Owners will take bids as soon as bond issue has been arranged.

Residence, Allen's Lane, Philadelphia, \$12,000. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith, Gowen and McCallum streets. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting, (heating and lighting, reserved). Architect taking bids due September 6th. The following are figuring: Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 E. High street; John E. Walt, 204 E. Willow avenue; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Fred Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue.

School, Media, Pa., \$50,000. Architect,

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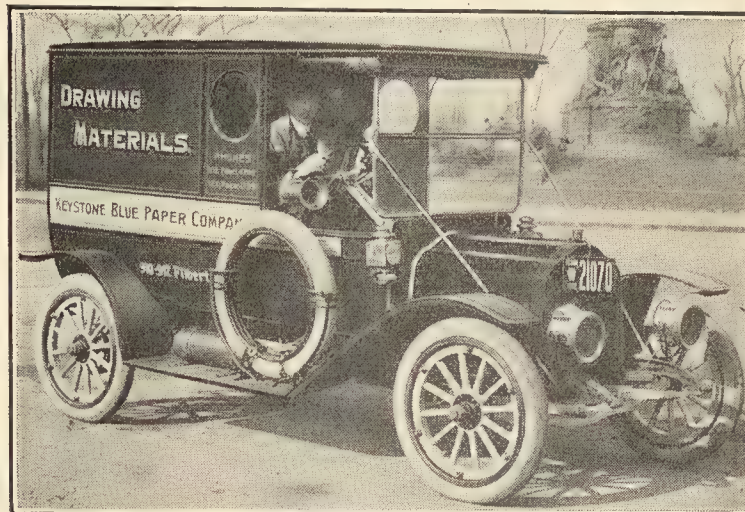
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Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building.
Owner, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone,
three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof, con-
crete and hollow tile fireproofing, (heating
and lighting, reserved). Owners taking bids
due September 5th. B. Ketcham's Son, 1029
Brown street, and Wells Construction Com-
pany, Witherspoon Building, are figuring, in
addition to those previously reported.

Office Building, Huntingdon, W. Va. En-
gineer, C. G. Keen, Witherspoon Building.
Owner, American Railways Company, With-
erspoon Building. Brick, limestone and terra
cotta, four or eight stories, 160x30 feet, Bar-
ret roof, vapor heating, electric lighting,
metal sash. Owners taking bids due Septem-
ber 8th. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity
Building, is figuring, in addition to those pre-
viously reported.

Moving Picture Theatre. Second and Pop-
lar streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder,
310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin &
Block, 203 S. Fifth street. Brick and terra
cotta, one story, 54x130 feet, and 60x25 feet,
slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting.
Owners have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), 119 S. Nine-
teenth street. Architect, H. C. Wise, 133 S.
Twelfth street. Owner, Dr. E. P. Barnard,
on premises. Brick, three stories, tin roof,
hardwood floors, (hot water heating). Ar-
chitect has received bids.

Office Building, Overbrook, Pa. Architects,
Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams. Land
Title Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick
and plaster, one story, 17x48 feet, slate roof,
electric light, hot air heat. Architects tak-
ing bids due September 5th. The following
are figuring: A. James, Bala, Pa.; Mower
Bros., Merion, Pa.; Chas. C. Pace, Merion,
Pa.; J. E. Kearney, 327 N. Sixty-third street;
A. G. Sparks, Merion, Pa.; E. J. Hedden.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects,
Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land
Title Building. Owners, names withheld.
Stone, two and one-half stories, 33x45 feet,
slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hard-
wood floors. Plans in progress.

Factory Building (add.), Camden, N. J.
Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch
street. Owner, Victor Talking Machine Com-
pany, Camden, N. J. Brick and concrete,
terra cotta, six stories, 80x200 feet, slag roof,
electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Church, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Build-
ing. Owner, St. Michael's G. C. Church,
care of Rev. Vasil Hynah, 451 N. Ninth
street. Stone, one story, 65x100 feet, slate
roof, electric light, steam heating. Owners
taking bids due September 3rd. The follow-
ing are figuring: Lam Building Company,

1001 Wood street; E. E. Hollenback, Fif-
teenth and Race streets; Eagle Construction
Company Fifty-second and Market streets.

Masonic Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa. Archi-
tects, Janssen & Abbott. Renshaw Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa. Owners, The Schenley Farms
Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Limestone, terra
cotta, four stories, 192x112 feet tile roof,
(heat and lighting, reserved), marble interior,
concrete, hollow tile fireproofing. Architects
taking bids due September 15th. James G.
Doak & Company, Crozer Building, are figur-
ing.

Loft Building, Thirteenth and Cherry
streets. Architects Sauer & Hahn, 1112
Chestnut street. Owner, L. & J. Biberman
Bros., 240 Market street. Brick and concrete,
terra cotta, eight stories, 45x121 feet, slag
roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and
hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking
bids due September 6th. The following are
figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 N. Twelfth
street; Cramp & Company, Denckla Building;
James G. Doak & Company, Crozer Building,
Wm. R. Dougherty 1608 Sansom street.

Restaurant and Garden, Nineteenth and
Chestnut streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold,
1309 Walnut street. Owner, Paul Belke, care
of Architect. Brick, stone, two stories, 40x
150 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat,
composition floors. Architects taking approx-
imate bids due September 5th. Doak & Com-
pany Crozer Building, are figuring.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architect, H.
L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, H.
M. Ramsey, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone and
frame, two and one-half stories, 35x50 feet,
slate roof, electric light, steam heat hard-
wood floors. Owner has received bids.

Post Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Architect, Os-
car Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owner,
United States Government, Treasury Depart-
ment, Washington, D. C. Brick, two stories,
49x92 feet, steam heating, electric lighting,
waterproofing. Owners taking bids due Sep-
tember 3rd. John W. Emery, 1524 Sansom
street, D. T. McCarthy, 411 Walnut street, are
figuring.

Bungalow, Plainfield, Mass. Architects,
Mellor & Meigs, 201 S. Juniper street. Owner,
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Residence, Stable and Garage, Haverford, Pa., \$40,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, N. E. cor. Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Wm. M. McCawley, Haverford, Pa. Stone and hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 95x48 feet, green slate roof, white oak floors, (heating and electric work, reserved). Architect has received bids.

Sunday School Building, Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets. Architect, J. Edgar Willing, 101 Park avenue, New York City. Owner, Tabernacle Lutheran Church, Rev. W. J. Miller, 5600 Walnut street. Stone, one story, 50x80 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, damp-proofing. Owners have received bids.

Freight Station, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Private plans. Owner, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, care of G. Latrobe, Baltimore, Md. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 610x45 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners have received bids.

Parrish House, Sixty-first and Cedar avenue. Architect, George T. Pearson, 427 Walnut street. Owner, St. George's P. E. Church, care of Rev. G. LaPla Smith, 520 S. Sixtieth street. Stone, two stories, 35x70 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, (heating reserved). Architect has received bids.

Garage and Service Building, Broad and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Albert Kahn, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich. Owner, Ford Motor Company, care of Mr. Block, Sixteenth and Washington avenue. Brick, steel and concrete, nine stories, 232x320 feet, limestone and terra cotta trimmings, slag roof, steam heat, electric light, metal sash, hollow tile fireproofing. Architect taking bids due September 3rd. In addition to those previously reported. Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building and the eWstlake Construction Company, 717 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo., are figuring.

Office Building, Chambersburg, Pa. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Cumberland Valley Railroad Company (Pennsylvania Railroad Company), care M. C. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and stone, four stories, 81x121 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fire proofing. Owners taking bids due September 30. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; R. H. Howes Construction Company, New York City; Jacob Shank, Greencastle, Pa.; J. B. Troxler, Reading, Pa.; M. R. Rhodes, Chambersburg, Pa.; A. R. Warner, Waynesboro, Pa.; C. M. Strayer, Lemoyne, Pa.; I. A. McKelvey, Harrisburg, Pa.; S. P. Angle, Hagerstown, Md.; George B. McWolk, Hagerstown, Md.; San & Abbott Construction Company, Hale Build-

ing; F. A. Hareus, 845 North Nineteenth street; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; William Sinkler Company, Heed Building.

City Hall, Ocean City, N. J. Architect, V. B. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, City Hall Commission. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 70x90 feet. Plans in progress.

Church, Coaldale, Pa. Architect, B. R. Stevens, 1737 Filbert street. Owner, Lithuanian R. C. Church. Stone and frame, one story, 42x70 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Storage and Garage (alt. and add.), 822-24 North Broad street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. R. Isaacs, care of architect. Brick, one and three stories, 40x160 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wyncote, Pa. \$6,000. Architects, Zantzing, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, G. H. Lorimer, on premises. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors and general interior alteration. Architects taking bids due September 5. The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; W. H. Eddleman & Son, 453 Green lane; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Residences (2), Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, N. L. Barr, 1524 Chestnut street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 28x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Armory (add.), Bridgeton, New Jersey. Architect, George S. Drew, State House, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick, two stories, 64x129 feet, slate roof, fire proof (electric light and heat, reserved). Owners taking bids. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Asylum (add.), Northfield, N. J. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Board of Freeholders of Atlantic City. Consists of two three-story wings, boiler house, administration building, dining hall, slate and slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Owner taking bids due September 10. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Alexander Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street.

Theatre, Hall and Stores, Main and Carson streets, Manayunk. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. L. Springer, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 60x175 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, metal ceilings, marble interior. Architects taking bids due September 10. Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residences (2), Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Name withheld. Stone, three stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Mowrer Bros. Merion, Pa., who are taking sub-bids.

Residence, Ambler, Pa., \$17,000. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owner, H. H. Francine, Ambler, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x64 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Spruce streets, \$7,000. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 427 Chestnut street. Owner, W. D. Grange, Stock Exchange Building. Brick, three stories, consists of interior alterations and additions, metal lath, marble interior, steam heat, (light, reserved). Contract awarded to Chas. Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Sub-Station (alt. and add.), 3945 Market street. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 20x57 feet, slag roof, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to John R. Wiggins, Heed Building.

Residence (alt. and add.) Apartments, 1337 Spruce street. Architect, Private plans. Owner, Anna Lewis, 1535 Pine street. Brick, four stories, electric light, (steam heat, reserved), slate roof and slag roof, metal lath.

Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Garage (alt. and add.), Rear 1600 Walnut Walnut street, \$2,000. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, W. W. Fidler, on premises. Stone, two stories, 21x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building.

Residence and Stable (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Harris & Rush, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. Randolph F. Justice, Wayne, Pa. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x28 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors, (heating and lighting, reserved). Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street.

Laundry (alt. and add.), 1509 Stillman street. Architects, Private plans. Owner, Eureka Laundry Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 16x70 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George Kessler Company, Drexel Building.

Stable and Garage, Andalusia, Pa. Architects, McIlvaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Rufus K. Lenning, Andalusia, Pa. Stone, two stories, 29x71 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect will sub-let all contracts.

Residence (alt. and add.), Edgewater Park, N. J. Architect, J. F. Street, Drexel Building. Owner, F. W. Thatcher, on premises. Frame, three stories, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to Dubell & Brammel, Burlington, N. J.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

S. Sklaroff & Son (O), 712 S. Second street. Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$60,000. Storage and Smoke House. Brick and concrete, six stories, 44x136 feet, 712 S. Second street.

W. E. Strock (O), 7326 Second street pike. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, stone two stories, 16x40 feet, "D" and Arthur streets.

J. Elfman (O), Seventh and South streets. B. Bornstein (C), 412 S. Fifth street. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x50 feet, 638 Pine street.

A. Sheppards & Sons Company (O), Eighth and Walnut streets. Cost, \$40,000. Store and Warehouse, four stories, 37x66 feet, Eighth and Walnut streets.

Belfield United Evangelical Church (O), Belfield, Pa. W. J. Grubler (C), 219 E. High street. Cost, \$16,000. Church, stone, one story, 125x200 feet, Belfield, Pa.

C. A. Mayer (O), 5504 N. Fifth street. Cost, \$7,200. Four dwellings, two stories, 16x46 feet, Fifth and Duncannon avenue.

Louis Laib (O), 6638 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$5,600. Four dwellings, stone, two stories, 15x38 feet, Glenlock and Knorr streets.

Louis Kauffman (O), 208 DeLancey street. I. Moognam (C), 720 Morris street. Cost, \$4,000. One store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 15x35 feet, 226 DeLancey street.

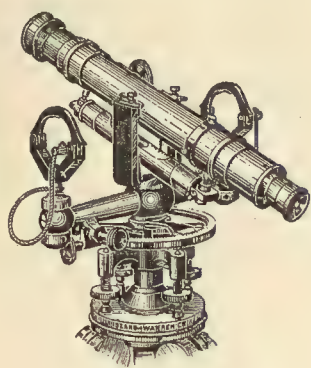
Board of Education (O), City Hall. Thos. Reilly (C), 1616 Thompson street. Cost, \$160,000. School, brick, three stories, 83x160 feet, Thirteenth and Grange streets.

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W. H. Boardman (O), 7051 Tulip street. Cost, \$1,600. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x45 feet, Keystone and Tyson streets.

University of Pennsylvania (O), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. George & Borst (C), 277 S. Eleventh street. Cost, \$18,000. Opera House, brick, two stories, 53x36 feet, Eleventh and Chestnut streets. Cost, \$3,000. Store. Cost, \$3,000. Store.

Law & Sheviden (O), 419 E. Clerafield street. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x30 feet, Gilham and Lawndale streets.

Mark Haller (O), 2133 S. Fourth street. Cost, \$5,000. One store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 15x57 feet, Moyamensing avenue and Mifflin street. Cost, \$72,000. Twenty-four dwellings. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling.

S. Bershad (O), 2222 N. Natrona street. Seidman & Getz (C), 1312 N. Sixth street. Cost, \$25,000. Both house, brick, two stories, 30x42 feet. 975 N. Seventh street.

C. Kiely (O), 312 W. Seymour street. Cost, \$5,200. Four dwellings, stone, two stories, 15x35 feet, Forty-fifth and Plum streets. Cost, \$2,500. One store and dwelling.

Killian Bros. (O), Bermuda and Orthodox streets. Cost, \$8,000. Manufacturing building, brick, two stories, 52x80 feet, Orthodox and Edgemont streets.

C. A. Keenan (O), 810 Cumberland street. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1004 W. Lehigh ave-

nue. Cost, \$9,600. Stable, stone, one story, 28x137 feet, 2459 N. Eighth street.

Marshall, Gorman & Wilson (O), Fifty-second and Arch streets. Cost, \$96,900. Fifty-seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x31 feet, Fifty-fifth and Angora avenue. Cost, \$93,500. Fifty-five dwellings.

T. J. Dunn (O), 1523 N. Twenty-first street. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 N. Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, stone, one story, 16x50 feet, Redner and Woodstock streets.

Henry Mitchell (O), 1933 N. Broad street. J. F. Myers & Sons (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$900. Garage, stone, one story, 14x50 feet, 1832 Watts street.

Philip Daner (O), 251 N. Sharpnack street. Cost, \$3,800. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 18x50 feet, Belfield and Walnut Lane.

Riker Hegerman Company (O), New York City. Shaughnesy & Wiler Company (C), 122 S. Thirteenth street. Cost, \$4,500. Store, brick, three stories, 20x97 feet, 1210 Market street.

J. T. Melodrew (O), 5225 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$2,400. Two dwellings, stone, two stories, 14x30 feet, Ridge avenue and Lauristy street.

Penn Mutual Company (O), 923 Chestnut street. Doyle & Company (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,200,000. Office Building, stone, nine stories, 50x200 feet, Sixth and Walnut streets.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$8,000. Sub-station, Erie avenue and Alder street.

Miss Anna V. Lewis (O), 1535 Pine street. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,000. Boarding House, 1337 Spruce street.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. Cost, \$2,000. Office, Schuylkill avenue and Passyunk avenue.

Pennsylvania Sugar Company (O), 1037 N. Delaware avenue. Guernsey O'Mara Company (C), North American Building. Cost, \$1,950. Manufacturing Building, 1037 N. Delaware avenue.

D. J. Munday (O), 6316 McCallum street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, 6316 McCallum street.

F. M. Ritter (O), 607 Arch street. Bowers Bros. & Company (C), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$1,400. Theatre, 607 Arch street.

T. Chapman (O), 3443 Kensington avenue. L. Ahlers (C), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, \$2,000. Picture Theatre, 3943 Kensington avenue.

F. L. Shissler (O), 727 Spruce street. J. Dunlap (C), 1510 Mellon street. Cost, \$3,250. Store and dwelling, 257 N. Eighth street.

Samuel Lesse (O), 1829 S. Sixth street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 629 Federal street.

E. F. Swift & Company (O), Boston, Mass. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost,

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W. Known (O), 120 Dock street. Dorsey & Smith (C), 111 N. Seventh street. Cost, \$600. Warehouse, 120 Dock street.

American Ice Company (O), Sixth and Arch streets. Cost, \$4,000. Ice manufacturing plant, 1922 Belmonte avenue.

Mrs. W. Kerr (O), 1308 Spruce street. A. P. Frain (C), 319 Market street. Cost, \$1,835. Dwelling, 1308 Spruce street.

Pennsylvania Cold Storage Market (O), Twenty-ninth and Market streets. F. M. Harris Company (C), 1820 Wylie street. Cost, \$4,000. Boiler House, Twenty-ninth and Market streets.

A. B. Taylor (O), 1509 N. Stillman street. George Kessler Company (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$2,500. Laundry, 1509 N. Stillman street.

T. Brodie (O), 1735 South street. R. T. Makin (C), 713 S. Twentieth street. Cost, \$950. Dwelling and Store, 1734 Rodman street.

E. S. Stafford (O), 4326 Manayunk avenue. W. H. Eddleman (C), 452 Green Lane. Cost, \$500. Residence, 4326 Manayunk avenue. J. H. Kenworthy (O), 346 Green Lane. Cost, \$500. Residence, 346 Green Lane.

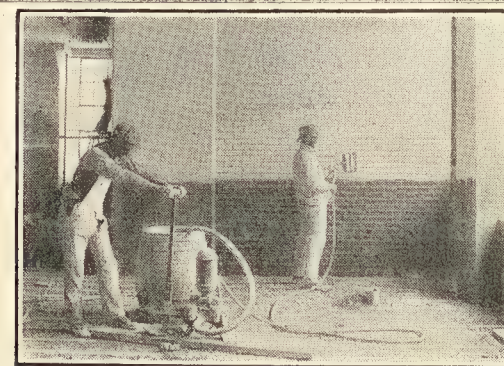
I. Matis (O), 313 South street. A. Kerpicknukoff (C), 715 Green street. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, 323 South street.

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\$20,000. Market House, American and Norris streets.

F. A. Poth & Sons Estate (O), Philadelphia. Peterson Brothers (C), Camden, N. J. Cost, \$1,600. Apartment house, 4208 Parkside avenue.

O. T. Acker (O), 1617 Susquehanna avenue. H. P. Schneider (C), York Road and Erie avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling and store, 1619 Susquehanna avenue.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Thomas Hastings sets forth some sterling principles before British Architects.

Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects.

One of the most notable contributions to the architectural literature of the day has just been made by Mr. Thomas Hastings, of the well-known firm of Carrere & Hastings, of New York, before the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Hastings having made the trip to Europe for the purpose of reading his paper before that distinguished body, in person.

Important as is this carefully prepared exposition of the principles of true architectural composition, scarcely less enlightening were some of the comments by members of the Royal Institute.

Through the courtesy of the "Journal" of that body the "Guide" is able to present the paper to its readers.

"We American architects are oft-times confronted with the question as to why we have not an architecture of our own, one which is essentially American; and why it is that so many of us who have studied in Paris seem inclined to inculcate the principles of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts into our American architecture. The majority of people do not seem to realize that in solving problems of modern life the essential is not so much to be National or American as it is to be modern and of our own period.

The question of supreme interest is: What influence life in its different phases has upon the development of architectural style. Style in architecture is that method of expression in the art which has varied in different periods, almost simultaneously throughout the civilized world, without reference to the different countries, beyond slight differences of national character mostly influenced by climate and temperament. Surely modern architecture should not be the deplorable creation of the would-be style-inventor, or that of the illogical architect living in one age and choosing a style from another.

Each Age Has Its Own Style.

The important and indisputable fact is not generally realized that from pre-historic times until now each age has built in one, and only one, style. Since the mound-builders and cave-dwellers, no people, until modern times, ever attempted to adapt a style of a past epoch to the solution of a modern problem; in such attempts is the root of all modern

evils. In each successive style there has always been a distinctive spirit of contemporaneous life from which its root drew nourishment. But in our time, contrary to all historic precedents, there is a confusing selection from the past of every variety of style. Why should we not be modern and have one characteristic style expressing the spirit of our own life? History and the law of development alike demand that we build as we live.

One might consider the history and development of costumes to illustrate the principle involved. In our dress to-day we are modern but sufficiently related to the past, which we realize when we look upon the portraits of our ancestors of only a generation ago. We should not think of dressing as they did, or wearing a Gothic robe or a Roman toga; but as individual as we might wish to be, we should still be inclined, with good taste, to dress according to the dictates of the day.

The irrational idiosyncrasy of modern times is the assumption that each kind of problem demands a particular style of architecture. Through prejudice, this assumption have become so fixed that it is common to assume that, if building a church or a university, we must make it Gothic; if a theatre, we must make it Renaissance. One man wants an Elizabethan house; another wants his house early Italian. With this state of things it would seem as though the serious study of character were no longer necessary. Expression in architecture, forsooth, is only a question of selecting the right style. The two parties with which we must contend are, on the one hand, those who would break with the past, and, on the other, those who would select from the past according to their own fancy.

Style in its growth has always been governed by the universal and eternal law of development. This continuity in history of architecture is universal. The laws of natural selection and of the survival of the fittest have shaped the history of architectural style just as truly as they have the different successive forms of life. Hence, the necessity that we keep and cultivate the historic spirit, and that we respect our historic position and relations, and that we more and more realize in our designs the fresh demand of our time,

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more important even than the demands of our environment.

No Determining Change.

What determining change have we had in the spirit and methods of life since the revival of learning and the Reformation to justify us in abandoning the Renaissance or in reviving Medieval art, Romanesque, Gothic, Byzantine, or any other style? Only the most radical changes in the history of civilization, such as, for example, the dawn of the Christian era and of the Reformation, and the revival of learning, have brought with them correspondingly radical changes in architectural style.

Were it necessary, we could trace two distinctly parallel lines, one the history of civilization and the other the history of style in art. In each case we should find a gradual development, a quick succession of events, a revival, perhaps almost a revolution and a consequent reaction, always together like cause and effect, showing that architecture and life must correspond. In order to build a living architecture we must build as we live. Compare the Roman orders with the Greek and with previous work. When Rome was at its zenith in civilization, the life of the people demanded of the architect that he should not only build temples, theatres, and tombs, but baths, palaces, basilicas, triumphal arches, commemorative pillars, aqueducts and bridges. As each of these new problems came to the architect, it was simply a new demand from the new life of the people; a new work to be done. When the Roman architect was given such varied work to do, there was no reason for his casting aside all precedent. While original in conception, he was called upon to meet these exigencies only with modifications of the old forms. These modifications very gradually gave us Roman architecture. The Roman orders distinctly show themselves to be a growth from the Greek orders, but the variations were such as were necessary in order that the orders might be used with more freedom in a wider range of problems. These orders were to be brought in contact with wall or arch, or to be superimposed upon one another, as in a Roman amphitheatre. The Roman recognition of the arch as a rational and beautiful form of construction, and the necessity for the more intricate and elaborate floor plan, were

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among the causes which developed the style of the Greeks into what is now recognized as Roman architecture.

We could multiply illustrations without limit. The battlements and machicolated cornices of the Romanesque; the thick walls and the small windows placed high above the floor, tell us of an age when every man's house was indeed his castle, his fortress, and his stronghold. The style was then an expression of that feverish and morbid aspiration peculiar to medieval life. The results are great, but they are the outcome of a disordered social status not like our own; and such a status could in no wise be satisfied with the simple classic forms of modern times, the architrave and the column.

Each Builder a Zealot.

Compare a workman of to-day building a Gothic church, slavishly following his detail drawings, with a workman of the fourteenth century doing such detail work as was directed by the architect, but with as much interest, freedom, and devotion in making a small capital as the architect had in the entire structure. Perhaps doing penance for his sins, he praises God with every chisel-stroke. His life interest is in that small capital; for him work is worship and his life is one continuous psalm of praise. The details of the capital, while beautiful, may be grotesque; but there is honest life in them. To imitate such a capital to-day, without that life, would be affectation. Now a Gothic church is built by laborers whose one interest is to increase their wages and diminish their working hours. The best Gothic work has been done, and cannot be repeated. When attempted, it will always lack that kind of medieval spirit of devotion which is the life of medieval architecture.

We might enumerate such illustrations indefinitely.

In one age looks at things differently from another age, it must express things differently. We are still living to-day in the period of the Renaissance. With the revival of learning, with the new conceptions of philosophy and religion, with the great discoveries and inventions, with the altered political systems, with the fall of the Eastern Empire, with the birth of modern science and literature, and with other manifold changes all over Europe, came the dawn of the modern world; and with this modern world there was evolved what we should now recognize as the modern architecture, the Renaissance which pervaded all the arts and which has since engrossed the thought and labor of the first masters in art. This Renaissance is a distinctive style in itself, with natural variations of character, has been evolving for almost four hundred years.

Reason for Renaissance.

So great were the changes in thought and life during the Renaissance period that the forms of architecture which had prevailed for a thousand years were inadequate to the needs of the new civilization: to its demands for greater refinement of thought, for larger

truthfulness to nature, for less mystery in form of expression, and for greater convenience in practical living. Out of these necessities of the times the Renaissance style was evolved—taking about three generations to make the transition—and around no other style have been accumulated such vast stores of knowledge under the lead of the great masters of Europe. Therefore whatever we now build, whether church or dwelling, the law of historic development requires that it be Renaissance; and if we encourage the true principles of composition it will involuntarily be a modern Renaissance; and with a view to continuity we should take the eighteenth century as our starting point, because here practically ended the historic progression and entered the modern confusion.

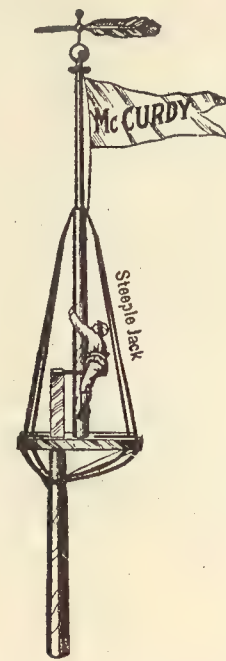
Imagine the anachronism of trying to satisfy our comparatively realistic tastes with Gothic architectural sculpture or with painting made by modern artists! Never until the present generation have architects presumed to choose from the past any style in the hope to do as well as was done in the time to which that style belonged. In other times they would not even restore or add to an historic building in the style in which it was first conceived. It is interesting to notice how the architect was even able to complete a tower or add an arcade or extend a building following the general lines of the original composition without following its style, so that almost every historic building within its own walls tells the story of its long life. How much more interesting alike to the historian and artist are these results!

In every case where the medieval style has been attempted in modern times the result has shown a want of life and spirit, simply because it was an anachronism. The result has always been dull, lifeless, and uninteresting. It is without sympathy with the present or a germ of hope for the future—only the skeleton of what once was. We should study and develop the Renaissance and adapt it to our modern conditions and wants so that future generations can see that it has truly interpreted our life. We can interest those who come after us only as we thus accept our true historic position and develop what has come to us. We must accept and respect the traditions of our fathers and grandfathers and be, as it were, apprenticed by their influence. Without this we shall be only copyists, or be making poor adaptations of what was never really ours.

How Style is Developed.

The time must come, and I believe in the near future, when architects of necessity will be educated in one style, and that will be the style of their own time. They will be so familiar with what will have become a settled conviction, and so loyal to it, that the entire question of style, which at present seems to be determined by fashion, fancy, or ignorance, will be kept subservient to the great principles of composition, which are now more or less smothered in the general confusion.

Whoever demands of an architect a style not in keeping with the spirit of his time is re-



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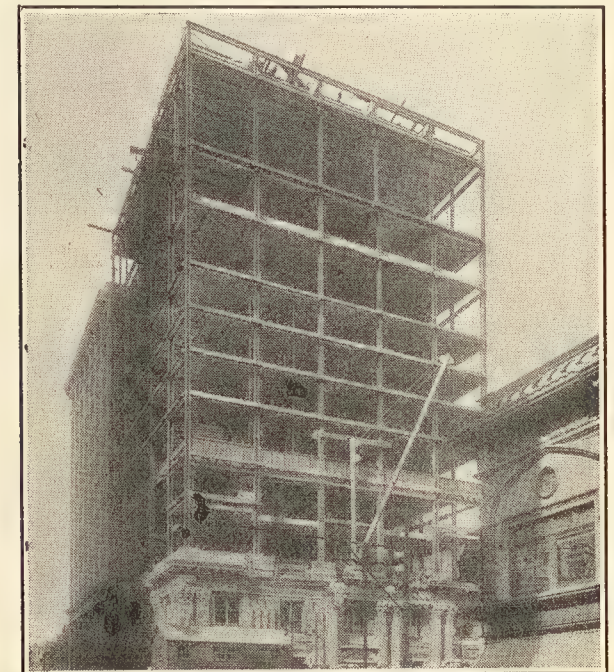
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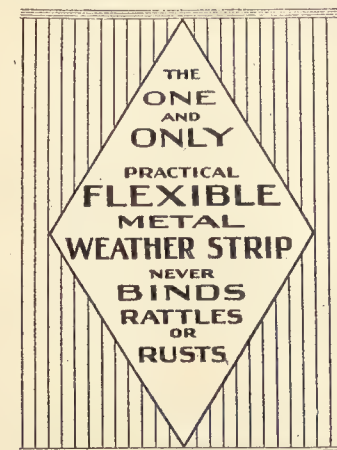


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sponsible for retarding the normal progress of the art. We must have a language if we would talk. If there be no common language for a people there can be no communication of ideas either architectural or literary. I am convinced that the multiplicity of printed books and periodicals written by literary critics and essayists who have not even been apprenticed, but are writing with authority about art, has, perhaps, been more instrumental than anything else in bringing about this modern confusion. I believe that we shall one day rejoice in the dawn of a modern Renaissance, and, as always has been the case, we shall be guided by the fundamental principles of the classics. It will be a modern Renaissance, because it will be characterized by the conditions of modern life. It will be the work of the Renaissance architect solving new problems, adapting his art to an honest and natural treatment of new materials and conditions. Will he not also be unconsciously influenced by the twentieth-century spirit of economy, and by the application of his art to all modern industries and speculations?

Only when we come to recognize our true historic position and the principles of continuity in history—when we allow the spirit of our life to be the spirit of our style, recognizing first of all that form and all design are the natural and legitimate outcome of the nature or purpose of the object to be made—only then can we hope to find a real style everywhere asserting itself. Then we shall see the consistency of style which has existed in all times until the present generation; then shall we find it in every performance of man's ingenuity: in the work of the artist or the artisan, from the smallest and most insignificant jewel or book-cover to the

noblest monument of human invention or creation; from the most ordinary kitchen utensil to the richest and most costly furniture or decoration that adorns our dwellings.

Must Express Ourselves.

We must all work and wait patiently for the day to come when we shall work in unison with our time. Our Renaissance must not be merely archeological, the literal following of certain periods of the style. To build a French Louis XII or Francis I or Louis XIV house, or to make an Italian cinquecento design, is indisputably not modern architecture. No architect until our times slavishly followed the characteristics of any particular period; but he used all that he could get from what preceded him, solving such new problems as were the imperatives of his position.

What did a man like Pierre Lescot, the architect of the Henry II Court of the Louvre endeavor to do? It would have been impossible for him actually to define the style of his own period. That is for us, his successors, to do. For him the question was how to meet the new demands of contemporaneous life. He studied all that he could find in Classic and Renaissance precedents applicable to his problem. He composed, never copying, and always with that artistic sense and the sense of the fitness of things which were capable of realizing what would be harmonious in his work. In the same way all architects, at all times, contributed to a contemporaneous architecture, invariably with modifications to meet new conditions. This must be done with a scholarly appreciation of that harmonious result which comes only from a thorough education. So, with freedom of the imagination and unity of design, an architecture is secured expressive of its time.

Our Lack of Conscientiousness.

How is it with us in modern times? Not only do many architects slavishly follow the character of some selected period, but they also deliberately take entire motives of composition from other times and other places to patch and apply them to our new conditions and new life. Every man's conscience must speak for itself as to whether such plagiarism is right; but while the moral aspect of this question has very little to do with art, yet intellectually such imitative work, though seemingly successful, positively stifles originality, imagination, and every effort to advance in the right direction.

The way is now prepared for us to endeavor to indicate what are some of the principal causes of the modern confusion in style. With us Americans, an excessive anxiety to be original is one of the causes of no end of evil. The imagination should be kept under control by given principles. We must have ability to discern what is good among our own creations, and courage to reject what is bad. Originality is a spontaneous effort to do work in the simplest and most natural way. The conditions are never twice alike; each case is new. We must begin our study with the floor-plan, and then interpret that floor-plan in the elevation, using forms, details,

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and sometimes motives, with natural variations and improvements on what has gone before. The true artist leaves his temperament and individuality to take care of themselves.

Some say that if this is all that we are doing, there is nothing new in art; but if we compose in the right way, there can be nothing that is not new. Surely you would not condemn nature for not being original because there is a certain similarity between the claw of a bird and the foot of a dog, or between the wing of a bird and the fin of a fish. The ensemble of each creature is the natural result of successive stages of life, with variations of the different parts according to the principles of evolution. There are countless structural correspondencies in the skeletons of organic life, but these show the wonderful unity of the universe; and yet, notwithstanding this unity, nature is flooded with an infinite variety of forms and species of life.

We must logically interpret the practical conditions before us, no matter what they are. No work to be done is ever so arbitrary in its practical demands but that the art is elastic and broad enough to give these demands thorough satisfaction in more than a score of different ways. If only the artist will accept such practical imperatives as are reasonable, if only he will welcome them, one and all, as friendly opportunities for loyal and honest expression in his architecture, he will find that these very conditions will do more than all else besides for his real progress and for the development of contemporary art in composition.

Early American Architects.

The architects in the early history of America were distinctively modern and closely related in their work to their contemporaries in Europe. They seem not only to have inherited traditions, but to have religiously adhered to them. I believe that it is because of this that the genuine and naive character of their work, which was of its period, still has a charm for us which cannot be imitated. McComb, Bulfinch, Thornton, Latrobe, L'Enfant, Andrew Hamilton, Strickland, and Walters were sufficiently American and distinctly modern, working in the right direction, unquestionably influenced by the English architecture of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, James Gibbs, Sir William Chambers. Upjohn and Renwick, men of talent, were misled, alas! by the confusion of their times, the beginning of this modern chaos, the so-called Victorian-Gothic period.

Gifted as Richardson was, and great as his personality was, his work is always distinguished, because of its excellent quality, from the so-called Romanesque of his followers. But I fear the good he did was largely undone because of the bad influence of his work upon his profession. Stumpy columns, squat arches, and rounded corners, without Richardson, form a disease from which we in America are only just recovering. McComb and Bulfinch would probably have frowned upon Hunt for attempting to graft the transi-

tional Loire architecture of the fifteenth century upon American soil, and I believe all will agree that the principal good he accomplished was due to the great distinction of his art, and to the moral character of the man himself, rather than to the general influence and direction of his work.

Whether we agree with Charles F. McKim, or not, in wanting to revive in the nineteenth century the art of Bramante, San Gallo, and Peruzzi, he had perhaps more of the true sense of beauty than any of his predecessors in American art. His work was always refined, personal, and with a distinctly more classic tendency in his most recent buildings.

Architecture and Character.

We have seen that the life of an epoch makes its impress upon its architecture. It is equally true that the architecture of a people helps to form and model its character. In this way it reacts upon it. If there is beauty in the plans of our cities, and in the buildings which form our public squares and highways, its good influence will make itself felt upon every passer-by. Beauty in our buildings is an open book of involuntary education and refinement, and it uplifts and ennobles human character: it is a sermon and a sermon without words. It inculcates in a people a true sense of dignity, a sense of reverence and respect for tradition, and it makes an atmosphere in its environment which breeds the proper kind of contentment, that kind of contentment which stimulates ambition. If we would be modern, we must realize that beauty of design and line in construction builds well, and with greater economy and endurance, than construction which is mere engineering. The qualitative side of construction should first be considered, then the quantitative side. The practical and the artistic are inseparable. There is beauty in nature because all nature is a practical problem well solved. The Truly educated will never sacrifice the practical side of his problem. The great economic as well as architectural calamities have been performed by so-called practical men with an experience mostly bad and with no education.

It is, I believe, a law of the universe that forms of life which are fittest to survive—nay, the very universe itself—are beautiful in form and color. Natural selection is beautifully expressed, ugliness and deformity are synonymous; and so in the economy of life what would survive must be beautifully expressed.

When we think of what the past ages have done for us, should we not be more considerate of those that are yet to come? A great tide of historic information has constantly flowed through the channel of monuments erected by successive civilizations, each age expressing its own life, and we can almost live in the past through its monuments.

The recently discovered buried cities of Assyria give us a vivid idea of a civilization lost to history. The Pyramid of Cheops and the Temples of Karnak and Luxor tell us more of that ingenuity which we cannot fath-

om, and the grandeur of the life and history of the Egyptian people, than the scattered and withered documents and fragments of inscriptions that have chanced to survive the crumbling influences of time. The Parthenon and the Erechtheum bespeak the intellectual refinement of the Greeks as much as their epic poems or their philosophy. The triumphal arches, the aqueducts, the Pantheon, and the basilicas of Rome tell us more of the great constructive genius of the early republic and the empire of the Caesars than the fragmentary and contradictory annals of wars and political intrigues.

The unsurpassed and inspiring beauty of the Gothic cathedrals which bewilder us, and the cloisters which enchant us, impress on our minds a living picture of the feverish and morbid aspirations of mediaeval times—a civilization that must have mingled with its mysticism an intellectual and spiritual grandeur which the so-called Dark Ages of the historian have failed adequately to record; and in America, even amid the all-absorbing work of constructing a new government, our people found time to speak to us to-day in the silent language of their simple colonial architecture of the temperament and character of our forefathers.

Will our monuments of to-day adequately record the splendid achievements of our contemporaneous life—the spirit of modern justice and liberty, the progress of modern science, the genius of modern invention and discovery, the elevated character of our institutions? Will disorder and confusion in our modern architecture express the intelligence of this twentieth century? Would that we might learn a lesson from the past—that modern architecture, wherever undertaken, might more worthily tell the story of the dignity of this great epoch and be more expressive of this wonderful contemporaneous life.

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Editorial Comment

According to a statement issued by the Philadelphia Bureau of Building Inspection the expenditures for August, 1913, have been exceeded but twice during the past decade. August's figures show a total disbursement for building improvements in Philadelphia of \$3,696,860 expended upon 1,129 separate operations.

The two occasions upon which this record was surpassed were in 1909 when 1,466 operations totalled an aggregate of \$6,338,875, and 1911, when 1,359 operations involved an expenditure of \$4,660,185.

The totals for the month of August from 1902 to 1913 are decidedly interesting, first as showing an average of building activity such as few cities in the United States will be able to parallel, and second, as illustrating from official figures, the curious fluctuations to which this field of activity is subject.

Here is the August record for twelve years as shown by official figures:

Year.	Operations	Est. Cost.
1902	1096	\$2,500,790
1903	1042	1,895,965
1904	1168	2,187,480
1905	1601	2,876,200
1906	1438	3,434,405
1907	1609	3,238,715
1908	1127	2,024,330
1909	1466	6,338,875
1910	1189	2,634,265
1911	1359	4,660,185
1912	1309	3,445,935
1913	1129	3,696,860

Compared with August of last year, an increase of a little more than \$250,000 is shown, although last August's operations exceeded those for the eighth month of the present year by 180.

During the year to date, expenditures for building in Philadelphia, amount to \$28,304,945 for 10,210 operations, while between January 1 and August 31, 1912, 10,395 operations cost \$26,251,105, indicating a gain of \$2,052,105 in the amount invested in building improvements, despite a decrease of 185 in the number of operations.

The records indicate a considerable increase in the amount expended for improvements to property, other than dwelling houses, amounting to \$3,535,455, \$1,383,350 of which goes to make up the deficiency between the amount invested in dwelling construction during the first eight months of last year and that so invested during the corresponding period of the current year, the bureau's records showing that 3836 dwellings, the construction of which was begun between January 1 and August 31, 1912, represent the investment of \$10,721,985, while the estimated cost of 3634 houses built and under construction to date this year, is \$9,338,635.

The character of buildings, with the number of permits, operations and estimated cost for the month ending August 31, is:

	Permits.	Oper.	Est. Cost.
Two-story dwellings.	44	299	\$656,100
Three-story dwellings	20	36	157,150
Frame dwellings	2	2	900
Tenement houses	1	1	100,000
Stables	6	6	15,475
Manufactories	8	8	326,000
Workshops	6	6	50,700
Garages	24	25	28,255
Office buildings.....	2	2	1,210,000
Stores	3	4	25,000
Warehouses	2	2	45,000
Churches	2	2	36,500
Schools	1	1	160,000
Halls	2	2	40,000
Charitable institu- tions	1	1	50,000
Places of amusement	4	4	113,500
Miscellaneous bldgs.	10	12	127,630
Additions	135	137	253,520
Alterations & repairs	284	304	251,570
Miscellaneous work..	207	208	21,890
Heaters	41	41	19,150
Fire escapes	12	12	5,955
Signs	14	14	2,065
Totals	831	1129	\$3,696,860

These figures amply bear out the oft reiterated contention of the "Guide" that for sustained activity involving a high average of expenditure there is no city in the United States able to show a healthier and more prosperous condition, in its building affairs, year in and year out, than Philadelphia. Architecturally, Philadelphia is doing some of the most notable work to be found on this side of the big pond and doing it without trumpeting or self-advertisement. As a market for building material, building equipment and building specialties of the better sort no city in the United States surpasses this much derided and suppositiously somnolent city of Penn.

And—it is well to remember, Mr. Advertiser, that the "Guide" is the only building and architectural publication circulating in this important field.

* * *

An editorial printed recently in the "Public Ledger" of this city deals so sanely and intelligently with the question of "skyscrapers" that we are moved to quote it here as a fairly adequate presentation of our own views touching the same general subject. Says the "Ledger":

"In St. Louis what is styled 'the world's largest business building' is about to be opened. It has twenty-one stories, with an area of 65,000 square feet for each floor. It is light and airy, and evidently well constructed, and no doubt it is in all particulars adequate to the commercial uses to which it will be put. But it is abominably ugly. Its plan is uncompromisingly, pitilessly rectangular and

rigid. Each facade presents the appearance of an enormous vertical cucumber frame of multitudinous windows. There is not a single visible attempt at adornment, not a curvilinear effect of any sort to relieve the rows and rows of squares and oblongs and gaunt upright parallels. By way of striking contrast, take the new Woolworth Building, which dominates Manhattan Island with an upsoaring shaft of stone that answers to Mme. de Stael's famous definition of architecture as frozen music. This is a building at once useful and beautiful. It nobly asserts above Broadway its spiritual inspiration, just as Trinity Church stands at the head of the rush and roar of Wall street like a perpetual minaret and muezzin call. When such results are feasible, what is the excuse for uglifying a downtown city block with the hideous angularity of such a structure as that upreared in the metropolis of the Mississippi valley

In every American city to-day there are increasingly abundant examples of the way to build great houses of business that blend the practical and the inspirational values. Philadelphia has a goodly proportion of such ornamental edifices, in which thought was altruistically taken for the improvement of an entire neighborhood. In time, with the contagion of taste and esthetic education, the 'cloud-scratching' monstrosity will be an abomination of the past."

Which sums up in a few sentences the old doctrine of noblesse oblige to which reference was had in a recent editorial comment in these columns. Build skyscrapers, Mr. Investor, if you must but endow them with enough of grace, of artistry and of architectural charm to make them notable for something more than mere "bigness." "Bigness," in itself, unrelieved by lines of beauty and of inspiration savors of a crass and vulgar order of display.

WHICH END ARE YOU WRESTLING WITH.

To secure a proper grasp on a proposition it is necessary to take hold of the right end. Many a man is holding on to the tail for dear life, in imminent danger of being switched off, who might more easily take the critter by the horns and make himself master of the situation. The wise man—the successful merchant—takes stock of himself as well as his goods. He knows that men and goods depreciate if they are not turned over just about so often. It requires courage sometimes to hold yourself up for introspection—to meet your shortcomings face to face, acknowledge them, and find means to overcome them—but it pays. You are a bigger man individually and commercially.

Such a man does not merely supply a demand—he creates one. He is able to do this because he knows what is good—what is wanted—what he can supply in justice to himself and to those whose confidence he enjoys. He is a specialist who knows values and how

to apply them—how to make them appreciated by others. He has grasped the problem of merchandizing—he has discovered that he is compensated according to service rendered. He takes the bull by the horns instead of by the tail—he is master of the situation—of his business. Are you?—"Dealer's Material Record."

GOVERNMENT FORMULA FOR EXTERIOR WHITEWASH.

Occasionally we have a request from one source or another for a receipt for government whitewash. We have given this before, but we are glad to repeat it.

The United States Government specifies the following for painting the exterior of light-houses: Mix three pecks of fresh Rosendale cement with one peck of clean fine sand very thoroughly in water. This makes a sort of granite color, light or dark, according to the color of the sand used. The wash is to be made as thin as can be used with a large kalsomine or whitewash brush. Before being applied the surface must be well wet with water, in order to make the wash hold until set. To make this wash green you have to add lime-proof colors, and, as chrome green is affected by lime, you would better use yellow ocher and enough ultramarine blue to produce a green wash. If you want to keep the color light use the following formula for making the wash: Slake two pecks of fresh lime first in the usual way, then add one peck of fresh Rosendale or Portland cement and one peck of fine white sand. Add the yellow ocher and ultramarine blue and reduce with water to the proper consistency.

A HOSPITAL WITH GLASS ROOMS.

A new problem in the design of heating and ventilating equipment will be presented when Chicago's new \$300,000 isolation hospital is constructed. Among the novel features of this building will be glass hospital rooms, equipped with telephones, permitting persons recovering from contagious diseases to be visited by relatives and friends. The patients, rich and poor alike, instead of being herded in wards, as is now done, are to have separate rooms, each room or cubicle to be enclosed with glass.

The hospital is to be in the Twelfth Ward, on a 27-acre site at Marshall Boulevard and Thirty-first street, if the city is able to get title to the land. The ward buildings all to be four stories high, are to be grouped in circular shape, facing Marshall Boulevard, with the administration building in the center.

In the ward buildings, corridors 8 feet wide in the center of each floor, are to form the means of visiting and conversing with patients. Each glass room adjoin this corridor. Outside of each room is to be a telephone instrument, protected from infection, connected with an instrument in the patient's room.

The plans have been drawn by City Architect Charles W. Kallal.

USEFUL CEMENTS.

One of the simplest hard cements is the well known mixture of litharge and glycerin made to a stiff paste. It sets hard as a rock and is oil proof. A solution of water glass mixed with powdered calcium carbonate serves the same purpose.

A mixture of boiled linseed oil and fire clay resists acid better than most cements, though sulphur melted with glass powder is also ranked as very resistant to chemicals in general.

A good stone cement is made by mixing two parts of magnesium oxide, one part of magnesium chloried, powdered stone to suit as a filler and water to make a stiff paste. Basic magnesium chloride is formed—"Scientific American."

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE

is the only paper devoted to building material and equipment interests in Philadelphia—the only architectural and construction organ in the State of Pennsylvania, and the most readable and progressive trade paper of its class this side of New York city.

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Makes many people buy.
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Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Secretary of War Garrison has announced the formal appointment by the Lincoln Memorial Commission of Mr. Henry Bacon as architect of the Memorial. The sculptor of the statue of Lincoln, the central decorative feature of the design, has not yet been selected. Ex-President Taft, of the Commission, is quoted as having stated that it was desired to carefully study the work of American sculptors before arriving at a final decision, which will probably be deferred until some time early next year.

**At a recent meeting of the Builders' Exchange of Pittsburgh, the headquarters of which are now located in the Fulton Building, an instructive paper on the "General Advance of Fireproof Construction as Shown by the Use of Reinforced Concrete," was read by J. A. Ferguson, an engineer in the Bureau of Building Inspection.

A committee has been named to take charge of the work on increasing the membership, and Secretary Tate, who recently took the office, expects to make the exchange the most popular place for contractors in the Smoky City.

**The Columbus, Ohio, Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was organized and, by authority of the Executive Committee, a charter was issued to it on May 21, 1913, upon its constitution having been approved, an incorporation having been duly effected under the law of the State of Ohio, and the following officers having been elected: George H. Bulford, president; F. L. Packard, vice-president; J. W. Thomas, Jr., secretary.

Members of the Institute in the new chapter are as follows: Frank L. Packard, J. E. McCarty, George H. Bulford, Fred W. Elliott, Charles L. Inscho and James William Thomas, Jr.

**During the first half of 1913, permits were taken out in Chicago for 5,577 buildings extending over a frontage of 164,182 feet, involving an estimated cost of \$47,888,700 against 5,448 buildings covering a frontage of 147,508 feet involving a total cost of \$40,892,500 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 129 buildings, 16,674 feet of frontage and \$6,996,200.

**Most elaborate are the preparations being made in Detroit to entertain the thousands of delegates who will attend the third annual American Road Congress, to be held September 29 to October 4 next. The greatest attendance of delegates and of good road workers from every state of the union and from Canada ever known is certain at this congress. Reports from all sections of the

country tell of large parties coming, and conservative estimates point to an attendance which will be several times as large as that of last year's congress at Atlantic City, when over 2,000 delegates were registered and several thousand other persons interested in good roads were present. Active work must be done by the various committees to provide accommodations for the party, and all committee chairmen have now been appointed to look after the various branches of the labor.

**The Builders' Exchange at Canton, Ohio, is establishing a library of catalogues and samples of builders' supplies and materials and the officials are anxious to have manufacturers of any article or material entering into the construction of buildings forward their printed matter for the library.

**Mr. M. T. Sasgen has left Chicago for Toronto, Canada, where the Sasgen Derrick Company opened a manufacturing plant and sales office at 927-929 Young street. Mr. Sasgen will manage the Toronto plant.

In addition to the Toronto office, the Sasgen Derrick Company are represented in other Canadian cities as follows: Dominion Equipment and Supply Company, Winnipeg; Canadian Equipment and Supply Company, Calgary; Mussels, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

The home office and plant of the Sasgen Derrick Company are located at 2156 Racine avenue, Chicago. Their catalogue "D" illustrates their complete line of derricks.

**Building construction for the month of July showed a commendable activity in San Francisco. Permits were issued and contracts filed to the extent of \$2,055,210 for private construction and contracts were let on the Panama-Pacific enterprise to the extent of \$1,689,815 making in all \$3,745,025 exclusive of city and government work. This as against \$2,134,237 for the month of June, and \$2,677,088 for the month of May including the same items. Of the \$2,055,210 for private construction \$1,257,131 was for brick and concrete construction; \$661,026 for frame buildings, and \$137,053 came under the head of alterations and additions. These figures show that in spite of the depression of business generally there is a considerable activity in the building line such as to indicate that there is faith in the future of the city.

While \$1,689,815 of last month's figures were for the work of the Panama Pacific Exposition, still the total of private construction runs upwards of two millions. This is a good figure considering that it was vacation period generally and business is dull. From

present appearances things ought to brighten up the last half of the year and assume a more buoyant tone.

**Dr. Edward P. Hyde, the well-known illuminating engineer of Cleveland and recently elected president of the National Committee of Electrical Engineers leaves this month to attend the International Electrical Engineering Convention to be held in Berlin, August 27-28, the results of which cannot but be of great interest.

**The First International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation ever held in America will take place in New York City, December 11-20, 1913, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. Safety and health in every branch of American industrial life, manufacturing, trade, transportation on land and sea, business, engineering, in all of their sub-divisions will be represented at this exposition. It will be the first step toward making a representative exhibition of the progress of safety and preventative methods in America. In the United States every year, 40,000 workers are killed, and 2,000,000 are injured, while 3,000,000 are ill from preventable causes.

**With the Portland cement industry still in its infancy in that State, Missouri now holds fifth place, having recently advanced two notches, passing Illinois and New Jersey and ranking next to New York.

The preceding announcement forms the opening paragraph in a Missouri "booster" bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, given publicity by Labor Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick. Then comes the statement that the five cement manufacturing plants of the State, two in St. Louis County, one in Jackson County, one at Ilasco, Ralls County, just south of Hannibal, and the fifth, a new one, on the outskirts of the thrifty manufacturing center, Cape Girardeau, in 1912, had an output of 4,355,741 barrels, which is given a selling value of \$3,649,232. In the quantity of cement sold, during the year 1912, Missouri ranks fourth, by disposing of 4,614,547 barrels, some of which was made in 1911, for \$3,700,776. The 1912 demand for Missouri Portland cement was so great that it exceeded the output.

The quality of the Portland cement Missouri turns out is superior to that of either New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Illinois, Kansas, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia or Maryland, the bulletin declares. He says that Missouri cement, in 1912, brought an average of 80.2 cents per barrel.

**Various concerns well known to the building trade were represented as follows at the recent convention of the Ohio Builders' Supply Dealers' Association:

Representing the Kelly Plaster Co. were S. C. Kelly, E. W. Savage, Fred Wright, Jas. Quinn, Jr., and D. E. Boyle. Representing the Lehigh Portland Cement Co. were Harold M. Scott, W. E. Viets, Paul H. Jandernal, C. B. Rogers and E. Ashton. The Atlas Portland Cement Co. was represented by Charles A. Kimball, Charles L. Johnston, C. B. Brigham and W. F. Powell. Representing the Crescent

Portland Cement Co. were W. H. Murray and Charles Schmutz. Representing the Kelley Island Lime and Transport Co. were Lawrence Hitchcock, G. J. Klammer and E. C. Swesinger. Representing the Alpha Portland Cement Co. were J. J. Donovan and Sam J. Vail. Representing the Woodville Lime and Cement Co. were William Urshell, G. H. Faist and G. H. Utthoff. Representing the Reynolds Asphalt Shingle Co. were J. Speed and I. W. Laidley. Representing the American Gypsum Co. were F. J. Griswold and Arthur Black. W. E. St. Clair and W. F. Prentice represented the Castalia Portland Cement Co. C. L. Sailor and J. Flourney represented the New Castle Portland Cement Co. Paul R. Clark represented the General Fireproofing Co., of Youngstown. A. L. Martin repre-

sented the Garry Iron and Steel Co., of Niles. Harry Rauch and F. B. Peters represented the Superior Portland Cement Co. Elihu Harpham represented the Buckeye and Summit Sewer Pipe Co. Clifford A. Owen represented the John D. Owens and Sons Co., of Owens, Ohio. B. W. McCausland represented the U. S. Gypsum Co. J. W. Windsor and two assistants, namely, Charles L. Pisor and B. F. Martin, represented Houston Brothers Co. W. O. Kiracofe and Walter Fishack represented the Fishack Gypsum Co., of Toledo. Oscar J. Knoske represented the Alliance Brick Co., Alliance, Ohio. T. L. Hughes and L. B. Woodworth represented the Universal Portland Cement Co. D. K. Thompson and A. C. Armstrong represented the Thompson-Armstrong Co., of Cincinnati.

WATERPROOFING CONCRETE

Report (slightly condensed) of the Committee on Waterproofing Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials

While it has not been able to arrive at sufficiently definite conclusions to enable it to formulate specifications for the making of concrete structures waterproof or for materials to be used in such work, the committee has reached certain conclusions which may be of assistance in securing impermeable concrete.

The work was found to subdivide naturally into three branches:

1. The determination of causes of the permeability of concrete, and the best methods of avoiding these causes.

2. The rendering of concrete more waterproof by adding other substances.

3. The treatment of exposed surfaces after the concrete or mortar has been put in place, either by penetrative, void-filling or repellent liquids, making the concrete itself less permeable; or by extraneous protective coatings, preventing water having access to the concrete.

These several subdivisions are considered separately.

Causes of Permeability of Concrete.

In the laboratory and under test conditions using properly graded and sized coarse and fine aggregates, in mixtures ranging from 1 cement, 2 sand and 4 stone to 1 cement, 3 sand and 6 stone, impermeable concrete can invariably be produced. Even with sand of poor granulometric composition, with mixtures as rich as 1 cement, 2 sand and 4 stone, permeable concrete is seldom, if ever, found and is a rare occurrence with mixtures of 1 cement, 3 sand and 6 stone. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the reverse often obtains in actual construction, permeable concretes being encountered even with 1 cement, 2 sand and 4 stone mixtures and are of frequent occurrence where the quantity of the aggregate is increased. This the committee attributes to:

- (a) Defective workmanship, resulting from improper proportioning, lack of thorough mixing, separation of the coarse aggregate from the fine aggregate and cement in transporting and placing the mixed concrete, lack of density through insufficient tamping or spading, and improper bonding of work joints, etc.

- (b) The use of improperly sized and graded aggregates.

- (c) The use of excessive water, causing shrinkage cracks and formation of laitance seams.

- (d) The lack of proper provision to take care of expansion and contraction, causing subsequent cracking.

Properly graded sands and coarse aggregates are rarely, if ever, found in nature in sufficient quantities to be available for large construction, and the effect of poorly graded aggregates in producing permeable concrete is aggravated by poor and inefficient field work. Even if we could afford the added expense of screening and remixing the aggregates so as to secure proper granulometric composition to give the density required to make untreated concretes impermeable, it is seemingly often a commercial impossibility on large construction to obtain workmanship even approximating that found in laboratory work.

Addition of Foreign Substances.

The committee finds that in consequence of the conditions outlined above substances calculated to make the concrete more impermeable—either incorporated in the cement or added to the concrete during mixing are often used.

While it has been impossible for the committee to test all of the special waterproofing compounds on the market, it has investigated a sufficient number of these, as well as the use of certain very finely divided

mineral products, such as finely ground sand, colloidal clays, hydrated lime, etc., to form a general idea of the value of the different types. The committee finds:

(a) That the majority of patented and proprietary integral compounds tested have little or no immediate or permanent effect on the permeability of concrete and that some of these even have an injurious effect on the strength of mortar and concrete in which they are incorporated.

(b) That the permanent effect of such integral waterproofing additions, if dependent on the action of organic compounds, is very doubtful.

(c) That in view of their possible effect, not only upon the early strength, but also upon the durability of concrete after considerable periods, no integral waterproofing material should be used unless it has been subjected to long-time practical tests under proper observation to demonstrate its value, and unless its ingredients and the proportion in which they are present are known.

(d) That in general more desirable results are obtainable from inert compounds acting mechanically than from active chemical compounds whose efficiency depends on change of form through chemical action after addition to the concrete.

(e) That repellent substances are more to be relied upon than those whose value depends on repellent action.

(f) That, assuming average quality as to size of aggregates and reasonably good workmanship in the mixing and placing of the concretes, the addition of from ten to twenty per cent. of very finely divided void-filling mineral substances may be expected to result in the production of concrete which under ordinary conditions of exposure will be found impervious, provided the work joints are properly bonded and cracks do not develop on drying, or through change in volume due to atmospheric changes, or by settlement.

External Treatment.

While external treatment of concrete would be necessary if the concrete itself, either naturally or by the addition of waterproofing material, was impervious, it has been found in practice that in large construction, no matter how carefully the concrete itself has been made, cracks are apt to develop, due to shrinking in drying out, expansion and contraction under change of temperature and moisture content and through settlement.

It is, therefore, often advisable on important construction to anticipate and provide for the possible occurrence of such cracks by external treatment with protective coatings. Such coating must be sufficiently elastic and cohesive to prevent the cracks extending through the coating itself. The application of merely penetrative void-filling liquid washes will not prevent the passage of water due to cracking of the concrete. The committee has, therefore, divided surface treatment into two heads:

(a) Penetrative void-filling liquid washes.

(b) Protective coatings, including all surface applications intended to prevent water

coming in contact with the concrete.

While some penetrative washes may be efficient in rendering concrete waterproof for limited periods, their efficiency may decrease with time, and it may be necessary to repeat such treatment. The committee, therefore, believes that the first effort should be made to secure a concrete that is impervious in itself and that penetrative, void-filling washes should only be resorted to as a corrective measure.

While protective extraneous bituminous or asphaltic coatings are unnecessary, so far as the major portion of the concrete surface is concerned, provided the concrete is impervious, they are valuable as a protection where cracks develop in a structure. It is therefore recommended that combination of inert void-filling substances and extraneous waterproofing be adopted in especially difficult or important work.

Bituminous or Asphaltic Coatings.

Considering the use of bituminous or asphaltic coatings, the committee finds:

(a) That such protective coatings are often subject to more or less deterioration with time, and may be attacked by injurious vapors or deleterious substances in solution in the water coming in contact with them.

(b) That the most effective method for applying such protection is either the setting of a course of impervious brick dipped in bituminous material or the application of a sufficient number of layers of satisfactory membranous material cemented together with hot bitumen.

(c) That their durability and efficiency are very largely dependent on the care with which they are applied.

Such care refers particularly to proper cleaning and preparation of the concrete to insure as dry a surface as possible before application of the protective covering, the lapping of all joints of the membranous layers, and their thorough coating with the protective material. The use of this method of protection is further desirable because proper bituminous coverings offer resistance to stray electrical currents, the possible attack from which is referred to later.

Richer Mixtures.

So far the committee has considered only concretes of the usual proportions, namely, those ranging from 1 cement, 2 sand and 4 stone, to 1 cement, 3 sand and 6 stone. It has been suggested that impervious concretes could be assured by using mixtures considerably richer in cement. While such practice would probably result in an immediate impervious concrete, it is believed by many that the advantage is only temporary, as richer concretes are more subject to check cracking and are less constant in volume under changes of conditions of temperature, moisture, etc. Therefore, the use of more cement in mass concrete would cause increased cracking, unless some means of controlling the expansion and contraction be discovered. With reinforced concretes the objection is not so great, as the tendency to

cracking is more or less counteracted by the reinforcement.

It has also been suggested that the presence in the cement of a larger percentage of very fine flour might result in the production of a larger percentage of very fine flour might result in the production of a denser and more impervious concrete, through the formation of a larger amount of colloidal gels.

Cells?

Neither of these suggestions has been especially investigated by the committee. Both appeal to the committee, however, for the reason that they substitute active cementitious substances for the largely inactive void-filling materials previously recommended, thus increasing the strength of the concrete.

In conclusion, the committee points out that no addition of waterproofing compounds or substances can be relied upon to counteract completely the effect of bad workmanship, and that the production of impervious concrete can only be hoped for where there is determined insistence at all times on good workmanship.

The production of impervious concrete has assumed greater importance since its appointment, the committee states, owing to the well-known injurious action of saline or alkaline waters, and to the suggested possible effect of the moisture in concrete occasioning or aggravating electrical action from stray currents.

Originally the question of waterproofing involved mainly the physical troubles resulting from water passing through the concrete, without any special consideration of its effect on its durability, other than a gradual leaching out of the cement. Recent developments suggest the possibility that owing to the increased conductivity of damp concrete to electrical currents, such currents, if present, may so affect damp concrete as to lessen its integrity seriously, and this possibility further emphasizes the importance of the recommendation that no waterproofing compound of unknown chemical composition be added to concrete, as recent tests seem to show that the action of electrical currents is aggravated by the presence of certain solutions.

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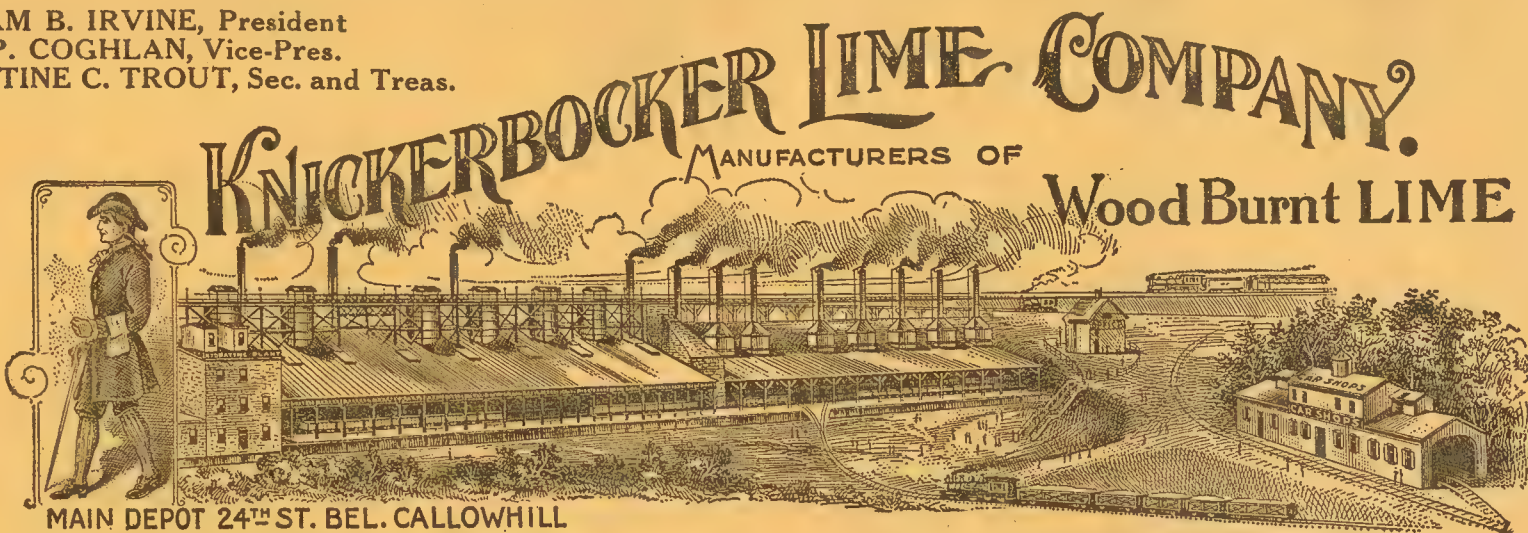
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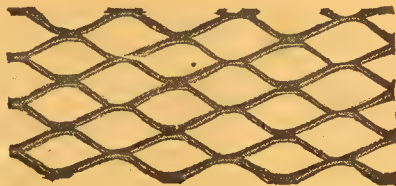
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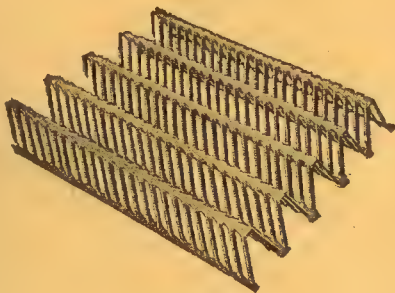
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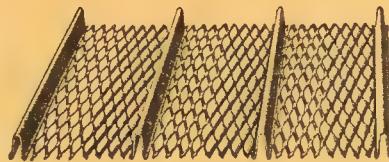


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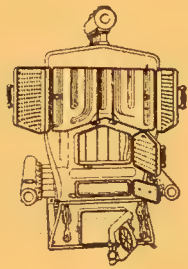
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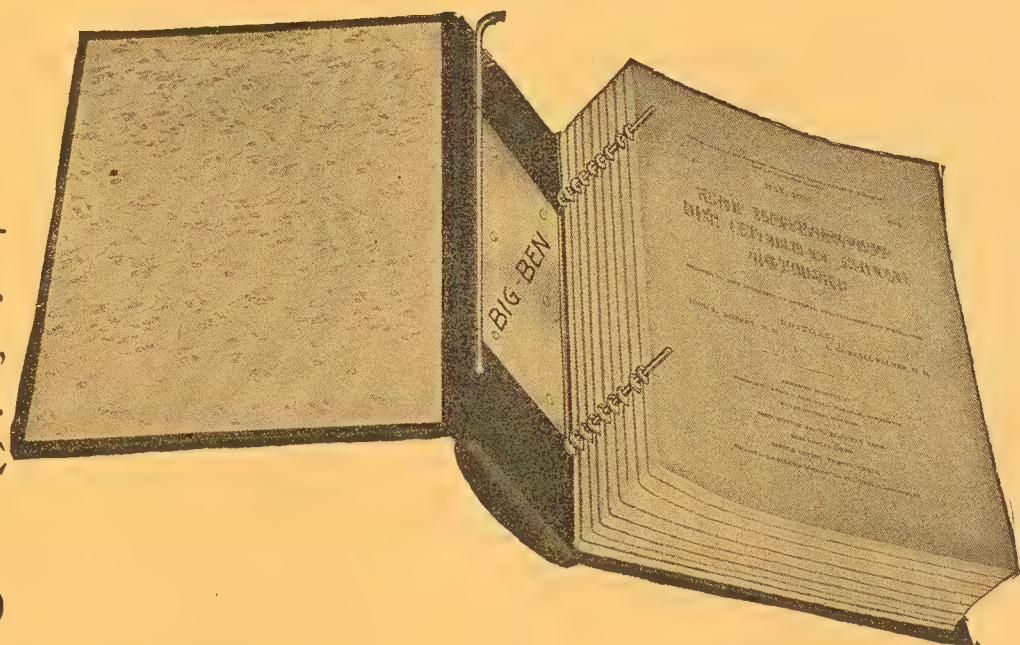
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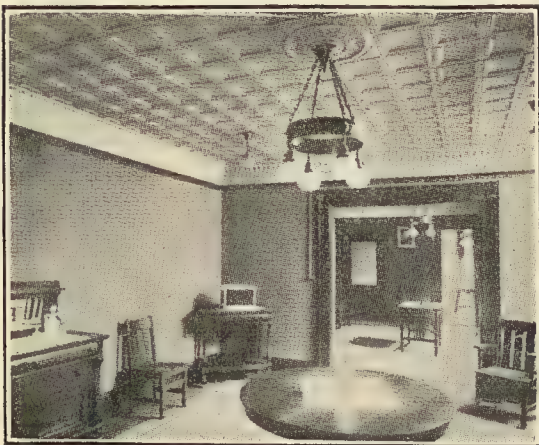
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 37.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Residence (alt. and add.), Twelfth and Poplar streets. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, three stories, hot-water heat, consists of new front and general interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in two weeks.

Church (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Zion Baptist Church, care of Rev. E. W. Moore, 5923 Thompson street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, consists of two wings, 10x20 feet and interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in two weeks.

Warehouse (add.), 32 North Third street. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Master & Hoffman, on premises. Brick, one and two stories, consists of new front and interior alteration, steam heat. Plans in progress. Architect will be ready for bids in one week.

Hospital, Scranton, Pa. Architect, Geo. I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owner, St. Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 150x162 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal ceilings, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Revised plans in progress.

Factory and Stable, Twentieth street and Erie avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, Ternan & White, 2728 North Broad street. Brick, two stories, 60x90 feet and 29x45 feet, slag roof, electric light. Builder, Frank Deitrich, Potter and "H" streets, is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villa Nova, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Geo. C. Thayer, Villa Nova, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, electric light, steam heat, slag roof and other interior alteration and addition. Architects have received revised bids.

Office Building, Chambersburg, Pa. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station, Phila. Owner, Cumberland Valley R. R. Co.

(Penna. R. R. Co.), care of T. B. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and stone, fireproof, four stories, 81x121 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Owners taking bids due September 30. In addition to those previously reported, Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Enos L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; Wm. Linker Co., Heed Bldg., Phila.; Geo. B. McWolf, Hagerstown, Md., are figuring.

Residence, Rydal, Pa., \$35,000. Architect, Ernst A. Arend, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. Owners, Joseph Haines, Jr., Bristol street and Germantown avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress. Bids in 10 days.

Residence (alt. and add.), Haverford, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Edward Woolman, 4709 Lancaster avenue. Consists of general interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Architects, Brazer & Robb, 1133 Broadway, New York City. Owner, Trinity Church, Syracuse, N. Y. Stone, one story, 52x245 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved), marble interior, composition floors, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking bids due September 27. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Bldg., are figuring.

Theatre, Twenty-ninth street and Susquehanna avenue. Architect, J. D. Allen, Denckla Building. Owner, Levick & Waldow, 1829 South Seventh street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 74x182 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, fireproofing. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Restaurant (remodeling), 1708 Sansom street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, P. T. Nelson, 32 South Sixteenth street. Brick, three stories, steam heat, electric light, tile floors. Architect taking bids due September 11. The following are figuring: Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street, F. Roe Searing, Perry Bldg., H. L. Brown, 1719 Sansom street, Barclay White Co., Perry Building.

City Building, Huntington, W. Va. Architect, V. T. Ritter, Ritter Bldg., Huntingdon, W. Va. Owner, city of Huntingdon, W. Va. Stone and terra cotta, three stories, 108x178 feet, composition roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, granite and limestone trimmings, composition floors, waterproofing. Architects taking bids due September 24. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Residence (alt. and add.), and Garage, Forty-sixth street and Kingsessing avenue. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, J. H. Crambt, on premises. Brick, three stories, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Church (alt. and add.), Broad and Master streets. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owners, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Stone, one story, electric light (heat reserved), consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Residence, Darby, Pa. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, R. W. Dick, Darby, Pa. Brick, three stories, 36x40 feet, tin roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa., \$50,000. Architects (associated), F. Hopkinson Evans, 1315 Walnut street, and F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, L. F. Sims, Arcade Building. Hollow tile, plaster, two and one-half stories, 46x115 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due September 16: J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa. Thos. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa., and A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Chapel, Twenty-second and Reed streets, \$25,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, St. Simon, the Cyrenian P. E. Church, Rev. John R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone, one story, tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines.

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Church, Fifty-first and Spruce streets. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Chapel of the Mediator, Church of the Holy Apostles. Brick and stone, one story, 50x95 feet, slate roof (electric light and heat reserved). Architect taking sub-bids on all lines.

School, Ashland, N. J. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education, Ashland, N. J. Brick, two stories, 24x30 feet, slate roof, electric light. Owners have received bids.

City Building, Huntingdon, W. Va. Architect, V. T. Ritter, Ritter Building, Huntingdon, W. Va. Stone and terra cotta, three stories, 108x178 feet, composition roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, granite and limestone trimmings, composition roof, waterproofing composition floors. Architect taking bids due September 24. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, and J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, are figuring.

Masonic Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa. Architects, Janssen & Abbott, Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Owner, the Schemley Farms Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Limestone, terra cotta, four stories, 192x112 feet, tile roof (heating and lighting reserved), marble interior, concrete, hollow tile fireproofing. Architects taking bids due September 15. J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, and Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Passenger Station, Rhinecliff, N. Y. Architect, D. R. Collier, New York Central R. R. Co., New York City. Owner, New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Brick, one story, 92x80 feet, tile roof (electric light and heat reserved), marble interior. Owners taking bids due September 10. Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building, and Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Bank, Office Building and Hall, Quakertown, Pa. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Merchants' National Bank. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 75x200 feet. Plans in progress.

School, Laurel Springs, N. J. Architect, Guy King, 1527 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and stone, three stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Residences (38), Twelfth and Tioga streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Ragan & Land, 1701 Thompson street. Brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, slag and slate roof, electric light, steam and hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Theatre, Clearfield and Belgrade streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, T. Walsh, care of Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 32x115 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat.

Oil Refining Plant (six buildings), Water and Mifflin streets, \$150,000. Architect, C. W. Denny, Hale Building. Owner, Union Petroleum Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Overbrook, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and plaster, one story, 17x48 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot-air heat. Architects have received bids.

Farm Building, Chester, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owners, J. W. Converse, on premises. Frame, one story, 20x30 feet, shingle roof. Builder, P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, is taking sub-bids.

Residences (54 and 55), St. Martins, Pa. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Dr. Geo. Woodward, North American Building. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Residence, Delanco, N. J. Architect, Herbert O. Ziegler, Delanco, N. J. Owner, Walter R. Ziegler, Delanco, N. J. Stone, two and one-half stories, 33x61 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architect has received revised bids.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, Wynnewood, Pa. Architect, Herbert J. Wetherill, 328 Chestnut street. Owner, W. K. Wetherill, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Second and Market streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferies, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Hotel Kernan, on premises. Brick, three stories, 22x32 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Girard Trust Co., Broad and Chestnut streets. Brick and stone, three stories. Plans in progress. Bids in a few days.

Factory Building, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Eavenson & Levering, Camden, N. J. Brick, three stories, 80x192 feet, slag roof, electric light. Geo.

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Kessler, Drexel Building, Builder, is taking sub-bids.

Bank, Bound Brook, N. J. Architect, A. C. Bossom, 366 Fifth avenue, New York City. Owner, First National Bank. Stone, two stories, 40x75 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, waterproofing, metal lath and concrete fireproofing, terra cotta trimmings. Architect has received bids.

Elevator Shaft, 237 Arch street. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Berger Brothers Company, on premises. Brick, two stories. Architect taking bids, due September 9th. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1709 Sansom street; A. L. Fretz, 1222 Chancellor street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Theatre, Hall and Stores, Main and Carson streets, Manayunk, Pa. Architects, W. H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. L. Springer, care Architects. Brick, two stories, 60x115 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, fireproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, metal ceilings. Architects taking bids, due September 15th. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Engine House (add.), Rutherford, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, one story, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due September 15th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; E. L. Seeds, 6313 Wissahickon avenue; Brown King Const. Co., Harrison Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building, are figuring.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Kensington avenue and Cumberland street. Architect, Thomas W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Nixon-Nirdlinger, 137 South Broad street. Brick, two stories, consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress. Architect ready for bids in a few days.

Residences (18), Twelfth and Wagner streets. Architect, private plans. Owner,

William Cooper, 4722 North Fifteenth street. Brick, two stories, 15x30 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids.

Dyeing Plant, Delaware River and Milner street, \$100,000. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Hellwig Silk Dyeing Company, Ninth and Buttonwood streets. Brick and concrete, dye house, two stories, -00x200 feet; power house, one story, 90x90 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light, water supply system, pumps, etc. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Warehouse, Shell and Cherry streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, W. M. Sladkin, 827 Arch street. Concrete, brick, terra cotta, four stories, 30x120 feet, waterproofing, electric light, steam heat, metal windows, slag roof. Architect taking revised bids. The following are figuring: P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Turner Concrete Steel Co., 1713 Sansom street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building.

Residence, Villanova, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owners, R. H. Morris, Villanova, Pa. Concrete and plaster, two and one-half stories, tile roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due September 17th. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; Jacob Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; M. F. Lawler, Norristown, Pa.; A. Drenze, Bristol, Pa.; The Merrick Fireproofing Company, New York City.

Restaurant (remodeling), 1708 Sansom street. Architect, Frank H. Keisker, Perry Building. Owner, Benj. Nelson, 35 South Sixteenth street. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting, tile floors. Architects taking bids, due September 11th. The following is the complete list of contractors figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1709 Sansom street; F. J. Treston, 2342 North Twenty-second street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Barclay White, Perry Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; George C. Dougherty, 1642 Ludlow street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

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Factory, Mascher and Cuthbert streets, \$15,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Tetlow Mfg. Co., 57 North Mascher street. Brick, three stories, 49x55 feet, slag roof,

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Mill (add.), New Hope, Pa. Architect, F. R. Parker, Trenton, N. J. Owners, Universal Paper Bag Co., New Hope, Pa. Brick, one story, 60x300 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Passenger Station and Sheds, Salisbury, Md., \$30,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk R. R. Co.

(Penna. R. R. Co.). Engineer, Cape Charles, Va. Brick and terra cotta, granite, two stories, marble interior, 36x109 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Bldg.

Residence, Ambler, Pa. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Bldg. Owner, T. H. Dixon, Ambler, Pa. Stone, frame, two and

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electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

School, Media, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, St. Girard Bldg. Owner, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone, three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof (heat and light, res.), concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Lowest bid submitted by Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street, \$76,000.

Residence (alt. and add.), 119 South Nineteenth street, \$4,500. Architect, H. C. Wise, 133 South Twelfth street. Owner, Dr. E. P. Barnard, on premises. Brick, three stories, tin roof, hardwood floors (hot water heating reserved). Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street.

Garage, 3430 Chestnut street. Architect, Charles W. Denny, Hale Building. Owners, Sweeten Automobile Company, on premises. Brick, one story, 55x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 3924 Walnut street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, George Miller, on premises. Brick, two stories, tile roof, water-proofing, electric light. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

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Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

C. S. Smith (O), 1626 Unity street. A. Phillips (C), Torresdale, Pa. Cost, \$4000. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 16x34 feet, 1222 Foulkrod street.

F. Webber (O), Morris Building. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$100,000. Apartment house, brick, four stories, 75x178 feet. Thirty-fifth street and Powelton avenue.

A. Buchert (O), 2905 Lehigh avenue. E. Riber (C), 2632 Cumberland street. Cost, \$4000. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x54 feet, 7158 Torresdale avenue.

Ideal Amusement Co. (O), 809 South Fifth street. Cohen & Gross (C), 809 South Fifth street. Cost, \$33,000. Picture Theatre. Brick, one story, 17x64 feet, Sixth and Jackson streets.

G. C. Thomas, Jr. (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Cost, \$25,000. Residence, Sunset and Norwood avenues.

J. G. Brill Co. (O), Sixtieth street and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$6718. Building Sixtieth street and Woodland avenue.

Brann & Stuart Co. (O), Arcade Build-

ing. Cost \$6000. State road and Bleigh street.

A. Kach (O), 1221 Jessup street. G. V. Simon (C), 6039 Falmetto street. Cost, \$2000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x36 feet. 5512 North Mascher street.

R. Hamilton (O), 3312 Hamilton street. C. White Bros. (C), 5410 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$10,000. Picture theatre. Brick, one story, 51x131 feet. Fifty-third street and Lansdowne avenue.

J. J. Quirk (O), 5942 Pine street. Cost, \$48,300. Twenty-one dwellings, stone, two stories, 15x37 feet. Cost, \$48,300. Twenty-one dwellings, Fifty-eighth and Allison streets.

H. C. Hollinger (O), Philadelphia. Concrete Construction Co. (C), Fortieth and Walnut streets. Cost, \$200,000. Apartment house, brick, eight stories, 142x70 feet, Fortieth and Walnut streets.

H. McIntyre (O), 2863 North Second street. W. J. Jones (C), 2927 North Fifth street. Cost, \$7200. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x27 feet, Somerset and Waterloo streets. Cost, \$9600, six dwellings.

Alterations and Additions

C. Hart (O), 35 East Gravers lane. G. S. Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers lane. Cost, \$1200. Shop, 35 East Gravers lane.

Schuylkill Steel Co. (O), American and Pike streets. J. J. Harding (C), 746 Ringgold street. Cost, \$3000. Shop, American and Pike streets.

B. S. Davis (O), 2158 North Van Pelt street. S. Bannett (C), Eighty-fourth street and Gibson avenue. Cost, \$1800. Store, 2331 Frankford avenue.

Clapp & Mattis (O), 6004 Germantown avenue. L. D. Stites (C), 126 Herman street. Cost, \$1500. Stable, 6004 Germantown avenue.

Mrs. S. Ashwith (O), 2222 North Fifteenth street. H. G. Hinchman (C), Camden, N. J. Cost, \$1000. Dwelling, 222 North Fifteenth street.

Micael Stiefel (O), 2914 North Kensington avenue. Carter Paving Co. (C), Franklin Bank Building. Cost, \$2002. Theatre, 2914 Kensington avenue.

Fairmount Realty Co. (O), 5566 Spruce street. Geo. Baldwin (C), 226 South Fortieth street. Cost, \$1100. Dwelling, 336 South Fifty-sixth street.

G. L. Parker (O), 1537 Chestnut street. S. J. Rea (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, \$1000. Store, 116 South Seventeenth street.

Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. Cost, \$400. Station, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Harry Gill, Jr. (O), 2200 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$3000. Store and dwelling, 2513 Germantown avenue.

G. M. Tinney (O), 5316 Walnut street. D. Larkin (C), 1521 South Fifth street. Cost, \$2250. Stable, 519 Chancellor street.

Philadelphia Fair Association (O), By-

berry, Pa. C. H. Weiss (C), Bustleton, Pa.

W. D. Grange (O), Stock Exchange Bldg. Chas. Gilpin (C), Harrison Bldg. Cost, \$7500. Residence, Nineteenth and Spruce streets.

Dr. G. Strawbridge (O), Fifteenth and Walnut streets. H. E. Grau Co. (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, \$3000. Residence, 39 South Thirteenth street.

A. M. Frost (O), 50 West Cheltenham avenue. Kohl & Megargee (C), 124 East Gorgas street. Cost, \$5400. Store and apartment house, 50 West Cheltenham avenue.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. H. H. Cluck (C), 170 East Gravers lane. Cost, \$1255. Station, Twelfth and Market streets.

F. A. Poth Estate (O), 4408 Parkside avenue. Cost, \$700. Apartment house, 4208 Parkside avenue.

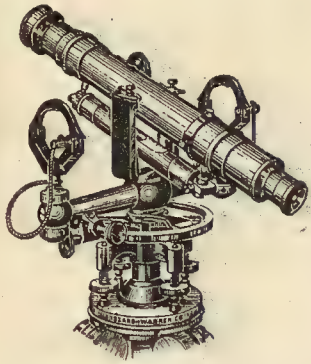
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FIGURING ON WINDOWS AND SASH

Importance to the Live Bidder of a Little Knowledge of the Tricks of the Trade—Worries in Windows.

While everybody generally takes the universal lists as a matter of course it is a fact that there is much meat for consideration contained in the figures in the list and the ones we develop in applying the various rules for extras. I do not know who figured out the rules for extras, or upon what practice their conclusions were based, but anyone who makes a careful analysis of some of the prices developed can see that the application of the rules does not always lead to logical results.

It is the purpose of this article to take some representative examples and show the inconsistency of various prices as compared with each other and with the prices developed from the addition of extras by the rule.

One of the noticeable features in figuring windows and sash from the list is that many of the extras apply to open sash only, which makes it necessary to do a quantity of extra and really useless figuring in order to develop the required prices.

When we are figuring from the glazed list and desire to apply some extra rule and have that relate to open sash, it puts us up to separating our glazed sash into open sash and then figure glass and glazing separately. This is so much bother that most estimators will not take the trouble but will juggle the list so as to get prices somewhere near the sizes they have on the glazed list and let it go at that.

There is nothing in the list that will give a line on the cost of glazing except to figure the difference between the glazed and open sash of the same size. Let us take some examples of this kind and see how they work out in practice. I will give the basis upon which the following results are obtained but I'll do this without going over the actual operations, so that anyone who is interested and wishes to verify the facts can do so.

A Typical Instance.

For convenience I have taken a discount of 70 per cent. off on both open and glazed sash and a discount of 90 per cent. off on glass, the two being in about the right proportion according to the present market prices.

Taking the difference on the list between the open and glazed window 24 by 30, multiplying by .30, or 30 per cent. on, will give the net price of the glass and glazing—in this case \$1.503. The two lights of double strength glass, \$5.84 list each at 90 per cent. off, give \$1.168 as the net cost of glass, and the difference between these two results is 33½ cents for putty, points and labor.

If we figure a single strength window the same way, we find that the cost of glazing is 27 cents, although we may not be able to see that it costs 6½ cents more to set and putty a double strength window than it does for a single strength window.

Worries in Windows.

There are much wider discrepancies than those in the foregoing paragraphs as we shall see if we ramble around through the window list. Let us take a 10 by 12—12-light window and figure it the same way. We find that the amount allowed for glazing exclusive of glass is 8 cents. Now we will all say at once that 8 cents is no pay for priming, setting and puttying 12 lights, especially outside of stock factories. But let us jump up to twice the size and test a 10 by 12—24-light window. The amount allowed for twice the labor of the smaller window is 68.4 cents or more than 8 times as much, making the rate at least four times greater without any reason at all.

Now let us take a 2-light window the same size as the 24-light window just discussed, or a 40 by 36, and we find that the amount figured for paint, putty, points and power is \$1.30. We also know that a glazier can set the two large lights and forget about them before another can turn off the 24 lights. But why multiply such instances, for they are the rule and not the exception in the sash list.

It will not do to say that the larger sizes are higher on account of being odd, for we are now figuring only the glazing allowance exclusive of the glass, and it is very little more bother to glaze one size than another unless they run very large.

The logical conclusion of the above results

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shown is that the price of the open sash is too low in proportion to the allowance for glazing, for the extra cost of odd work comes in the manufacture of the sash and the cost of the glass much more than in the glazing.

In the case of the 12-light window both the open sash and the glazing allowance, exclusive of glass, are too low in comparison with the 2-light windows.

When we begin to get away from the regular list of 13½ windows, we begin to get out of line if we preserve the same discounts. We may take the matter of thickness and find that for 1¾ windows we must add 50 per cent. of the 13½ open list to the 13½ list open or glazed, and all extras are added to the 13½ list and thus increased 50 per cent. The work on 1¾ windows is practically the same as on 13½, especially if the size is odd, so that the only real difference is in the

thickness of the stock and possibly a little in the price of the lumber per foot.

For 2 or 2¼-inch thick windows and sash, we must double the open list for 1¾, and we will find this still further out of line because the price of the open sash is three times that of the 1¾ sash while the material is less than double after allowing for the extra price per foot for the thicker stuff. If there are but a few of the thicker windows, there will be an extra expense in their manufacture, but if there is a lot of them, as there is apt to be in large buildings where they occur, the extra work of running is not worth mentioning.

For the reasons mentioned above, it is little wonder that the shops that figure these thick items by the list and extras at the prevailing discounts get left by the more enterprising ones who sacrifice the list figures for more logical ones.

Another case in point along the same line is that of the extra for sash lugs. On the 1¾ list we add 50 cents for each sash, and this makes a net item of 15 cents and for 2 or 2¼-inch thick 45 cents for each sash, which, like the windows themselves, is out of line as compared with the thinner sash.

Another instance which has developed with the almost universal use of Western pine for windows, is the rule adding 20 per cent. for windows selected for oil finish. As we all know, it is a hard matter to make any amount of windows out of Western pine that will pass muster and still not be good enough for oil finish on the inside face. The knots are so big that they have to be all cut out, and it is very unusual to get a lot of lumber that runs blue on both sides. So for this reason the oil finish extra is largely discarded in making estimates and used only when goods are sold strictly on prevailing market discounts.

Discrepancies of Prices.

Another queer thing about the list is the great discrepancy between the prices of plain sash and a half checkrail window of the same size. For instance, the list price for a 40 by 40 cottage front sash glazed double strength is \$12.55, while the list of a whole window 40 by 40 2-light, same glass, is \$18.50, or \$9.25 for the half. This makes the sash \$3.30 list more than the half window, while the actual cost is not any more, and if the half window had to be made alone as the sash it would be the more expensive of the two. In the smaller sizes we find that a sash 24 by 30 is listed at \$4.45, while a half window of the same glass size is \$2.77½. It is on account of the foregoing reasons that when there are many sash of a

size they are figured on the window list, and this is especially true when the sizes are not given on the sash list.

The making or building up of prices from rule 18, which gives a method of figuring the united inches of a sash at so much per foot, generally gives high prices, and it is not in favor when a glazed price is required because it develops an open list and necessitates the addition of glass and glazing. For figuring an open job where the sash are large and very odd it is a good rule to follow.

Another trick of transposing the list brings out a queer difference in similar items. We find many windows nowadays much wider than they are high, and for this reason fall outside of the listed sizes. If we add to the list according to rule 1 it runs the price into open list and we have to figure through glass and glazing separately as stated at the beginning of this article; but if we go back and take the glass sizes the other way we find the list the regular way is the lower. For instance, the list on a 24 by 40 is \$10.60 and on a 40 by 24 is \$11.35, while the actual difference in cost is negligible.

So the other day when I saw an advertisement for an estimator who was familiar with the lists, the thought struck me that every sash and door estimator should be familiar enough with the lists so that he will not be tied to them. There are certain instances in which "familiarity breeds contempt," and what is more to the point, beats us out of some good contracts.—Chas. Clonkey, in Wood "Craft."

PRE-CAST REINFORCED CONCRETE.

Until a comparatively few years ago all reinforced concrete buildings have been built monolithic. This is the form of construction with which every contractor and most laymen are familiar. Of late years, however, a new system has been introduced. This consists of moulding all the members on the ground and then raising them to place by means of a derrick and frouting them together with a rich concrete at the joints. The method resembles very closely the methods followed in building steel structures, says L. S. Bruner, in "Western Canada Contractor."

The different parts of a reinforced concrete building can be divided into three groups: Columns, beams (floor beams and girders), and slabs (floors, roofs and walls). The main difference in their design, in the monolithic and "unit construction," is in the detail of the connections. The main portion or body of the members follows the same principles of de-

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sign in both methods. The structure does not depend on the bonding of the concrete for its strength, nor upon the strength of plaster joints, but on the overlapping of the steel reinforcement for beams and columns and the direct support of brackets cast on the sides of beams in the case of floor slabs. The overlapping of beam reinforcement gives as great a degree of continuity as is obtained in monolithic construction.

There are several prominent features which recommend this system for use in first-class building construction. On account of the repeated use of the same forms much less lumber is needed, with a corresponding decrease in the expense for carpenters. With the standardization of members and the consequent availability of steel forms, this economy is even more apparent. Errors of construction, such as misplacing of reinforcing and forgetting to place same are reduced to a minimum. By having these members made in a permanent yard, the labor grows more expert, with a consequent improvement in workmanship. In works large enough to warrant it or in large cities, yards may be established and buildings erected fitted with suitable machinery for fabrication. These buildings could be heated in winter time, and the concrete for entire buildings could be fabricated at the time and assembled when the weather moderated, thus saving a lot of the extra expense of concreting in freezing weather. This item is of especial interest in a country with a climate such as Canada's, where the winters are of long duration.

One of the greatest advantages is the fact that each piece can be well aged before it is put in place, thereby giving the structure greater strength when it is first assembled. Moreover, full size specimens of each group can be tested before using to see that they can carry loads for which they are designed.

Labor means morality. The man who must work hard for a living has no time to run after other men's wives nor to constitute himself a receptacle for highballs. Only the laborers are religious. Leisure has ever been fatal to worship. It is useless to preach salvation to idle people. Remember the camel and the needle's eye.—"Onlooker."

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

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CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS

The National Association's Secretary Points out some of the Evils of too Liberal Credit Extension.

Credit is one of the most essential things to the successful conduct of business. If not a positive necessity it is at least one of the most important of facilities and very few business men are enabled to maintain a good standard of credit while neglecting their collections. Many "enjoy" poor credit because they are poor collectors.

One existing case serving to illustrate the interdependence of credits and collections and conditions that prevail with inadequate collection methods is that of a merchant in a thriving city who has a good trade in an amply profitable sheet metal contracting business. The location is on the principal street in the city's most available business section. This dealer is liberally patronized, is well liked and receives preference by his customers and business associates. His resources are believed to show about three times as many assets as liabilities, but he is chronically "hard up" with insufficient cash on hand to pay his bills, which rarely, if ever, are met with any degree of promptitude. The wholesale houses do not solicit his trade and it may be said that he is sold to more upon his personality and the impression of his personal integrity than upon his desirability as a customer. His many splendid personal qualities combined with business proficiency would assure a highly successful and well ordered establishment but for the one vital weakness, the lack of systematic and persistent method in the collection of outstanding accounts.

It may be said on behalf of those dealers who lack system and energetic methods in respect to their collections that this department is not usually conducted so much with deliberate neglect as with weakness in seeking and insisting upon prompt payments, and the frequency with which normally good accounts are by such laxity rendered uncollectable results in numerous losses to the dealer and in financial embarrassment.

We will suppose that a townsman or friend approaches the dealer, making the purchase on credit; the dealer hesitates to render a bill at once and especially to insist upon payment when the usual time of credit extension has expired. With a neighbor or acquaintance he dislikes to urge prompt payment, fearing to give offense, and the account in many instances remains unpaid for months. Such cases may easily multiply, with the result that the merchant carries a larger line of accounts than the volume of his business would, under any circumstances, warrant, and the dealer falls behind with his bills for material and supplies and his credit drops to the zero mark.

Such cases are very typical. Many hundreds of contractors could avert serious consequences through energetic methods of collection.

Credit and Collections Linked.

As credit and collections are in a great measure linked, there is no more important matter than the proper handling of outstanding accounts. Many dealers do not ask for money when the account is due, through fear of giving offense and losing future business. Nothing is further from the truth. More business is lost than gained by easy-going collection methods. When an account is due it should be pressed for payment. Such a course will retain business rather than drive it away. Which dealer, we would ask, will be more likely to get the order of a prospective buyer—the one to whom the buyer owes an overdue account, or the one to whom he owes nothing? The dealers who are most insistent on accounts being paid promptly are usually most successful in holding their customers. There is nothing in the thought that a person will not continue to deal with the merchant who insists upon prompt settlement of accounts.

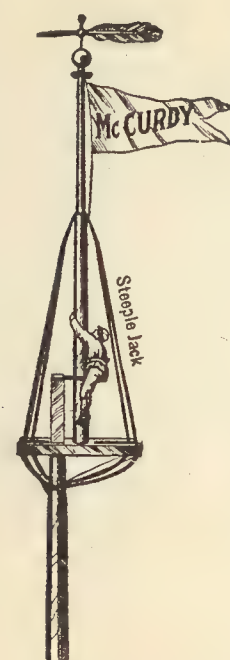
Sending Invoices Promptly.

Holding back bills after delivery of goods or performance of work will not aid collections. The longer a billing is delayed after delivery of goods, the less likely will the customer be to assume that the merchant expects early settlement or is accustomed to transact business on short time payments. It recently transpired that a certain dentist did not render his bill until four months after the work was done, and we observed that the recipient took an even longer time to settle on the assumption that if the dentist really expected prompt payment, the bill would have been forthcoming long before. Slow payments to physicians are proverbial, but it will be remembered that many of them render their bills only twice a year. Would not many patients pay the physician promptly if a bill were rendered at once?

Bills for Repair Work.

Some have the idea that bills for repair work, etc., should be held until the end of the month. This is also a mistake. We recommend that bills for such work be sent when it is completed, or a day or two afterward. Take time to do it. It is easier to straighten out disputes on work immediately after it is done than when it is thirty days old. Holding bills until the end of the month will have a tendency to retard collections.

Every business has slow-pay customers, but many of these may be trained into the habit of paying promptly, if given to understand that the money is expected on the day of maturity. Even some exceedingly "slow-pays," by tact and special handling, may be brought around by some small inducement to prompt settlement, such as a discount for cash, or cash, thirty days.



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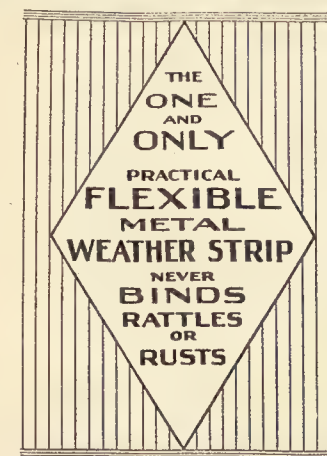
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Best Asset is Credit.

The best business asset is credit; not the credit that is given because it is felt certain the goods will be paid for in course of time, but that sort of credit which compels a house to put itself to extra trouble, if necessary, to serve. Such credit is secured and maintained only by expeditious payments. But under average conditions it is only by means of efficient collection methods that dealers can be customarily prompt in settling their accounts with manufacturers and jobbers.

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ANCIENT HIGHWAYS.

Mr. L. W. Page, in "Roads, Paths and Bridges," tells of the stone-surfaced road found in Egypt, built thousands of years ago, of massive stone blocks, in some places ten feet thick. It was over such a substantial road as this that the stones used in the construction of the great Pyramids were hauled. Egypt is not the only land possessing relics of early road-building. Babylon, the city of hanging gardens and great walls, at a very early date developed a high state of civilization, and Semiramis, its great queen, was an enthusiastic road-builder. It is at this period that we find what is probably the first use of stone in bridge-building. The two portions of the city were joined by a bridge across the Euphrates.

At that period, more than two thousand years before Christ, asphalt was used instead of mortar in constructing the vast walls around the city. Commerce flourished, and great highways radiated to all the principal cities of the world then known. It is said that a highway 400 miles long, and paved with brick set in a mortar of asphaltum, connected Ninevah and Babylon.

It was left to the Carthaginians to become instructors to the world in the art of road-building. Carthage is given the credit of having demonstrated to the world the strategic and economic value of improved roads. But for a splendid system of highways, which permitted an easy means of communication with all parts of her domains, she never could have reached the heights she attained, either in commerce or war.

THE OVERHEAD COST.

So far as is possible men are accustomed to plan the activities of their business life so that the old age period will not be deprived of the enjoyment of well earned success. With economy and good management every active business may be so ordered that the weekly pay roll does not continuously absorb the current receipts, with no provision for inevitable dull seasons, a percentage of uncollectable accounts, the deterioration of plant, etc. The root of the matter and its solution lies in the overhead cost, which may be estimated in the several branches of sheet metal

contracting as from fifteen to twenty per cent. and upwards, above the cost of materials and labor. Now and always is the time to consider carefully this contingency and to establish a system of adequate prices to meet overhead and running expenses. The absence of visible profits will usually hide substantial losses.—"Sheet Metal."

THE CONCRETE LIFE.

At Jones' concrete bungalow
Brown rang the concrete bell
('Twas in the newest concrete row
In neighborhood quite fine).
On concrete rack he hang his hat,
And in a concrete chair
He sat, while Jones' youngest child
Dashed up the concrete stair
And told his pa Brown had arrived,
Whereon from concrete bed
For concrete hair brush Jonesy dived
And brushed his Sunday head.
And Brown's foot tapped the concrete floor—
He studied concrete art
In concrete frames, while more and more
He felt impatience start.
The concrete clock upon the wall
Ticked its concrete tones,
But, echoing through the concrete hall,
Came not his good host, Jones.
The leaves of concrete books Brown turned,
He hummed a concrete tune,
And for a concrete meal he yearned—
'Twould be a concrete boon.
At last they came, with sweetest looks;
Delay in coming down
Was caused by broken concrete hooks
In madame's concrete gown!

—"Denver Republican."

THE BETTER PRICE.

This is the period of the better price. The demand for quality necessitates it; the times justify it. Competition and the current of pressure for low prices are always in evidence, but not so insistently as to prevail against the preaching and the consistent practice of the gospel of quality. It is predicted that ere long laws and local regulations will generally provide for methods of inspection that will render impossible the "tin-pan" or "tramp" furnace and the character of workmanship with which it is usually installed, while the other branches comprised in the artisanship of the sheet metal worker, where they are executed in a finished manner, involve quality of labor and materials that the price-cutter can not long maintain. The often quoted statement that "the best kind of furnace advertising is a satisfied customer" will be found to apply with equal force to all departments of the sheet metal worker's profession.—"Sheet Metal."

A hen is the only kind of a critter that can produce something by sitting down and doing nothing.—Exchange.

and collections from customers are very closely dependent one upon the other.

In short, credit and collections are so interlocked that safe and conservative business methods demand diligence with collections and each slow-pay customer should be made a matter of personal study, and of continuous rather than intermittent attention.—Edwin L. Seabrook, in "Sheet Metal."

Either Mr. Cheerfulness or Mr. Grouch is a silent partner in every business who largely influences the conduct and success of all the other partners.—Exchange.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Messrs. Felton, Sibley & Co., Inc. Celebrates the Rounding of a Half-Century of Business Success

Felton, Sibley & Co., Inc., manufacturers of paints and varnishes, were 50 years in business on August 1. The business of Felton, Sibley & Co., Inc., was established August 1, 1863, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, where it has remained to this day. The original members of the firm were Messrs. Samuel K. Felton and Conrad F. Rau, who formed a co-partnership under the style of Felton & Rau. A few months later Mr. Edward A. Sibley joined the firm, and the style was then changed to Felton, Rau & Sibley.

From small beginnings the business has grown steadily so that today its products are among the recognized standards of the trade. Starting with the grinding of colors and the making of varnishes and japans, other kindred lines have been added from time to time. The output now covers essentially the complete list of goods handled by the dealer or used by the consumer, such as ready-mixed paints of all descriptions, enamels, stains, fillers, finishes and specialties of various kinds.



SAMUEL K. FELTON

Of the original partners only Mr. Samuel K. Felton remains.

In the year 1849, at the age of 17, he entered the employ of Messrs. C. Schrack & Co., the oldest varnish house in America, his connection with them continuing until 1863, at which time he withdrew, having been a member of the firm for two years. From the days of his boyhood down to date he has been in the same line of activity for sixty-four years, in the same block on the west side of Fourth street, between Race and Cherry streets. The junior officers have been connected with the concern for the past 25 years, starting as clerks after the completion of school days.

At the close of the year 1892 Mr. Conrad F. Rau withdrew from the firm by reason of age. The style was then changed to Felton, Sibley & Co., at which time the junior mem-



J. SIBLEY FELTON

bers were admitted to an interest in the business. Following the death of Mr. Edward T. Sibley in the year 1910, the concern was incorporated January 1, 1911, under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Samuel K. Felton, as president; Walter G. Sibley, treasurer, and J. Sibley Felton, as vice-president and secretary. The firm has its paint works at 401-09 Cherry street, Philadelphia, its varnish works at Nineteenth street and Hayes avenue, Camden, N. J. At



WALTER G. SIBLEY

the formal celebration of the firm's half century, held at the Camden works on Friday last, a dinner and distribution of cash among the employees, according to length of service, accompanied by speeches and good-feeling,

made the event a most notable one. A card to the trade signaling the anniversary, is worded as follows:

"In commemorating our fiftieth anniversary as manufacturers of paints and varnishes, we beg to thank the trade for the loyal patronage we have received and for the great cordiality which has been shown toward our house as the years have passed.

"We also acknowledge the faithful support of our friends and employes who have contributed so largely to our success.

"The achievements of today are but the foundation for the work of tomorrow and we hope for continued co-operation in the years to come."

WHAT IS A BRICK?

We consider it is the highest compliment to a man in this country when we dub him a "brick," but foreigners do not always understand our slang, as is demonstrated by the following anecdote:

Franklin Matthews, a war correspondent, who went abroad with the great battleship fleet, while stationed near Mukden, met Field Marshal Oyama, and while talking with him became impressed with his personality and excellent education, so that when he returned to his quarters he wrote a two-hundred word cablegram to the officers in the United States in which, among other things, he said:

"I find Marshall Oyama a brick."

This was sent to the interpreter who translated it in Japanese and sent both copies to the army censor. That afternoon Matthews was questioned by the commanding captain regarding the cablegram and especially concerning the expression, "You are a brick."

Matthews explained to him that in America when you can call a man a "brick," you mean he is a "splendid chap—fair and square, and all that." The captain smiled the Japanese smile and said: "Your interpreter was very clumsy. He translated the word 'brick' literally, making it read 'a lump of dried mud,' which puzzled me greatly. I am glad of your explanation."

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

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Editorial Comment

We are indebted to the London "Builder" for an architectural advertisement that is something of an oddity to say the least. It is an authentic advertisement put forward in all seriousness by an English firm, the name of the firm being omitted in our reproduction of the advertisement for reasons that should be more or less obvious. Here is the "ad":

ARCHITECTS and CONTRACTORS,

* * * *

Plans and Specifications prepared and Land
Surveying carried out on Mod-
erate Terms.

Property Valued, Carefully Managed and
Developed.

Rents Collected and Repairs Promptly Exe-
cuted.

Concrete Flags and Staffordshire Fire Bricks
on Sale.

Funerals Completely Furnished and Person-
ally Superintended. Vaults and Brick
Graves built on the shortest notice.

The combination of architecture with con-
tracting and land surveying is not so bad.
The idea of having one's funeral furnished
and supervised by an architect is, however,
somewhat of a novelty.

* * *

One of the causes for the delay in begin-
ning work on the new Equitable Building in
New York City, it now transpires, was a
more or less concerted effort on the part of
owners of adjoining property to induce Col-
onel T. C. duPont and his associates in the
Equitable undertaking, to limit its height to
six in lieu of the projected thirty-six stories.
In return for this concession the adjoining
property holders agreed to share pro rata
the expense of construction and otherwise
protect the duPont interests from loss. The
Equitable syndicate is said to have declined
the offer and is going ahead with the origi-
nal project.

* * *

According to former Fire Chief Edward
F. Croker, of New York City, the only way
to prevent such a fire as that which lately
occurred at Binghamton, N. Y., with such
disastrous results, is to erect fireproof build-
ings. He would have a committee of fire-
men draft a law regulating building of fac-
tories; double the force of building inspectors
and see that the law is enforced; have
bridges connect all high buildings in the rear
at every floor; order tower fire escapes inde-
pendent of the main building on every fac-
tory and take fire investigations out of poli-
tics and see that only practical experts be
appointed.

* * *

Fire Chief Croker might have condensed
all of this into the sentence, viz., "double the
force of building inspectors and see that the
law is enforced." The one essential differ-
ence between conditions in Berlin, so often

held up as a model of fire prevention re-
duced to an exact science, and our own
cities is that in Berlin the laws governing
fire retardant construction and the main-
tenance of intelligent precautionary meas-
ures are literally and scrupulously enforced.
The main trouble with most of our Ameri-
can regulations is that they may be disre-
garded without invoking anything resemb-
ling an adequate penalty. It is this well-
understood impunity, allied with a certain
official indifference that is most commonly
responsible for the country's amazing and
disgraceful record of losses, whether of life
or of property.

* * *

Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, the well-known
New York architect, is the designer of a
model tenement just completed in that city,
for which its owners claim a number of
novel and original features. The buildings,
located in West Forty-fourth street, be-
tween Ninth and Tenth avenues, have a
combined front of 50 feet and include two
units—a front and a rear building, each 29
feet deep with courts 50 per cent. larger than
are required by law, between them. Each
of these units is of brick with steel beams
reinforced by concrete floor construction
and tile roofing. The buildings have marble
halls, double marble staircases leading from
a common wide entrance, interior trimmed
in hardwood and hardwood floors. The
rooms are electric-lighted, steam-heated,
equipped with cabinet, gas ranges and other
up-to-date conveniences. In the cellar a
special incinerating plant not only consumes
all garbage and rubbish, but uses the heat
thus generated to supply tenants with hot
water. A common assembly or reading-
room, two perambulator rooms for the stor-
age of baby carriages, a drying room and a
first-class roof playground, are features of
the plan. No one is to be accepted as a
tenant who has not at least one child in the
family and no family whose weekly income
is in excess of \$25.00. The tenements are
owned by a Mrs. Catherine C. D. Rogers, of
New York City.

* * *

According to a recent decision by the
Judge of a county court in England, it is
customary to pay a foreman bricklayer for
the time that he is away from his job on ac-
count of illness. This point was raised be-
fore the Judge and he decided in favor of
the bricklayer against the builder.

It appears that the plaintiff in the suit was
engaged as a foreman bricklayer at a stated
sum per week and on a Saturday was taken
ill. On the Monday following he sent a doc-
tor's certificate showing that he was unable
to work and the company by whom he was
engaged paid him for the days of the week
during which he actually worked and also

sent him one day's pay to complete the week. The plaintiff, however, claimed payment for one full week in accordance with a custom in the building trade. It was true he had taken away his tools on the Saturday that he was taken ill, as he had no wish for any one else to use them as they did on a former occasion when he was ill.

The building manager to the company defending the suit said it was a custom of the building trade not to pay a man for any time he was away, but the Judge ruled that the custom had prevailed for centuries to pay a man if he was ill and he decided accordingly.

* * *

A certain city had a bridge to build a few years since and their engineer asked me to make some preliminary sketches, which I did. The matter was in charge of the Park Board and I found them very friendly and favorable to me as matters progressed until very suddenly I received a letter from their engineer advising that the Mayor of that city had requested that they obtain competitive plans, states a writer in the Engineering News.

Four engineers submitted plans and I was the last to be heard by the Board. I learned that the highest estimate given by any engineer was \$22,500 and as that was exactly the amount which the Board had to use, it was somewhat natural that the estimates should be in that neighborhood. I told the Board that I was willing to guarantee my estimate at \$21,000, to include all cost of construction and engineering fees and they said that the other three engineers were willing to guarantee theirs. I asked how they would make good on their guarantees and my Yankee Board came back with the customary question as to how I proposed to assure them that my guarantee would hold water. I replied by a Surety Company bond up to \$10,000.

To make a long story short, the engineering was awarded to a firm of whom one member was a brother to the Mayor and as I cannot be brother to all the mayors, much as I should like to be, I lost the job. Also, the lowest bid received on the plans was in the neighborhood of \$29,000. Of the other two plans, neither could have been built with profit under \$25,000.

I have had nearly 300 bridges erected under my own supervision and I have the detailed costs of nearly all of those bridges; so when I desire to make an estimate on a proposed bridge I use those figures to make an estimate which is just about right for an experienced contractor to do the work with a reasonable profit; and I stand ready to guarantee, if necessary, that it can be built within those figures. The average competing engineer has either never designed a concrete bridge or built a very few at the best and some of the estimates are either so high or so low as to be laughable.

It makes no difference, whether the engineer be designing bridges, buildings or

what you will, if he has had the experience which enables him to make a safe and sure estimate of cost, the only protection which he has against the inexperienced competitor who swears he can accomplish the work for a smaller sum is the guaranteed estimate.

SPACE FOR A SMILE.

Draws the Line.

Architect—Now, where would you prefer the drawing room, sir?

Mr. Strukile—Look here, young man, I've let you put up a smokin' room, when I don't smoke; a music room, when I couldn't play a mouth organ; a nursery, when I ain't got no nurse, and a pantry, when I don't pant. But I'm goin' to draw the line at a drawing room when I couldn't even draw a straight line.

* * *

No Chance for "Extras" Here.

"I've got a good joke on the contractor who is going to build my house."

"What is it?"

"The contract calls for a five-thousand-dollar house."

"Well?"

"He'll have to build it for that."

"Why?"

"That's all I've got."—Detroit Free Press.

* * *

As to Floors.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic?" asked the architect.

The Springfield man looked dubious.

"Would you like the floor in mosaic patterns?"

"I don't know so much about that," he finally said. "I ain't got any prejudice against Moses as a man, and maybe he knew a lot about the law. As regards laying floors, though, I kinder think I'd rather have them unsectarian."—Harper's Weekly.

* * *

Adapting Conditions to Space.

One little boy in the audience at the Park Theatre wondered why the odd little cot on the fall, from which the Scotch playlet, "The Concealed Bed," takes its name, was built in such a peculiar place.

"It's because room is very precious in those expensive flats," said the mother, "and every inch of space must be utilized."

"Huh," exclaimed the youngster, "if they wanted a Christmas tree I suppose they'd have to paint one on the wall paper."—Youngstown Telegram.

* * *

In the Summer.

"Wombat has some nice features on the roof of his new apartment house."

"What sort of features?"

"Every apartment is entitled to two posts and a hammock."

The Quickest Way.

"What is the quickest way of getting to the sixty-seventh floor of the Skylight Building?"

"Take an express elevator to the fifty-fifth floor, then take a train in the corridor to the other side of the building, where you can make close connections with a fast local elevator to the point you want."—Washington Herald.

* * *

Heard at the Club.

Griggs—I'm sorry about Brown's failure. He's a brick if ever there was one.

Briggs—Then it is not unnatural that he should go to the wall.—Boston Transcript.

* * *

The Room Overlooked.

"And how does this house suit you?" anxiously inquired the agent after he had done showing it to the prospective tenant.

"It would be all right," the gentleman answered, "if it had only five rooms instead of six."

"Why, what do you mean?" inquired the puzzled agent. "This cottage has but five rooms—parlor, dining room, kitchen and two bedrooms!"

"I know," the gentleman replied, "but you have overlooked the big room for improvements."

* * *

Compensation.

A writer in the London Chronicle, has versified his idea of certain effects of the British Workmen's Compensation Act, as reproduced below.

Mary Ann, while cutting bread,
Cut her finger. With elation
Mary Ann went off to bed,
Claiming compensation.

William Jones, while carting coke,
Bruised his shin. With jubilation
William cried: "A happy stroke,
One year's compensation!"

Charles, the waiter, dropped the cheese,
Hurt his toe;—retired from waiting.
Six months claim. At Brighton he's
Now recuperating.

Jane, while cooking, trod and slid
On some fat, and fell obliquely;—
Interesting invalid,
Drawing two pounds weekly.

Jack, the hodman, scratched his wrist,
Scratched it with a scaffold splinter;—
On the compensation list;
Resting for the winter.

On a job at Maida Vale,
With his hammer, Green the plumber
Hit the wrong nail (finger nail);
Resting till next summer.

We announce a great reduction in the first cost and renewal cost of Mazda Lamps. Every Electric Light user should include these lamps in his installation. Every user of other methods of lighting should inquire of us how and why the use of Electricity is now less expensive than any other modern methods of illumination.



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 Structural Engineers
 HEED BUILDING : PHILADELPHIA
 Bell Phone, Walnut 3817

Lombard 2266. Established 1858
CUSTOM MADE SCREENS
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MORTGAGES

We can place them for you

L. P. SIMPSON & SON
 707 Walnut Street
 Philadelphia

Bless the goodness and the grace
 And the thoughtful legislation
 That conferred upon our race,
 Workmen's Compensation.

The "Merry Moulder" says: Money talks, but it makes a heap of difference as to whether it says "Good Morning" or "Good Night."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

Reports recently issued from authoritative sources state that there has been a decrease of about \$31,000,000 in the estimated cost of projected buildings in the Borough of Manhattan for the first six months of this year compared with the first six months of 1912. Almost all of this decrease is in business buildings.

Such a condition is not without its benefits, as it will unquestionably lead to a healthier one later on, as it has been previously pointed out that buildings of this class of structures was abnormal in 1912. Some 246 business buildings were projected last year at a total estimated cost of about \$65,000,000. This figure was some \$20,000,000 more than the corresponding figure of the four previous years, which had remained stationary at about \$45,000,000. During the three years previous thereto—that is, during 1905, 1906, 1907, years of exceptional business prosperity—an average of only \$30,000,000 had been spent on business buildings, while in 1904 the total was only \$15,000,000. The corresponding total for the first six months of 1913 was \$16,000,000. It will be seen consequently that if the existing rate of construction is continued throughout the current year, the total amount spent on new business structures will be equal to the figures of 1906 and 1907, and inferior only to the totals of the last five years.

* * *

"How to Build" is a title of a very attractive and interesting booklet recently issued by the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau, 308 South Canal Street, Chicago, which bureau is conducting an advertising publicity campaign in the interest of Arkansas Soft Pine. The booklet is, of course, issued primarily in the interest of Arkansas Soft Pine and brings out forcibly the advantages of that product as a construction material. One of the most attractive features of the booklet is the absence of any extravagant claims in respect to the product which it aims to promote, and yet it very ably gives the builder some excellent advice and pointers as to the proper construction of wooden house frames and at the same time ably points out the chief merits of Arkansas Soft Pine for such construction.

* * *

Chicago is next to New York in magnitude and importance as a business centre, but just how close it is to the great city on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, or rather, how much greater New York is in comparison, may be surmised from the fact that

in the four years ending in 1910 the money expended here on new buildings was more than the assessed value of the entire western city. In these four years more than \$380,000,000 was put into the new construction in Manhattan Borough alone. The assessed value of the Windy City in 1910 was \$344,000,000, or \$40,000,000 less than the cost of a four-years' building campaign in Manhattan. The difference, it was estimated at the time, was equal to the realty value of a town the size of Lawrence, Mass., or Portland, the chief city of Maine. Last year's building operations in Manhattan. The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens totaled more than \$25,000,000.—New York Sun.

* * *

Francis H. Kimball, the New York architect, has been selected to design the building of the Pan-American States Association, to be erected in New York City. Robert Lee Runn, manager of the association, says the structure will be 25 stories high, with a tower that will make it the highest structure in the world.

The building will be designed to assemble consulates-general of all countries in the Western hemisphere. Much of the floor space will be devoted to permanent exhibits.

* * *

The city of Pittsburgh has just enacted into law an ordinance authorizing and regulating the erection of steel frame structures and the use of iron and steel in the construction of buildings. This ordinance was prepared by the Commission for the Revision of Building Laws of the city and of which Edward Stotz, architect, is chairman. A true and correct copy of the ordinance has been issued in pamphlet form by the Commission for the purpose of making architects and engineers acquainted with the provisions thereof. The secretary of the Commission is William S. McDowell, 1402 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh.

* * *

Engineers and contractors from many sections of the country are to gather at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17 and 18, on the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association. Headquarters will be at the Statler Hotel. Officers of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association are: Charles J. Deckman, Cleveland, president; Will P. Blair, Cleveland, secretary; C. C. Barr, Streator, Ill., treasurer.

* * *

One of the oldest industries of the Old World is the quarrying of Carrara marble in

Italy. Contrary to general belief, the Carrara Mountains of Apuan Alps are not composed entirely of marble, although deposits occur throughout the group, which extends nearly parallel with the coast for about 40 miles from Aulla, on the river Magra, to Lucca. Undoubtedly the largest and best deposits are at or near Carrara, where there are four hundred and ninety-five quarries (out of a total of seven hundred and twenty-two in the entire district) in active operation. The product of these Carrara quarries has been known for centuries throughout the civilized world; and although other marble has been sought and many deposits discovered and developed in other countries, no superior or equal of the Carrara product has yet been found. This is shown by the fact that the demand is steadily increasing, despite the advanced cost of production of recent years, which has caused higher prices. In fact, states Consular Agent F. A. Dalmas, Carrara, Italy, the demand for certain quantities of Carrara marble is often greater than the supply.

* * *

Among the great cities of the world there is not one whose growth and development has been more remarkable than Berlin's. And there is no other city, not even St. Petersburg, the development of which has been guided by so much forethought and system. In the early part of the last century Berlin was not among the great cities. In 1820 the city had only 202,000 population. In 1910, including the suburbs in the count, there was a population of 3,400,000. Berlin is typical of the New Germany. It is a city made largely in accord with blue-print plans.

The London World in recent comment upon the quick rise of Berlin to greatness remarks that Berlin dates from Sedan. It is declared that the Modern German capital is the outward expression of a tumult of soul. The aim of those who have made the modern city, the London paper says, was to borrow all that is best from the other cities, in shops and palaces and improve on them and fuse them into something characteristically German. It is claimed that the result is a failure to improve, a failure to fuse and a failure to Germanize. Berlin, says the British critic, conveys the sense of attempted ornamentation by people who do not understand the principles of ornamentation. And then this sour grapes commentator adds "that is why Americans like Berlin."

* * *

Announcement was made recently by the Pierce, Butler Mfg. Co., of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York City, that a five per cent. advance on all radiation became effective on Tuesday, August 26. The cause of this advance is said to be due to increased cost of labor at the mills, as well as to the great increase in the use of radiators during the year. The cost of iron, under the conditions surrounding production and shipment, is also a contributory factor to this advance.

The current list covering all radiation will be operative until further notice which practically means that no curtailment of prices may be expected before the spring of next year. Radiation companies report very good business conditions, although the volume is not quite up to that of the corresponding period of last year.

* * *

The painters and paperhangers who went on strike for higher wages this week in New York are not the members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators or affiliated with the Building Trades Council, nor are they in the employ of any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association. Instead, they belong to the International Union and are principally engaged in alteration and repair work. The prevailing rate of wages for Brotherhood men is \$4 to \$4.50 a day, and the men on strike are demanding only \$20 a week of 44 hours. Their inactivity for a while will not disarrange building affairs very much.

* * *

The production of Portland cement in the United States in 1912 was 82,438,096 barrels. This production was reported from twenty-four States. The first ten, namely, Pennsylvania, Indiana, California, New York, Missouri, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas, given in the order of their importance, reported 69,682,321 barrels, or about 85 per cent. of the total.

These States ranged in production from 26,441,338 barrels in Pennsylvania, to 324,040 barrels in Kansas. The first three reported over one-half of the total production.

* * *

According to reports just issued by the United States Geological Survey covering clay products of the United States for 1912, with corresponding totals for 1911, Ohio is given first rank, Pennsylvania second, New Jersey third, Illinois fourth, New York fifth and Rhode Island and Connecticut twenty-fourth as clay product producing States, taking into consideration all kinds of clay products. New York, however, produced 1,273,641,000 brick, valued at \$7,311,675,000, as against 1,210,499,000, valued at \$6,437,331,000 for Illinois, and 429,309,000, valued at \$2,592,091,000 for New Jersey, while Connecticut and Rhode Island produced only 214,700,000 common brick, valued at \$1,377,456,000. Ohio, whose rank is placed at highest as a clay product State, produced only 395,836,000 common brick, valued at \$2,414,482,000.

The total volume of common brick manufactured in the United States during 1912 was 8,555,238,000, valued at \$51,796,266,000, as against 8,475,277,000, valued at \$49,885,262,000 for 1911, or a gain in per cent. in value of 29.27 for 1912. The average price throughout the United States for common brick in 1912 was \$6.05 as against \$5.09 for 1911. In other words, the Back to Brick propaganda, which Senator John B. Rose, president of the Greater New York Brick Company, originated, was responsible for the production of 99,961,000 more common brick

than had been used in the previous year.

Pennsylvania takes first place as a producer of front brick when compared with either Ohio, New York, Illinois, Connecticut and Rhode Island or New Jersey. In 1912 Pennsylvania produced 217,328,000 front brick valued at \$2,321,479,000, representing an average kiln price of \$10.60, while Ohio manufactured 184,405,000 front brick valued at \$1,836,000,000 for an average kiln price of \$9.96. New Jersey manufactured only 48,825,000 front brick valued at \$558,372,000, representing an average price of \$11.43 per thousand. New York State produced 9,499,000 front brick valued at \$123,378,000, or an average of \$12.99 per thousand. The total quantity of front brick and its value for Connecticut is omitted, although an average price of \$13.25 is quoted. The total value of old brick and tile manufactured in Connecticut during 1912 amounted to \$1,465,000,000.

The comparative output for New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania for clay fireproofing is shown in the statement that the total value of fireproofing manufactured in New Jersey for 1912 reached \$2,031,350,000 against \$1,750,715,000 for Ohio and \$350,219,000 for Pennsylvania.

* * *

New Jersey is second in the country as a producer of architectural terra cotta, according to this report. In 1912 the total value of this material produced in New Jersey was \$2,333,065,000, as against \$1,139,291,000 for New York and \$569,943,000 for Pennsylvania. No total is given for Ohio.

In the fire brick department Pennsylvania leads all States with a total output for 1912 of 335,054,000 valued at \$6,178,870,000, or an average kiln price of \$18.14 a thousand, while Ohio is second with an output of 94,955,000 valued at \$1,629,638,000, or an average price of \$17.16 per thousand. New Jersey ranks third among Eastern States with a total output of 60,784,000 valued at \$1,640,988,000, or an average kiln price of \$24.04 per thousand. New York produced only 8,962,000 fire brick valued at \$328,644,000, or an average of \$36.61 per thousand at kiln during 1912.

Throughout the whole country there was a gain in the value of common brick amounting to 29.97 per cent., of 6.32 in the value of vitrified or paving brick, of 5.47 per cent. in the valuation of front brick, of 72 per cent. in the valuation of fancy or ornamental brick, of 4.64 in the valuation of drain tile, of 7.03 in the value of sewer pipe, of 4.97 in the value of architectural terra cotta, of 4.15 in the value of fireproofing, of 3.36 in the value of tile (not drain), of .30 in the value of stove lining, of 10.35 in the value of fire brick, and 1.60 in the value of miscellaneous clay products. The total gain in percentage of value for brick and tile for the entire country for 1912 over 1911 was 78.88 and for pottery 21.12.

In 1912 the total value of enamel brick manufactured was placed at 1,038,865, which combines the outputs of California, Illinois,

Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

* * *

**The Concrete Steel Company, 32 Broadway, New York City, works, Youngstown, Ohio, makes the following interesting announcement:

"New York, September 4, 1913.

"We beg to advise you that we have opened a district sales office in the Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, to which office inquiries and orders for Havemeyer bars and other products we manufacture may be directed.

"The office will be under the personal direction of **Mr. G. Ernest Dale**, who has had long experience in the sale of reinforcing material.

"With increased manufacturing facilities we are able to offer most excellent service, and trust we may have the pleasure of receiving your inquiries.

"Concrete Steel Company."

Mr. Dale is widely and well known to the trade and has a host of friends who wish him the amplest success in his new responsibilities.

CONFERENCE ON CONCRETE ROADS.

Preliminary announcements have been made of the First National Conference on concrete road building to be held in Chicago, February 12, 13 and 14, 1914. This Conference is to be convened in pursuance of the following resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Cement Products Exhibition Co., held May 13th, authorizing and directing the Executive Committee to call such a Conference:

Whereas, The use of concrete in roads and streets has increased with singular rapidity during the past few years, and

Whereas, There is a diversity of opinion and experience relative to costs, materials and the best methods of construction, and

Whereas, The Cement Products Exhibition Co., is a co-operative educational organization for the development of concrete construction in every legitimate field through the agency of public expositions, meetings and conferences, **Therefore**,

Be it Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to call and convene a National Conference on concrete road building of state highway commissioners, state engineers, county and township road officials, city engineers, park boards, officers and road committees of automobile clubs and associations, good roads organizations, agricultural societies and others connected with or interested in the permanent improvement of public highways; said Conference to be held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, February 12, 13 and 14, 1914.

In accordance with the resolution the preliminary organization of the Conference has been made.

Dr. William Freeman Myrick Goss will be

temporary Chairman. Dr. Goss is Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, and Director of the United States Experiment Station at Champaign, Illinois, and is President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. An Advisory Board has been named consisting of representatives of various interests largely concerned with the improvement of public highways. The following is a partial list of the members of the Advisory Committee:

Edward N. Hines, Chairman, Board of County Road Commissioners, Detroit, Michigan; J. S. McCullough, City Engineer, Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin; George W. Cooley, Engineer, State Highway Commission, St. Paul, Minnesota; H. N. Baumberger, City Engineer, Greenville, Illinois; J. W. Parmley, President, South Dakota Good Roads Association, Ipswich, South Dakota; F. W. Renwick, president, National Association of Sand & Gravel Producers, 343 South Dearborn St., Chicago; J. H. Mullen, Secretary, Minnesota Roadmakers' Association, St. Paul, Minnesota; F. P. Wilson, City Engineer, Mason City, Iowa; Edmund J. James, Chairman, Illinois State Highway Commission, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; F. W. DeWolf, Director, Geological Survey, Urbana, Illinois; A. P. Grout, President, Illinois Alfalfa Growers' Association, Winchester, Illinois; A. R. Hirst, State Highway Engineer, Madison, Wisconsin; Philip T. Colgrove, President, Michigan Good Roads Association, Hastings, Michigan; Charles Piez, President, Chicago Automobile Association, care Link Belt Co., Chicago; Allen S. Ray, President, Chicago Automobile Club, 317 Plymouth Court, Chicago; James O. Heyworth, Harvester Building, Chicago, and others.

STUCCO FOR EXTERIOR.

The most durable stucco is obtained when cement is employed, but the trouble lies in the fact that cement sets quickly, much more quickly than lime, and cracks are liable to appear, says "The Builder." If, however, just—with the accent on the word "just"—sufficient of each ingredient is used, and neither too little nor yet too much water is added, a stucco can be produced that is far superior to any other in weathering powers. If an excess of water is employed, the plaster will not cling properly to the wall; yet, on the other hand, if too little be used, the cement plaster will dry so quickly that cracks are certain to result. Again, if too much cement is used cracks are liable to appear. Dryness in any form results in cracks, which in some cases are so fine as not to be discernible except by close inspection. These cracks will in time admit moisture, rain bearing sulphur and ammonia, which will in time break down the protective covering, and the stucco will fall away, either by disintegration or peeling.

One essential, therefore, to good work is that the plaster must not lose its dampness too rapidly, and this can be done by keeping the surface wetted or by way of damp cloths hung in front of the wall. It is also necessary

to prevent the water in the cement being absorbed by the brickwork on which it rests, and this can be done by previously well wetting the brickwork.

To make a good weather resistant, the stucco must be dense. This can be obtained by mixing the concrete stiff, and yet contain the necessary water to prevent rapid drying, which will allow the plaster to work rapidly. A very thorough mixing will accomplish this. Troweling the surface should not be done too much, for although by this means density is accomplished, the result will only be the trouble of cracks when dry, which is to be avoided. Troweling brings the water to the surface, and the work is liable to dry too rapidly.

Where furring strips are used for the purpose of affixing metal mesh, precautions must be taken to prevent danger from them. This arises from the fact that they are liable to warp under the influence of wetting and drying at those places where staples have been driven in to fix the metal mesh, and, the mesh becoming loose, the stucco and mesh fall down. By attaching the mesh to the wood strips by galvanized iron wire tied around both, this danger is avoided.

A good lap should be given to the mesh joints, or at these places cracks in the stucco will appear. There is a danger in using metal lath where some patent plasters are used, as some of them contain acid, which attacks the metal. It is desirable, therefore, where such are used, to give the mesh a coat of limewash or some similar protective coating.

Where lime is used with cement the limit should be 10 pounds of hydrated lime to one bag of cement, and this should only be used for the second coat. The first and last coats should not contain more than five pounds per bag of cement; in fact, it were better to use none at all in the finishing coat. Only hydrated lime should be used, and no plasterer's putty. Hydrated lime is lime scientifically prepared, being properly cleansed and screened, and is free from all impurities. A good substitute for sand is asbestos rock and fiber. The fiber performs the binding function of ox-hair in plastering, the stucco being less liable to crack. The use of asbestos fiber along with cement and sand can be recommended. Other aggregates, such as crushed marble, finely granite, and similar rocks are used where some special finish is desired.

To obtain a rough-cast finish, mix one part hydrated lime with two of Portland cement, mixed dry, and add water until a thick paste is obtained. Put this into a pail, and, keeping it well mixed, take out by means of a paddle or trowel, which, dashed against a stick held in the other hand, splashes the mixture on to the wall giving the rough-cast finish.

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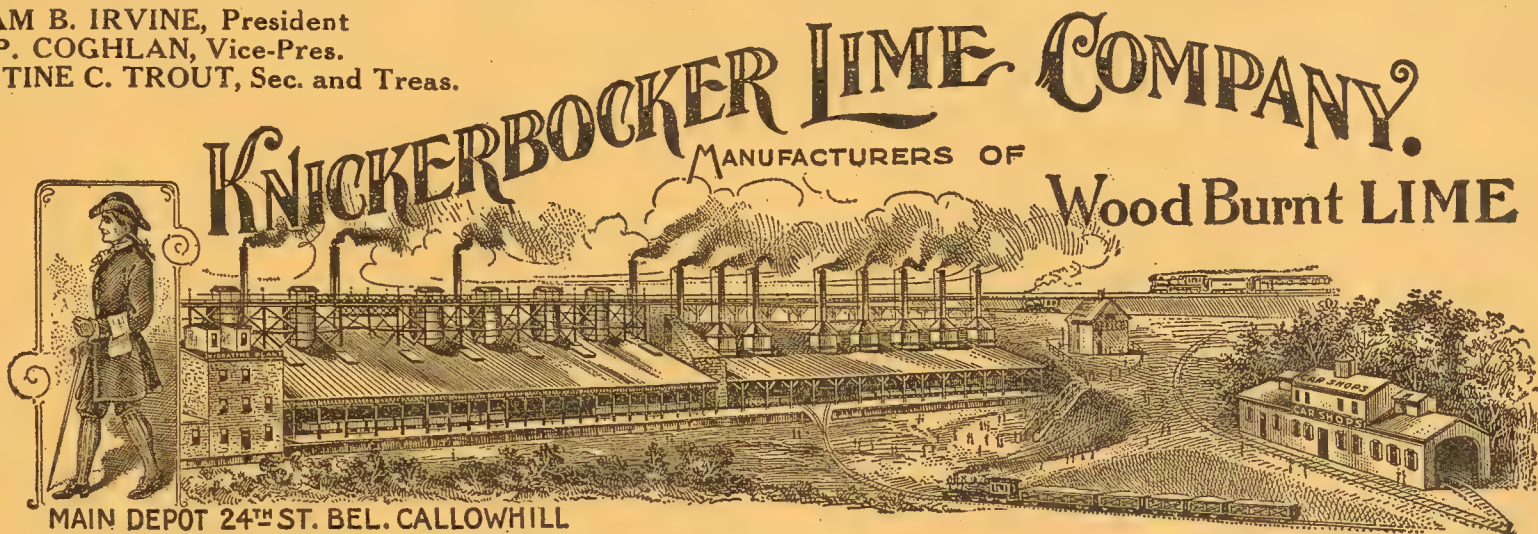
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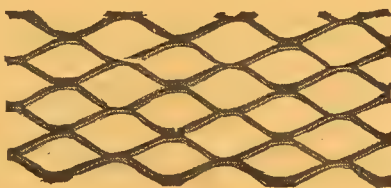
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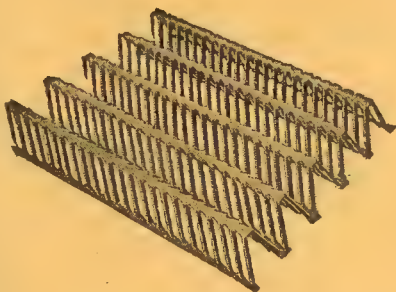
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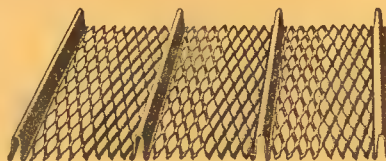


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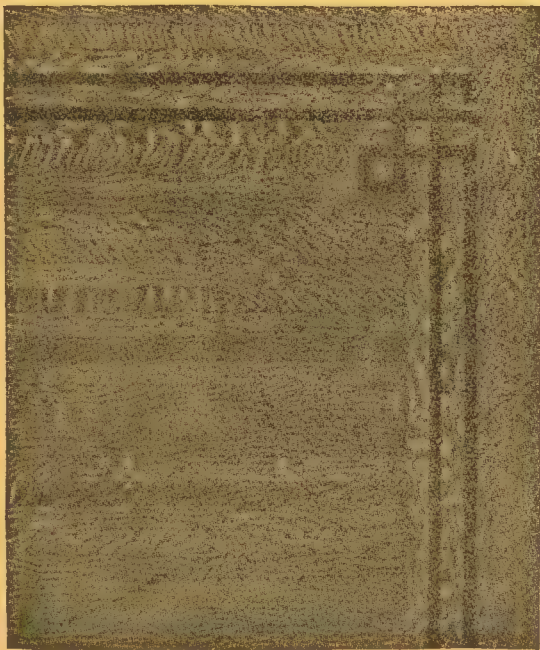
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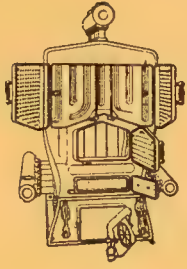
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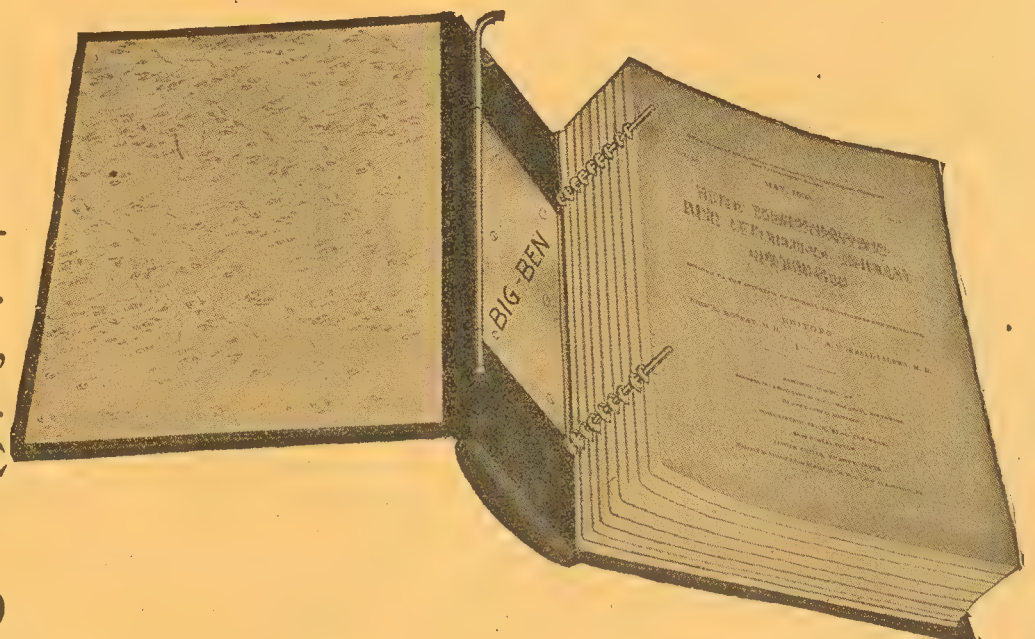
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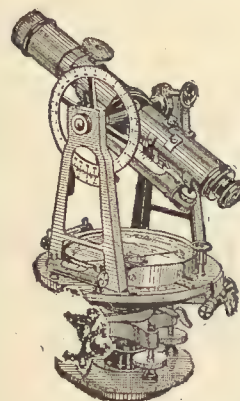
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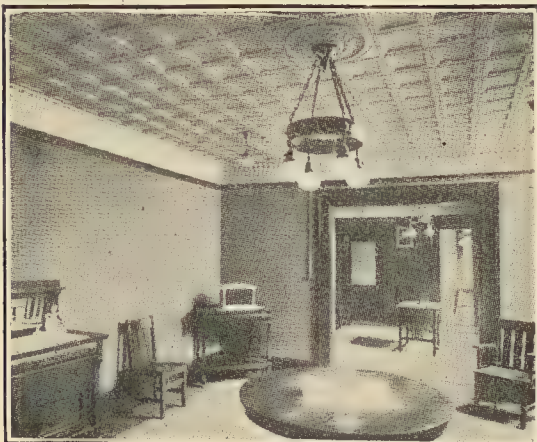
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Garage, Glenolden, Pa. Architect, R. C. Loos, 1017 Chestnut street. Owner, Louis Dalmas, Glenolden, Pa. Brick, two stories, 25x35 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Church and Sunday School, Tamaqua, Pa. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, St. Jerome's R. C. Church, Tamaqua, Pa. Brick, two stories, 60x144 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due September 22d. The following are figuring: John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; M. L. Conneon, 315 South Twentieth street; Herman Rube Company, Lansford, Pa.; A. Breslin, Summit Hill, Pa.; G. Nagle, Pottsville, Pa.

Garage, Twelfth and Norris streets. Architect's private plans. Owners, I. A. Dionne, 2241 North Broad street. Brick, one story, 50x105 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids. Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building is figuring.

School, Moorestown, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick and stone, three stories, 120x183 feet, concrete and hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, electric light, steam heat, slag and slate roof, waterproofing. Owners taking bids due September 30th. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Turner & Stewart, Camden, N. J.; Mockett Construction Company, Camden, N. J.; W. A. Richman, Moorestown, N. J.; J. S. Rogers & Co., Moorestown, N. J.; S. L. Maines, Moorestown, N. J.

Hospital Building, Scotch Plains, N. J. Architects, Oakley & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Owner, Union County Tuberculosis Hospital. Brick, two stories, 72x155 feet, tile roof (heat reserved), electric light, pipe railings, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile, fireproofing. Architects taking bids due September 22. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, and Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Foundry Building, Folsom, Pa. Architect,

H. W. Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, William Sellers & Co., Sixteenth and Hamilton streets. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

High School, Woodbine, N. J. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Board of Education, Woodbine, N. J. Brick, stone, three stories. Revised plans in progress.

Factory (add.), 420 Fairmount avenue. Architects, Stewart Bros., 2526 North Orkney street. Owner, H. K. Wampole & Co., on premises. Brick, six stories, 52x90 feet, slag roof, electric light (heat, reserved), waterproofing, metal sash. Stewart Bros. are taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residences (2), Marple Heights, Pa. \$8,000. Architects, A. B. Gill, 1655 North Fifty-sixth street. Owner, C. W. Russell, Real Estate Trust Building. Frame, two and one-half stories, 20x36 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Residence (3), Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Charles Sims, Rosemont, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 45x55 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Repair Shop, Eleventh and Reed streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Department of Public Safety, care G. D. Porter, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, four stories, 84x207 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved), concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September 22d. The following are figuring: E. H. Sturts, 261. Ridge avenue; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; E. F. Fonder, Land Title Building; P. Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry streets; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Barclay White & Co., Perry Building; Metzger and Wells, Heed Building; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and

Sansom streets; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; David Peoples, Fidelity Building.

School and Club House, Sixty-fifth and Cal-lowhill streets. Architects, McGlinn & McGinty, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, St. Donato's R. C. Church, on premises. Stone and brick, limestone trimmings, two stories, 60x127 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

School, Media, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone, three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved), concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Plans completed. Owners ready for revised bids due September 23d.

Factory (add.), 139 Race street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, S. S. Redifer & Sons, on premises. Brick, two stories, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due September 15. The following are figuring: E. F. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Smith, Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Garage, St. Martins, Pa. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 608 Chestnut st. Owners, Charles S. Bromley, on premises. Plaster, one story, 15x20 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Architects taking bids due September 15th. The following are figuring: Specht & Sperry, Willow Grove, Pa.; William F. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom st.; J. D. Jenkins, 4543 Greene street.

School (alt. and add.), Ashland, N. J. Architects, Borner & Wood, 721 Walnut street. Owner, Board of Education, Ashland, N. J. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric light. Owners taking revised bids due September 17. The following are figuring: N. Todd, Ashland, N. J.; H. Galherber, Lindenwold, N. J.

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School, Media, Pa. \$50,000. Architect,
Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building.
Owner, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone,
three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof (heat
and light, reserved), concrete and hollow tile
fireproofing. Owners taking revised bids due
September 23d. The following are figuring:
J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. M. Em-
ery, 1524 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pen-
nock, Land Title Building; Charles McCaul
Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; Wells
Construction Company, Witherspoon Building;
Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Mitchell
Bros., 2125 Race street; William R. Dougher-
ty, 1608 Sansom street; Pomeroy Construction
Company, 1609 Ranstead street; H. H. Weh-
meyer, 1004 Lehigh avenue; Alex. Chambley,
243 South Tenth street.

Apartment House and 3 Stores, Park and
Columbia avenues. Architect's private plans.
Owner, G. E. McLaughlin, Park and Colum-
bia avenues. Brick, three stories, 16x50 feet,
slag roof (electric light and heat, reserved).
Owner has received bids.

Church (alt. and add.), Parksley, Va. Ar-
chitects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon
Building. Owner, Parksley Baptist Church.
Frame, one story, steam heat, electric light,
slate roof. Plans in progress.

Church, Parksley, Va. Architects, Charles
W. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building.
Owner, Zion Baptist Church. Stone, one
story, 60x80 feet, slate roof, electric light,
steam heat. Plans in progress.

Church, Ninth and Luzerne streets. \$40,000.
Architect, C. F. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut
street. Owner, first German Baptist Church,
care of Rev. Herman Kaaz, 533 West Mont-
gomery avenue. Stone, one and two stories,
100x94 feet, slate roof, steam heating, elec-
tric light. Architects taking bids: F. L.
Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Joseph
Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street;
Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa., are figuring,
in addition to those previously reported. Bids
due September 10. Note change.

Armory (Add.), Bridgeton, N. J. Architect,
George S. Drew, State House, Trenton, N. J.
Owners, Department of Correction and Char-
ities, Trenton, N. J. Brick, two stories, 64x129
feet, slate roof, fireproof (electric light and
heat reserved). Owners have received bids.

Factory (add.), Frankford, Pa. Archi-
tects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon
Building. Owners, George Oldham & Sons
Company, 1828 John street. Brick, three
stories, slag roof, electric light. Owners tak-
ing bids. George Gray, Frankford, Pa., and
Barclay White Company, Perry Building, are
figuring.

Store, Bridgeton, N. J. Architect, LeRoy
B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, A.
S. Lavin, Bridgeton, N. J. Brick, two stories,

30x75 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Plans in progress.

Store and Garage (alt. and add.), 822-24
North Broad street. Architects, Anderson &
Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. R.
Isaacs, 2314 Wood street. Brick, one and
three stories, 40x160 feet, slag roof, electric
light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owner
ready for bids.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa., \$50,000. Archi-
tects (associated), F. Hopkinson Evans, 1315
Walnut street, and F. C. Caldwell, Stephen
Girard Building. Owner, L. F. Sims, Arcade
Building. Hollow tile, timber and plaster,
two and one-half stories, 116x46 feet, tile
roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hard-
wood floors. Architects taking bids, due
September 16th. R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218
North Thirteenth street, are figuring, in addi-
tion to those reported.

Factory (add.), Seventeenth and Cambria
streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen
Girard Building. Owners, Electric Service
Supply Company, on premises. Brick and con-
crete, six stories. Plans in progress.

Office and Store Building, Charleston, W.
Va. Architects, Weber, Werner & Adkins,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Owners, Frankenberg &
Co. and First National Bank, Charleston, W.
Va. Brick, granite and terra cotta, twelve
stories, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile
and expanded metal fireproofing, marble in-
terior. Architects taking bids, due Septem-
ber 30th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title
Building, are figuring.

Apartment House (alt.), Park and Mont-
gomery avenues. Architect, M. H. Dickin-
son, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, T. W.
Rogers, care of architect. Brick and stone,
four stories, slate and slag roof, electric light-
ing, steam heating, hardwood floors. Archi-
tect taking sub-bids on all lines.

Hospital, Eighteenth and Fitzwater streets,
\$300,000. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320
Walnut street. Owners, Children's Hospital
of Philadelphia, 207 South Twenty-second
street. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproof,
four stories. Plans about completed. Archi-
tects will take bids in a few days.

Dormitory Building, Oakbourne, Pa. Archi-
tects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building.

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Owners, Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakbourne, Pa. Stone and terra cotta, two stories. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Thomas J. Hare, Merion, Pa. Stone, two and three stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due September 20th. The following are figuring: John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.; Charles C. Pace, Merion, Pa.

Hall (alt.), 501 to 507 Reed street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Labor Circle, on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x64 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Cottage (alt. and add.), Cape May, N. J. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Frame, two stories, shingle roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residences (2), Germantown, Pa. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Elliston T. Morris, 119 South Fourth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 23x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids, due September 23rd. The following are figuring: E. J. Hedden, Penn Square Building; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Pier (alts.), Girard Point, Philadelphia. Engineer, A. C. Shand, Broad Street Station. Steel, concrete and frame, 200 feet long. Owners taking bids, due September 26th. The following are figuring: Pennsylvania Construction Company, Presser Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1125 Brown street; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, Brann & Stuart, Arcade Building; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; J. S. Rogers, Moorestown, N. J.; J. P. Eyre, Mifflin street wharf; James McGraw Company, Arcade Building.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1225 Race street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Clarence L. Marks, 6801 North Twelfth street. Brick, three stories, 25x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to H. Russwick, 137 North Tenth street.

Factory (alt. and add.), 2407 Sedgley avenue. \$8,000. Architect, Henry B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Estate of Henry Ruhland. Brick, 26x26 feet, slag roof, two stories (heating and lighting, reserved). Contract awarded to Joseph F. Myers & Co., 1237 Ridge avenue.

Office and Warehouse, Twelfth and Sedgley avenue. \$40,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, P. Elmer Weitzel, Twelfth and Sedgley avenue. Brick, 70x125 feet, two stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal sash. Contract awarded to H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue.

Residence and Store (alt. and add.), Kensington avenue and Oakdale avenue. Architects, Furness & Evans, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Owner, E. M. Waller, 2649 Kensington avenue. Brick, one story, 18x30 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to A. Brown, 5013 North Twelfth street.

Stable and Office, Fiftieth and Warrington avenue. \$12,000. Architect's private plans. Owner, Crean Bros., Eighteenth and Porter streets. Brick, two stories, 30x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Factory Building, American and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Dungan, Hood &

Co., 2100 North American street. Brick and concrete, five stories, 110x200 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to P. Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence, Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$10,000. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, H. M. Ramsey, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 35x60 feet, slate roof, electric light, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Philip Davis, Bryn Mawr Pa.

Tank Tower, Rector street, Manayunk, Pa. Architect and engineer, Amos Barnes, 130 S. Fifteenth street. Owner, S. B. & H. W. Fleisher, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete. Contract awarded to F. C. English, 1610 North Carlisle street.

Gates and Lodge, Broad and Wolf, streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, M. E. Hospital, on premises. Brick, limestone trimmings, one story, new iron gates, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Eighth and Vine streets. \$4,000. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. G. Jermon, on premises. Brick, three stories, consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, steam heat, fireproofing. Contract awarded to F. G. Myhlertz, 1723 Filbert street.

Home Building, Johnson & Jefferson streets. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Presser Home for Retired Musicians, Theodore Presser, 1712 Chestnut street. Brick, stone and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 130x128 feet, concrete fireproofing, slate roof,

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steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence, Elkins Park, Pa. Pa. Architect, L. V. Body, Harrison Building. Owner, Chas. A. Beach, Melrose, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 46x50 feet, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

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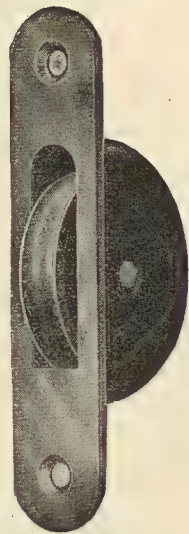
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Church and Parish House, Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, care of J. T. Krohmalney, 512 North Fifth street. Brick and stone, one and two stories, 55x100 feet and 20x48 feet, electric light, vapor vacuum heat, slate roof. Contract awarded to F. T. Mercer Company, 1710 Delancey street.

Asylum (add.), Northfield, N. J. \$49,360. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Board of Freeholders of Atlantic City, N. J. Consists of two three-story wings, boiler house, administration building, dining hall, slate and slag roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to J. M. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Garage and Service Building, Broad and Lehigh avenue. Architect, Albert Kahn, Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich. Owner, Ford Motor Company, care of Mr. Block, Sixteenth and Washington avenue. Brick, steel and concrete, nine stories, 232x320 feet, limestone and terra cotta trimmings, slag roof, steam heat, electric light, metal sash, hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Garage, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Druckemiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone and frame, one and one-half stories, 20x23 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to J. E. McKearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Stores and Flats (Alt. and add.), 833 North Broad street, \$12,000. Architect, H. B. Ward, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Standard Rubber Tire Company, 830 North Broad street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Haibach

Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), Wyncote, Pa., \$6,000. Architects, Zantzing, Borie & Medary, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, George H. Lorimer, Wyncote, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors and general interior alterations. Contract awarded to W. H. Eddleman & Son, 453 Green lane.

Warehouse, Scheel and Cherry streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Max M. Sladkin, 827 Arch street. Concrete, brick and terra cotta, four stories, 30x120 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting, waterproofing, metal windows. Contract awarded to Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Stable, Merchantville, N. J., \$10,000. Architect, J. C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. W. Atkinson, Merchantville, N. J. Brick and plaster, one and one-half stories, 70x40 feet, slate roof. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Farm Buildings and Dairy, Newtown Square, Pa., \$100,000. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, frame and plaster, one and two stories, 50x150 feet and 50x100 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Villanova, Pa. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, George C. Thayer, Villanova, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, electric light, steam heat, slate roof and other interior alterations and additions. Contract awarded to J. F. Davies, 1208 Chestnut street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

M. Althus (O), 5914 North Mervine street. Cost, \$7,050. Three dwellings, stone, two stories, 16x46 feet, Thirteenth and Champlott streets.

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$10,500. One stone dwelling, three stories, 40x27 feet, Overbrook, Pa.

Delta Upsilon (O), Philadelphia. A. Whitehead (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, \$16,500. Club House, stone, five stories, 20x68 feet, 3014 Locust street.

Frank Baffo (O), 3131 Tilton street. Cost, \$42,000. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 14x45 feet, Almond and Westmoreland streets. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling.

Ternan & White (O), 2728 North Broad street. J. W. Orr (C), Bustleton, Pa. Cost, \$2,000. Stable, brick, two stories, 29x42 feet, Twentieth and Erie avenue. Cost, \$12,500. Warehouse, 2728 North Broad street.

Levick & Waldow (O), 1829 South Seventh street. P. Savor (C), 718 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 59x151 feet. Cost, \$5,000. Garage, 2219 North Twenty-ninth street.

George Edel (O), Ambler, Pa. Cost, \$2,100. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x42 feet, Jas-

per and Ontario streets. Cost, \$2,400. Twelve dwellings. Cost, \$2,100. One dwelling. Cost, \$15,300. Nine dwellings.

Schrieber & Steinhauser (O), 502 Tabor road. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x47 feet, 5506 North Fifth street.

R. M. McAllister (O), 6813 Greenway avenue. C. Lofland (C), Water and Race streets. Cost, \$4,500. Three dwellings, stone, two stories, 14x40 feet, Sixty-eighth and Upland streets.

Lorenzon Bros. (O), 206 Bennet street. A. Lorenzon (C), 206 Bennet street. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, stone, three stories, 16x38 feet, Devon and Abington avenue.

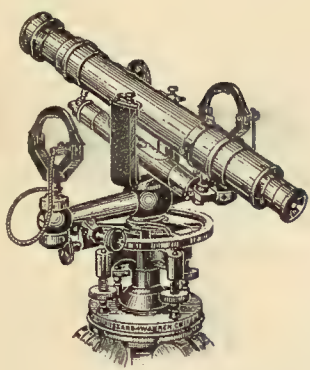
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PHILADELPHIA

ter avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Brewster and Bartram avenues.

Jewish Maternity Hospital (O), 532 Spruce street. Thomas Little & Sons (C), 1713 Moravian street. Cost, \$60,000. Hospital, brick, four stories, 44x93 feet, 532 Spruce street.

C. W. Rogers Company (O), 237 South Forty-ninth street. Cost, \$16,000. Apartment House, three stories, 13xb6 feet, Forty-ninth and Walnut streets. Cost, \$9,000. Apartment house, 237 South Forty-ninth street.

J. H. Parker (O), 1434 Jerome street. Cost, \$31,500. Nine dwellings, stone, two stories, 15x52 feet, Sixth and Olney avenue.

Phi Gamma Delta (O), Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, \$30,000. Club house, stone, three stories, 26x27 feet, 3619 Locust street.

J. Y. T. Adaire (O), 6900 Second Street Pike. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, J and Gilham streets.

E. G. Reyenthaler (O), Cynwyd, Pa. Canan & Jagers (C), 1453 North Robinson street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 328 North Eighth street.

Standard Rubber Tire Company (O), 830 North Broad street. P. Haibach Construction Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$9,000. Store and apartments, brick, four stories, 15x78 feet, 823 North

Broad street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and apartments.

Dungan Hood Company (O), 2100 North American street. P. Haibach Construction Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$20,000. Manufacturing building, brick, two stories, 51x146 feet, 2100 North American street.

Ford Motor Company (O), Detroit, Mich. Irwin & Leighton (C), 126 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$75,000. Service building and garage, concrete, ten stories, 312x231 feet, Broad and Lehigh avenue.

S. C. Blair (O), 736 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$10,800. Six dwellings, stone, two stories, 14x26 feet, Markle and Peekier streets.

H. Dolfinger (O), Sixteenth and Tasker streets. William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,500. Shed, Sixteenth and Tasker streets.

T. A. Acuff (O), Tenth and Erie avenue. B. F. Erwin & Sons (C), 3324 Uber street. Cost, \$1,050. Shop, 3548 North Sixteenth street.

E. M. Waller (O), 6312 North Park avenue. A. S. Brown (C), 1901 Clearfield street. Cost, \$2,900. Office and residence, Kensington avenue and Oakdale street.

Ed. Coner (O), 1078 Beach street. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$4,500. Warehouse, 1078 Beach street.

Alterations and Additions

L. A. Belmont (O), 1427 Vine street. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, 1,500. Laundry, 1427 Vine street.

Trinity Church (O), 2216 Spruce street. Makin Heating Company (C), 6 North Eighth street. Cost, \$1,000. Guild house, 2216 Spruce street.

Joseph Coffee (O), 325 North Sixtieth st. S. Mitchell (C), 37 North Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 1242 North Fifty-second street.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. Cost, \$2,000. Generator House, Schuylkill and Passayunk avenue.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company (O), Twelfth and Market streets. A. A. Ardis (C), 219 South Fifth street. Cost, \$1,100. Office building, Fifteenth and Callowhill streets.

Philadelphia Brewing Company (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. Cost, \$500. Saloon, 4239 Lancaster avenue.

Best Kid Company (O), Leopard and Wiley streets. G. H. Geshwind (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$525. Factory, Leopard and Wiley streets.

Bergner & Engel Company (O), Thirty-second and Thompson streets. H. W. Geshwind (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$1,200. Brewing, Thirty-second and Thompson streets.

E. P. Barnard (O), 119 South Nineteenth street. H. E. Grau Company (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,500. Residence, 119 South Nineteenth street.

J. H. Powell (O), 1811 Columbia avenue.

Diamond Building Company (C), 1811 Columbia avenue. Cost, \$800. Store and dwelling, 4426 Frankford avenue.

Collins & Atkins (O), 4675 Nixon street. E. L. Cuthbertson (C), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Manufacturing building, 4675 Nixon street.

H. Ruhland Estate (O), Land Title Building. J. F. Myers & Co. (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Factory, 2407 Sedgley avenue.

Isadore (O), 428 Tasker street. G. Chafkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, 431 Tasker street.

M. S. Dudley (O), 3310 North Seventeenth street. W. D. Bubeek (C), Somerton, Pa. Cost, \$2,800. Barn, Grant avenue and Ashton road.

T. Potter & Sons (O), Second and Erie avenue. H. Brocklehurst (C), 512 West Norris street. Cost, \$1,100. Factory, Second and Erie avenue.

George Miller (O), 3924 Walnut street. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$2,000. Residence, 3924 Walnut street.

G. Brann (O), 4036 Lancaster avenue. W. Biscoe (C), 3954 Ludlow street. Cost, \$850. Store and dwelling, 4036 Lancaster avenue.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$5,000. Freight shed, Front and Water streets.

W. W. Fidler (O), Sixteenth and Walnut streets. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$1,500. Stable and garage, Sixteenth and Walnut streets.

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avenue and Catharine street. J. H. Jordan (C), Thirty-first and Oxford streets. Cost, \$600. Office, Delaware avenue and Catharine street.

James Gossner (O), 8911 Frankford avenue. A. W. J. Williams (C), 9335 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$1,700. Dwelling, Linden avenue and Tulip street.

Dr. D. J. Gibbons (O), 1331 Jefferson street. E. R. Sabin & Co. (C), 5308 Market street.

Cost, \$500. Dwelling, 1331 Jefferson street.

C. L. Mark (O), 136 North Thirteenth st. H. Russwick (C), 137 North Tenth street.

Cost, \$5,000. Manufacturing, 1225 Race st.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania (O), Juniper and Market streets. J. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$100,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 55x149 feet, Juniper and Market streets.

Gayety Theatre (O), Eighth and Vine sts. F. G. Myhlertz (C), 1737 Filbert street. Cost, \$3,500. Theatre, Eighth and Vine streets.

I. Valentine (O), 251 South Tenth street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, 253 South Tenth street.

Mrs. B. Ford (O), 25 East Summit street. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, 25 E. Summit street.

R. Cleeland & Sons (O), 1121 Waverley street. J. Borden & Brfos. (C), 637 North Nneiteenth street. Cost, \$800. Factory, 1121 Waverley street.

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REPRESENTING

Black & Boyd Mfg. Co. of N. Y.

Cleveland, Ohio, have an unbroken history dating from 1819 and are well known as manufacturers of mechanics' hand-tools as well as the largest and oldest makers of tinner's and sheet workers' machines.

Mr. Jacobi will make his headquarters at Southington, where the Eastern factory of the company is situated. C. Edward Wood succeeds Mr. Jacobi, as general sales manager. Mr. Wood brings to his new duties an unusual knowledge of the lines which his company manufacturers as well as of the general hardware business, through which the products of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company are, in the main, distributed.

**The Charles E. Hopkin Company, Philadelphia, Pa., was recently incorporated with a capital of \$30,000, to manufacture and install heating appliances and ranges. Incorporators: William E. Hopkin, George E. Sauerwein and James M. Henderson.

**Pressed Metal Radiator Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has filed a notice at Harrisburg of an increase in its indebtedness of \$150,000.

**Ruud Mfg. Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturers of water heaters, has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$1,500,000, with incorporation under New Jersey laws, and has expanded its operations to an international scope. The company has just completed plans for adding to its local facilities to the extent of 50 per cent. and has established a manufacturing plant in Canada designed to supply the Canadian trade for Ruud products. The company also has a plant in operation in Hamburg, Germany. Edwin Ruud is president of the company and A. P. Brill, secretary and general manager.

**Scientific Heater Company, Cleveland, O., has appointed Merrill A. Wood secretary and general manager of sales.

**A. J. Vollrath, president of the Porcelain Enameling Association of America, Sheboygan, Wis., and formerly one of the directors of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Company, of Pittsburgh, died July 13, at his home in Sheboygan. He was sixty-two years old.

**American Institute of Metals will hold its annual convention at Chicago, October 13-17. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle. Papers will be presented on advances in materials and products, electro plating, brass founding and metallurgical chemistry.

**The membership of the Builders and

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Engineers and contractors from many sections of the country are to gather at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17 and 18, on the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association. Headquarters will be at the Statler Hotel. Officers of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association are: Charles J. Deckman, Cleveland, president; Will P. Blair, Cleveland, secretary; C. C. Barr, Streator, Ill., treasurer.

**The American Society of Municipal Improvements will hold its annual convention at Wilmington, Del., October 7-10. Secretary, George H. McGovern, Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington, Del.

**L. W. Barnette, formerly secretary and sales manager of the Franklin Steel Company, of Franklin, Pa., is now connected with the Blaw Steel Construction Company, of Pittsburgh. He will handle the sales in the Eastern markets, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City.

**Clark, MacMullen & Riley, 101 Park avenue, Manhattan, have been selected as consulting engineers for the paint factory to be erected in Huntington street, Brooklyn, for F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company, 565 Smith street, owners. Ernest Greene, 5 Beekman street, is architect.

**Frederick Rall, manufacturers' agent, 19 Park place, announces that he has closed arrangements with the Trumbull Vanderpoll Electric Manufacturing Company, Bantam, Conn., to handle its line of knife switches, panel boards, switchboards, and electrical specialties in Greater New York and territory.

**The Thompson-Starrett Company, 49 Wall street, is figuring the general contract for the

theatre to be erected at 250-266 West Ninety-fifth street, New York City, by Vincent Astor.

**The National Association of Building Owners and Managers, headed by former President Charles E. Horton, is arranging for the preparation of a national building code.

**J. R. McKee, a vice-president of the General Electric Company, and one of the pioneers in the electrical industry, has tendered his resignation and will retire from the company.

**The first mortgage bondholders' committee of the Northampton Portland Cement Company at Stockertown, Pa., bought in the plant for \$200,000 from the Equitable Trust Company of this city, trustee for the bondholders, this week. It is planned to operate the plant some time after the first of the year. Contracts for Portland cement deliveries held by this company here will be taken care of. The new holders of the property will continue shipments from stock in hand until the stock warrants resumption of operations.

**A Committee of the City Council of Chicago has prepared a bid amending the general municipal act so as to enable the municipalities of the State of Illinois to establish within their borders exclusive residential and industrial districts.

**At the last annual meeting of the directors of the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, Mr. G. N. Jacobi was appointed assistant treasurer. He has been for many years associated with this old-established concern, and through his former capacity as general sales manager enjoys a wide personal acquaintance among the company's customers, and the hardware trade in general.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, located at Southington, Conn.; New York, N. Y., and

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is Seamless, Fireproof, Durable, Elastic, Sanitary, Easy to the Foot, Inexpensive, Quickly Installed. Can be used over old or new floors and stairs, wood, concrete or any good foundation.

Traders Exchange, Detroit, Mich., is assuming such proportions and covers such a wide territory that the Board of Directors recently voted to give Secretary Charles A. Bowen an automobile to use in connection with the work of the exchange. He accordingly purchased a roadster at once and is now able to call on those members who do not find time to visit the headquarters of the Exchange as much as they would like. Under the new arrangement Secretary Bowen can confer with these members at their places of business and talk over matters in the same way that he would if they were able to attend regularly the daily conferences at headquarters.

**At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Builders' Exchange of Baltimore, Md., the secretary was instructed to prepare each month a letter dealing with the activities of the organization. These letters will have for their purpose the development of greater interest among the members, and Secretary I. H. Scates will be glad at all times to receive suggestions or criticisms that will aid him materially in his efforts to keep the members in touch with just what is being done.

The first monthly letter was published on the second of August, and others will follow at regular intervals.

**The United States Steel Corporation, which is the largest owner of iron mines in the United States and is one of the largest manufacturers of the metal in the world and is now working up 30,000,000 tons annually, is supposed to have in the lake districts 900,000,000 tons of ore, and in Alabama and Tennessee 600,000,000 tons. It has been figured that at the present rate of consumption this great corporation has iron ore to last thirty-five years.

Of course, there is other iron ore in the United States than that owned by the great corporation mentioned, but as the mines are worked out iron goes up in price, and it is an article as necessary as food. The civilized world cannot do without it. It is actually a question if we have iron enough to last fifty years, while the European supply is very limited.

ARCHITECTS MAKE MERRY AT ENGLEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

Philadelphians Take Prominent Part in Meet—Many Artists' Models.

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 9.—The annual autumn festival of the Architectural League of New York, assisted by the chapters of the Institute of American Architects of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, was held at the Englewood Country Club, where fully 125 of the country's best known architects made merry on the picturesque golf links, on the tennis courts and a burlesque baseball game.

Then came a sumptuous repast followed by the Louisianian Mysteries as presented in the little Greek theatre built in the Palisades Woods, in which play some of the well-known women, models of the art workers' club for

women, participated. In the handicap golf contest eighteen members took part, the winners being Helme, 92-20-72; Phillips, 96-20-76; Ingham, 91-15-76; Moore, 85-7-78.

There was no burlesque about the tennis and the gallery was well entertained. Only doubles were played and Chappell and McMenamin finally won against Smith and Worth, 7-5, 6-3. Eight teams participated.

The Institute team captained by D. K. Boyd, of Philadelphia, won the baseball game from the league nine, captained by Evarts Tracey, though both sides claimed fifteen runs. E. A. Crane, the city architect of Philadelphia, was the umpire and when he was mobbed the contest ended.

It was pretty cold for models in scant costumes to be in the Palisades Woods even to assist in a Greek pageantry, but the architects had to have color and the players in their Grecian attire made quite a hit.

The models who participated were: Miss Hilda Beyer, Miss Audrey Munson, Miss Mildred Turner, Miss Thyra Vonulm, Miss Regina Cipriano, Miss Florence Beyer, Miss Elizabeth Stadelman, Miss Grace Hudson, Miss Anite Storman.

INCENDIARISM IN NEW YORK.

New York Fire Chiefs Speak at Firemen's Convention.

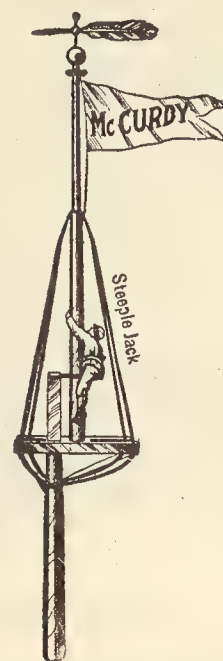
Chief William Guerin, of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, told the fireman's convention at grand Central Palace that fire prevention all over the world had received its impetus not from the builders, architects or engineers, but from "the men who had to take their battalions into danger whenever there was a fire." He said that it was the fire fighters who had forced fire prevention on the world.

"It is my sober judgment that in the city of New York at least 25 per cent. of the fires are of incendiary origin," said Chief Kenlon. When it is said that out of 14,571 fires in Greater New York in a single year, 3,643 of them were probably deliberately started and planned, a full realization of the prevalence of this crime may be arrived at.

The principal cause for incendiarism in New York City, according to Commissioner Johnson, was the liberal issue by insurance companies of policies to both individuals and business firms, with out any previous inquiry as to their character or inspection as to risk.

"They have found it more profitable to put the premium of the incendiary into the general pot with the honest insurer," said the commissioner. "They have been just what the bookmakers on the race track do—taking all bets, paying out the losses to the winners, and coming out ahead in any event, making the odds so great in their favor that they cannot lose.

"The fire insurance interests, taking as they do \$300,000,000 from the pockets of business industries in America annually in premiums, cannot long maintain the position of this nation in its humiliating place in the front rank of unnecessary fire waste. They are exercising a public and a business function, and un-



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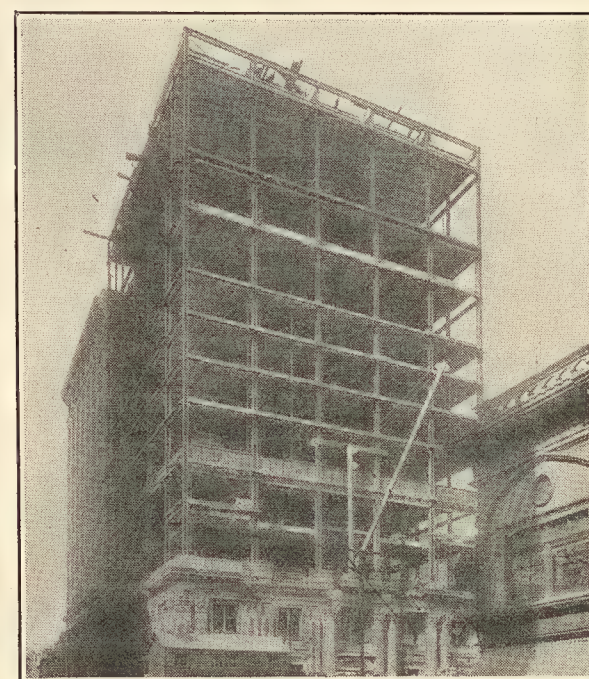
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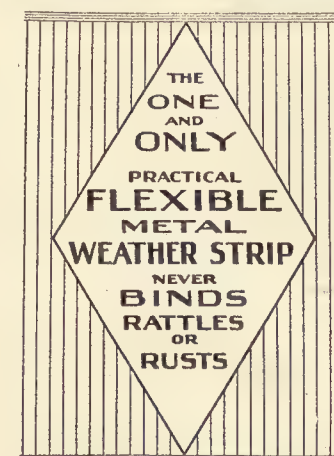


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less they exercise it for the public weal they will suffer the same fate as other trusts that have not realized until too late that the American people demand an accounting of those who misuse a public trust."

The insurance business was represented by Frank Lock, New York manager of the Atlas Insurance Company. He said that the facts presented by Commissioner Johnson could not be substantiated, and that the fire insurance companies were not in any way antagonistic to the fire departments and in no way against the welfare of the public. He attributed the great fire risk in this country and in others as well to the "recklessness, pre-eminent in all phases of life" at the present time.

Fire chiefs from all over the country and from a number of foreign cities met in convention at Grand Central Palace. An exhibition of fire apparatus was given in connection with the convention. The most striking thing in the show was the evidence of a complete change in progress in the leading cities from horse-drawn to motor-driven engines and hose wagons.

WHY OUR CITIES LACK BEAUTY.

H. T. Parker, a Boston writer of considerable eminence, has discovered the reason why American cities as a rule are unbeautiful, while their suburbs are beautiful; and he has discovered it at the moment of noting the fact that nearly all German cities are beautiful, while their suburbs are insignificant. The secret lies in this—that the rich American, when he has money to spend in building, always spends it on his residence, and builds that residence, as a rule, in a beautiful place in the country; whereas the rich German contents himself with a modest apartment or little house in which to live, but is immediately on his mettle when he thinks of building his store, his manufactory or his bank.

The German, in such a situation, calls as great an architect as he can possibly afford and puts up a fine building, which may be his monument for generations. And together with the structures reared by similarly-minded "industrials," it makes of his town a beautiful place, in which he has constant pride.

There is much truth in this generalization.

The average American business man is satisfied with his store, or his manufactory, or his warehouse, if it is big and convenient. It does not occur to him that it ought to be beautiful. A business building that is externally a mere barracks, in a line with other barracks, contents him well enough. What is it for but to make money in—money with which he can render his family comfortable and happy, money which will enable his wife and children to spend their time agreeably in a beautiful place

So we have dingy cities in America, or at least dingy commercial and manufacturing quarters, and beautiful homes in the country or the suburbs. Our jagged city skylines cry out in vain for harmony, for coherency of design, for grace and dignity. They become places which are joyfully deserted, when business hours are over, by men whose hearts are far away and whose eyes are to feast just as long as possible upon green swards, or the lakes that gem our hills, or the sunny shores of purple seas. Where a man's treasure is, his heart is also; and the real treasure of the average American business man is not in his warehouse.—New York Mail.

THE BUSINESS MAN OF TO-DAY.

A Brooklyn divine of sound knowledge and learning recently preached a sermon which contained a pen-picture of the business man of to-day worth quoting: "The modern business man is governed by circumstances over which he seems to have no control. It is a peculiarity of our age as compared with the life of our predecessors. Life has become so complex that the ordinary business man has lost his personal control over circumstances and has abandoned himself to their domination. He eats his breakfast with an irritating sense of hurry. He catches a car and gives himself to the vast detail of the morning newspaper. He sits down to his mail to throw his mind into all sorts of matter thrust upon him from without. He goes through the routine of his day's work submitting because he must. He returns home at night tired and half disgusted and in the evening has brain enough left for only some trivial show or game. When Sunday comes he is too worn out to go to church and kills time in the morning, and in the afternoon takes a whirl in his automobile and goes to rest early in order to begin a new day with the same kind of grind. He doesn't want to lead a futile life like this; no, he leads it because he lacks method and mastery. 'Clean-up' day in our cities brings to light an accumulation of rubbish that exceeds all expectation. If business men would inspect their habits and practices they would likewise find rubbish heaps that they might throw away. The merchant who neglects his business and goes fishing is not choosing a crime, but only the lesser good of two things. A man ought to have a controlling standard and motive and that ought to be to follow the will of God. This will give right direction and dominance to his life."—"Americans Homes and Gardens."

BRIDGES IN RELATION TO THE CITY PLAN.

Twenty thousand years ago or more, when some naked savages were out one morning in search of a dinosaur for breakfast, they came across a river, and, being unable to cross it, they fastened some logs together, and that was the first bridge. For countless ages, no better bridge than that was needed, because the wants of those native tribes were small and their tastes were unrefined. Quite as primitive and rude were their habitations, for little cared they for refinement or other things unknown to them, when their prevailing thought was the capture of a dinosaur to eat.

The change from that remote time to this is great, and yet the difference in conditions is a matter of degree, for the preservation of life by food and shelter is still the first law of nature. Mere habitations have developed into homes, both commodious and beautiful, while bridges and other public works have likewise improved, though not in proportion to the advance in art and learning.

The planning and proper development of cities, received, and indeed needed but little attention in the early days of the American republic when the population was rural. Our forefathers were most concerned with establishing colonies and extending a pioneer civilization from the first settlements on the Atlantic coast to the west, and it remains for us, their descendants, to as faithfully do the duties which lie before us, though of quite a different kind to theirs. Towns and cities are now established, and with population rapidly moving from the country to the cities, it behooves us to direct the city's growth according to proper plans, and perhaps to rebuild in certain places, so that ultimately, there may be some degree of beauty and completeness.

City planning is interesting at present, writes Henry Grattan Tyrrell in the "San Francisco Architect and Engineer," because, during the last few years, the subject has received more or less attention everywhere, and the subject has a special local interest now, on account of the National Convention on City Planning which recently assembled in Chicago. In connection with the development of city plans, bridges should receive special consideration, because they are such prominent and expensive public works. Many bridges are now under construction in our large cities, and more are in prospect, for all of which the people pay many millions of dollars.

Though comparatively new in America, city planning is old enough in Europe. Until recently, some of our largest centers have grown just like villages, increasing steadily in size, but improving very little in the character of their public works, the condition being a natural result of rapid growth. Bridges have been erected which were good enough at the

time, but not suited to increased travel and heavier loads. The need for building to a plan is therefore evident. Buildings of all kinds are designed and carefully worked out, before construction is commenced, but the towns themselves have been allowed to grow haphazard, with structures of any form or height, ranged along in random order, plainly indicating no premeditation.

The difference between building with a plan and without one can be appreciated by comparing the great World's Fair of 1893—a little city in itself—with some scattered village on the frontier. The growth of large communities is too slow to fully comprehend, because the end cannot easily be seen from the beginning. It can better be realized by the contemplation of the World's Fair. At first the site was a rural park. Then the construction period began, and for months little evidence of order was visible, or everywhere was incompleting work, with building materials and rubbish piled around in bewildering confusion. But returning a few months later, what a transformation the visitor beholds: Chaos has been changed to cosmos, and the finished city is now a marvel of beauty, complete in all its parts. And though extending over a greater period, our great cities which are now in process of construction will some day be completed according to their plans, and will be the admiration and wonder of the world.

American cities may well be proud of their advancement, some of them being unequaled for their rapid growth anywhere in history. They are now not only the centers of commerce, but of culture and education. Their universities, colleges, museums and art galleries make them equal in some cases to Athens of old, and the very homes of education and art. Their city plans, which are now developing, will be unequaled anywhere, and their bridges should correspond. Those cities which are located on the coast or lakes have the charm of land and water scenery, so essential for landscape beauty, and some or those on the Great Lakes, through which the stream of Western trade passes on its Eastern course, are natural distributing and junction points, and must necessarily hold their commercial supremacy. In order to more fully appreciate the shore, it is only necessary to reside for a while in a prairie town where mountains and water are absent. The resident soon wearies for the water view again.

The shore is attractive not only from the tall buildings in the business section, but for many miles around in the districts of homes. When the vision has been confined all day to the limitations of the street or office, how restful is a glance out over the water, or in the evening how delightful to enjoy the lake and foliage in the shore suburbs. The wonderful plans which the Com-

mmercial Club Committee has developed for Chicago were possible only through the presence of the water, and there, the pleasure parks and beaches by the lake shore will soon be gardens of beauty excelling even its famous parks. Already containing a population of over 2,000,000, it must soon have twice that number of people, its future growth conforming with the city plan. Other cities have also produced fairs of wondrous beauty, each one benefiting by the previous ones. Trade and commerce must increase; it cannot diminish, and with increasing wealth we will some day see the fulfillment of the city plans, and we or our descendants will behold ideal communities, the culmination of our dreams. Shipping at some of the lake ports is now more than three times that of Paris, and it, too, must increase. Beautiful bridges over these busy inland harbors will therefore form an important part of the final plan, because they are so numerous.

What an influence for beauty these bridges can be made to have! Scattered through the cities, they will stand at almost every water crossing, either as an honor or a shame to their originators. From their very number, their influence must be great. Fortunate indeed is the city that has a valley or a river to be crossed, for such features are an opportunity for beauty. Level and uninteresting prairie towns would pay big premiums for such opportunities which they can never have, and yet, like many other blessings, they are too often unappreciated and neglected, when they might be turned to good account.

Bridge architecture, or the aesthetic treatment of these structures, has declined only within the last fifty years. Previous to that time, they were equal in beauty to the adjoining building. Those of stone and cast iron, built in England and France during the first half of the nineteenth century, were aesthetically superior to ours of structural steel. We have, in fact, perfected bridges in their mechanical parts and made fine bridge machines certain and dependable in action, but usually void of adornment. Great benefit can be derived even now, by the contemplation of Roman works. Who would dare predict that any trace or vestige of our creations will remain in twenty centuries? And yet older works than that can still be seen, which have challenged time and storm since the dawn of the Christian era. One of these is the oft-quoted Pont du Gard, which was built in the fore part of the first century to convey water to the city of Nismes in France. For all succeeding centuries it has continued to be a model for aqueduct builders, as may be seen by reference to a recent one near Rome, and to our own High Bridge at New York, which, however, has only a single tier of arches. Pont du Gard, over the Garden River, is said to have been built during the

(Continued on page 617.)

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Editorial Comment

“Professional ethics”!

The phrase hath, methinks, a familiar ring. Back in the dawn of the race, in those rude primitive days when men and women hunted—and were hunted—fished and lived upon berries, and dwelt in caves hollowed out of the crust of mother earth, this much-vexed, over-discussed and inept question of “professional ethics” had, we may assume, its place in the scheme of human affairs. Kipling tells us:

“We are very slightly changed

From the semi-apes who ranged

India's prehistoric clay;

Whoso drew the longest bow,

Ran his brother down, you know,

As we run men down to-day.

“‘Dowb,’ the first of all his race,
Met the Mammoth face to face
On the lake or in the cave,
Stole the steadiest canoe,
Ate the quarry others slew,
Died—and took the finest grave.

“When they scratched the reindeer bone,
Some one made the sketch his own,
Filched it from the artist—then,
Even in those early days,
Won a simple viceroy's praise
Through the toil of other men.
Ere they hewed the Sphinx's visage
Favoritism governed kissage
Even as it does in this age.”

There is nothing really new under the sun,—not even this incessantly-babbled issue of “professional ethics.”

* * *

Our somewhat austere and dignified contemporary, “The American Architect,” has been discussing anew here of late certain phases of this always fruitful and productive topic.

“Considerable comment has recently been made in publications belonging to both the popular and technical fields regarding the propriety of a professional man publishing the result of his labors, particularly if they be directed in the line of original research, in the popular press,” observes “The American Architect,” “before they have been given to the members of his own profession through the medium of the journals of his profession. Naturally, perhaps, there appears to be a disagreement on the subject, the daily papers and popular magazines adopting the view that if the work involved, and results achieved are, as is generally the case, of interest directly or indirectly to the public, the public should have information concerning them without waiting the slower processes of receiving it in the form of a resume of technical articles appearing in the technical press. The publications belonging to and representing more or less imperfectly the various so-called ‘learned professions,’ however, seem to incline to the view that professional dig-

nity as well as the demands of science are ordinarily best served by first publishing in the journals of the profession involved, the results of professional labors. In fact, we believe that professional men in general deprecate the practice, fortunately not extended, of giving premature interviews on technical matters and publishing the results of professional achievements in the popular press prior to their technical publication, as tending to lower the professional standards and detract from professional dignity.”

* * *

“The Guide” couldn't, of course, be tempted into introducing its own slender staccato into a discussion so majestic in reverberant symphonic masses,—but, may we ask just what the precious silken tumult is all about? What “technical” matters there may be, for example, architecturally speaking, the publication of which in the lay press would involve “lese majeste?” We are prompted to ask these things because of our belief that the so-called “technical” architectural journals had long since ceased to be technical in fact, and for the reason that we have cherished for some time past the notion that the American Institute's Committee on Public Information had been specially devised to make the aims, the aspirations and the achievements of American architecture better and more clearly understood of the great outside lay public. How this end may be conserved by confining everything of a professional tinge to dry, technical or even semi-technical discussions in the “technical” press we are at some loss to imagine. But then as we paused to remark at the outset this question of professional ethics is not a new one by several thousands of years. And there is in it, we have no doubt, much that is calculated to mystify and becloud the pitifully finite and fallible “lay” order of comprehension.

* * *

“The proposed law in New York State for the registration of architects sets forth the way in which an established architect who has been in practice two years may offer satisfactory evidence to the Board of Examiners and be legally registered,” says the “National Builder.” “Anyone wishing to enter the profession may show a diploma of graduation from a recognized architectural school, together with at least three years' office experience, as satisfactory evidence to the Board of Examiners of his fitness to be registered as an architect. Or he may show satisfactory high school work as preliminary, and pass an examination in such technical and professional courses as are established by the Board of Examiners; and in addition show at least five years' practical experience in the office of a reputable architect.

“Any citizen of the United States may apply for registration, or any person over twenty-one year of age, who has duly de-

clared his intention of becoming such citizen.

"Any person having a certificate pursuant to this article may be styled or known as a registered architect. No other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviations R. A., or anything to indicate that the person using same is a registered architect.

"Every person applying for examination or certificate of registration shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars. In only seven of the United States are laws in effect licensing architects. The natural tendency of the license law is to give the young architect a stronger feeling of responsibility to the profession and to his clients.

"The New York law, as we understand it, does not prevent anyone from making working drawings or acting as an architect. It only makes it possible for the prospective client to ascertain who are properly prepared to do architectural work. The owner may employ a man who is not registered as an architect. If the building fails or the work is not satisfactory the profession does not bear the blame. If the building is unsightly, the long suffering public must bear with it or take measures for its own protection."

* * *

In a review of building conditions throughout the country the "Philadelphia Record" comments as follows:

"There was somewhat of a falling off in building activity in the leading cities of the country, but despite this fact the total expenditures in this city for August, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, show a 7 per cent. increase for the month. According to statistics compiled by Construction News reports from 71 cities during August show that 17,656 buildings were built at a cost of \$57,986,592, as compared with 19,732 buildings erected during August, 1912, at a cost of \$71,741,863. The decrease amounts to \$13,755,271, or 19 per cent.

"This is a large decrease, but it has little significance in comparison with the vast volume of building prevailing continuously for the past decade in this country. It is a reflection of the tight money market which seems to have affected all sections of the country alike, but it is believed that it is only a temporary falling off, simply the give-and-take of business conditions. For a long time the pendulum has been swinging one way; that is, every growing city in this country has shown phenomenal activity in building construction and affairs have now reached a condition amounting to a temporary lull which must be expected. The pendulum is simply swinging back, a perfectly natural condition. It is the belief of men qualified to judge that no disastrous state of affairs is in store for the building industries of this country."

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BRIDGES IN RELATION TO THE CITY PLAN.

(Continued from page 615.)

reign of Emperor Augustus, under the immediate direction of Agrippa. Of its three stories, the lower one contains six arches, and the second story eleven arches above the lower ones, while the upper or third story has thirty-six small arch openings supporting the water duct. This old bridge has a wonderful history. More than one hundred and fifty years ago extensive repairs were made and the lower arches were widened to carry a roadway at one side. The lower arcade originally had four separate rings side by side and not bonded together, and the second tier had three similar rings. Repairs were also made in the fifth century after it had been partly destroyed by the barbarians. There is very little in the design of this ancient structure that could be reproduced at Chicago, but its aesthetic treatment was well considered by its builders.

Two other old and interesting bridges are those at Florence, Italy, and Avignon, in France, built during the twelfth century. The bridge at Avignon is said to have been built by a religious order called "The Brothers of the Bridge," who made the building of bridges a religious duty. It was erected under the direction of Saint Benezet, who was once a shepherd boy. The money for its construction was raised by a pretended miracle, a policy which is still applied in some American cities. It was bowed up stream to better resist the pressure of the flood, and a chapel to Saint Nicholas stood on the third pier. Some of the arches were destroyed in 1385, and in 1410 a tower was blown up by the inhabitants of the adjoining town, carrying three spans down with it. Several more spans were washed out in 1670, but four arches still remain.

The absence of beauty in modern bridges is due largely to the influence of railway building, where the plainest and cheapest types were preferred because they could be most easily erected. More than 100,000 bridges of this kind were manufactured in recent years at the various bridge works in America. They were made at such a rate that time was not allowed even for making a plan or preparing a design. The much-talked-of Athbara bridge in Egypt was made and erected by a Philadelphia company in less time than should have been spent in making the plans, and as a result, Egypt at this point is also disfigured with an ugly American bridge.

As the cost of these cheap and ugly truss bridges has become better known, the tendency has been to reduce the appropriations for new city bridges, which certainly should be finer than those out through the rural districts on the railroads. Truss bridges have, in fact, become the prototypes for others both in style and cost, and the excuse of insufficient funds for better work is too often heard. The absurdity of the excuse is evident, for our American cities, among the richest in

the world, which can spend millions on theaters, luxury and display, and millions more on automobile indulgence, can well afford to beautify their public works, which can be used and appreciated by all, both rich and poor.

The prevalence of the competitive system in contracting, has also influenced against finer designs, because in receiving competitive designs and bids, municipal officers usually accept the lowest price, and consequently the plainest designs. Knowing this condition, designers have had little or no inducement to prepare fine plans which would only be set aside in preference to the cheaper ones. With no practice in artistic design, engineers have forgotten how to make them. The result is that the so-called engineers have continued their atrocious insults on trusting municipalities, and have caused the erection of unsightly angular frames standing out in gaunt relief against the sky, remaining as a very mockery to art. Not content with this disfigurement, the frames are often painted a glaring red, and then when the disfigurement is complete, the perpetrators have gloated over the insulted landscape like a band of conquering savages after a feast.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why should money be spent on beautifying bridges—are commodious ones not good enough?" The answer is that commodious ones are acceptable to just the same extent as a commodious depot or city hall would be acceptable. The business of the city hall or post office could doubtless be carried on in temporary wooden sheds, and yet millions are rightly spent on these monumental structures. What a travesty on art is the approach from the east to the new Northwestern depot in Chicago! The only artistic purpose served by the old bridge at Madison street, with its creaking and teetering draw, and nauseating odors from the floor, is to prepare the visitor by way of startling contrast, for the beautiful depot just beyond. Bridges of this kind, though doubtless very fine mechanically, are suitable only for rural districts or remote regions, and are quite inappropriate at the front door entrance to a commercial metropolis. Bridges like those at Madison and Washington streets, near the great railway depots, offer one of the finest opportunities for city adornment. They are beheld at once by visitors on emerging from the depots, and give the first impression of the city. A beautiful city should not be disfigured by homely bridges, especially in the most frequented parts. Right in the heart of the finest residential Bark Bay district of Boston, adjoining the new depot, and only two blocks from Copley Square, stood an unsightly truss, which was the first object in sight as the visitor stepped out from the railroad station. It was at once a shock to all aesthetic sense, and an immediate disappointment to one who expected only beautiful sights in that residential district, the show section of the city.

The proper rule for the beautifying of public works is to adorn those structures most which are of the greatest public service. In-

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Investigation of the principle shows that similar rules are applied in business, for public officials who render the greatest service to the community are usually paid the best, and shown the greatest appreciation. With this rule as a guide, it will be seen that bridges which are absolutely indispensable, and constantly used by all, both rich and poor, are worthy of the best aesthetic treatment.

There are many other substantial reasons why bridges should be beautiful. The water scenery usually attracts people to a bridge especially in summer, and the desire to promenade and loiter there is well known. In this respect they are similar to park structures and should be similarly treated. Bridges are easily made attractive, because of their setting with both land and water view, and because they are so easily adorned. For these reasons, the offense of neglecting them becomes all the greater. They should be made beautiful because they stand out so plainly above the water, where they cannot be hid. Their prominence and setting is naturally inviting, and beautiful buildings like the railway depots or the city hall should not be disfigured by ugly adjoining bridges, especially when attractive outlines can often be made to cost no more than ugly ones. Buildings can be shut in and hid by surrounding blocks, but not the bridges. There they stand, for better or for worse, out over the water where they can be inspected for several blocks in both directions.

The inconsistency of ugly bridges in otherwise attractive surroundings is analogous to that, common in some cities, of erecting tall buildings ten to twenty stories high, with beautiful fronts facing on the streets, but with sides and back walls coarsely plain, standing out in shocking contrast to the fronts, and sometimes even more conspicuous.

In order to consistently carry out the city plan, public works should be equally adorned, the bridges being made to harmonize with the adjoining depot, city hall, or post office. The presence of fine bridges might easily raise the value of river property enough to pay for their construction, the condition being well illustrated by the Seine and Thames at Paris and London.

The time has fortunately come when great American cities will not longer tolerate the presence of ugly bridges in the streets, but will demand, in self respect, that these structures be made to conform with the wealth and dignity of the people. We have emerged from the prehistoric age of our antediluvian ancestors, and prefer that works of art should be usefully displayed and not confined to galleries and museums.

The degree of civilization of any people is indicated by their public works. We judge the Greeks and Romans by what they built, and we know that they were great nations. We also know that the Indians who once inhabited America were content in their primitive civilization with a wigwam and a bridge of logs. So also, let the high civilization of the present day be manifest at our river crossings, as in our parks and on the boulevards.

Where I asked the question, "What constitutes a beautiful bridge?" I might answer, "Ask the city engineers, they know." The pity is that insufficient appropriations and other restrictions often prevent the carrying out of meritorious plans. When I was asked some time ago by private parties, to make designs for a bridge over the Chicago River at Rush street, I found that already there were beautiful plans in abundance, the execution of which have been delayed, and the old bridge is therefore still in use, allowing every once in a while the automobile full of people to plunge through the open draw into the river.

Bridges like other public works should be made to please not simply the artist, architect, or engineer, but all the people. Trusses above the roadway are an abomination and should be avoided wherever possible. They mar half the charm of the river prospect and are an obstruction to street travel and a positive danger in fire emergencies. This is more appreciated in Europe than here. The Tower Bridge at London with its clear span of 200 feet, has framing beneath the floor and not above it. The beautiful Alexander III bridge at Paris, crossing the Seine with a single span has no framing above the floor where the view should remain unobstructed, or broken only by statuary or ornaments. The bridge of Saint Angelo at Rome, built by Emperor Hadrian, is adorned at each side with statues of angels in white marble, a most appropriate setting for the entrance to the Hadrian tomb, or Castle of Saint Angelo.

It is impossible in the limitations of this paper to describe in detail all the opportunities for beautifying bridges, and it is enough to say that rules of aesthetic design have recently been established, which were formerly not generally known or understood, and that the application of these rules should produce

good effects. (See Tyrell's "Artistic Bridge Design," 1912.) But it is needless to expect that monumental public works can be carried into execution on insufficient appropriation. When we build substantially as the Romans did, our works may then have promise of lasting for twenty centuries. Contracts then were given out conditional on the builders keeping their work in repair for a period of forty years, and final payments were withheld until after the fortieth year.

In flat cities, impressive designs are not so easily made, for height is lacking, and yet the possibilities of fine results under these conditions are well illustrated at Berlin and at some of the cities in Holland. We cannot approve the wholesale condemnation of American bridges made by an eminent art critic in the East, when he declares that they contain but little that is beautiful, and yet, with larger appropriations, our bridges which are now almost perfect mechanically, could easily be made more attractive.

AMERICA'S SPACES.

An American artist who has just returned from Paris after a residence of several years in the city to which good Americans are said to go when they die, says she is struck with the delightful spaces of New York in comparison with the cramped conditions in Paris. "There seems to be more elbow room in America," she says, "and elbow room is never so much appreciated as by those who have enjoyed it and lost it."

New York is a crowded city as American cities go, and Paris is spacious, in every corner, as cities of the world go. It is in the Orient that there is a pitiful lack of elbow room. The tourist, especially during his first experience of an Oriental country, or his travels in the first Oriental country he visits, is so impressed with novelty that he thinks little about the lack of space. The same is true of the diminutive bits of ground that are called farms in the East, where hillsides that would lie fallow in America as unworthy of cultivation are platted, terraced, irrigated and made to produce a living to a small army of small farmers.

About the utilization of space Americans have much to learn from the older and more crowded countries. As they are forced to learn it they will gain an appreciation of the luxury of elbow room. They will get a better understanding of the passion for the magnificent distances of an unsettled country that stimulated the pioneers who were either Europeans, or but one generation removed from Europeans, who had lived in the densely-populated parts of the Continent. But the worst European cities are spacious in comparison with the hives into which humanity is packed in the East.

A lack of elbow room is the cause of many of the frightful plagues that have swept the older countries. It is the cause of a standing condition of extreme poverty for the masses, compared with which the poverty of the shottless occupant of a one-room log cabin in the agricultural South is wealth.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CAUSE OF ECONOMIC WASTE

Most of our economic waste is due to a lack of definite knowledge of costs in our industries.

For instance: You have a building project and you call in seven or eight contractors all of the same general class to submit proposals on the work. There will be a difference of 30 per cent. between the highest and lowest proposal, and all of which means that costs in this industry are largely a matter of opinion.

With costs only as a matter of opinion, the building public has no confidence that one man's judgment represents the lowest market price, so a group is called in to spend their time and money in making an estimate, and with no reward—only the hope of reward.

All this is wasted effort with them all, save the successful bidder.

Very few people realize what it costs to make estimates on building projects, even though the basis of an estimate is not a matter of definite knowledge.

Take a court house or city hall, say one costing five million dollars, exclusive of the heating, plumbing and decorations.

It will cost each general contractor who submits a proposal \$5000 in traveling expenses and the labor of estimators.

Say there are eight contractors figuring on the work. This means that through a lack of confidence, which has been created in the public mind by a lack of definite knowledge, a debt of \$40,000 has been accumulated, which society, somewhere, somehow, must pay.

With smaller building projects the cost of making estimates is very much higher in percentage, double in some cases, and when we consider all the estimating of all the building of the United States in a year, the amount expended in both money and effort, in order that the owner may know the lowest market price, is a gigantic total and a frightful economic waste.

It has only been within the last few years that there has been any organized effort among building contractors to determine absolutely costs in the detailed operations of building, and with the same certainty and accuracy that the typewriter, adding machine, automobile, and low-price watch manufacturers know their detailed costs.

This organized effort for cost finding has only been with the very large contracting organizations, and is of little value because they have the unfair competition of those who do not know their costs.

The average contractor in the average city has no definite knowledge of the cost of a cubic foot of brick work, a square of floor, a yard of plastering or the average cost of putting on inside trim, fitting such and hanging doors.

The average knowledge of building costs is inherited—the present generation got their present basis of prices from their fathers or

their former employers under whom they learned their trade.

These prices have been increased in percentages from time to time as material and labor prices have increased, but no doubt the original basis of them was wrong.

The average contractor's bookkeeping, together with his cost keeping, is so indefinite that he does not know until a contract is completed or until the end of the year, or until he goes out of business, or dies, whether he has made any money or not.

He may make money on one operation and lose it on another, or on one contract and lose it on another. He gets too much for one operation or one contract and not enough for another.

Then comes the moral effort of a lack of definite knowledge of costs.

The shrewd owner finds that costs are a matter of opinion, and he at once undertakes to change that opinion by applying horse-buyer methods in order to get his building as cheap as possible; the contractor in turn takes this as a moral license to "trim" the owner at every point, even to the extent of slighting the work.

The owner comes back with bonds, forfeitures and iron-clad contracts, all of which are childish, for no one can make a man do good work if he hasn't the free will with a profit as an incentive to good work.

The building contractor has not made money in the same sense as other industries involving the same skill, responsibility and capital.

The solution of this evil is in very simple local organizations of contractors, not to control prices, but for the purpose of educating each other to costs.

Price will take care of itself naturally if each knows his cost; for it isn't natural for a man to sell less than cost if he knows it.

The printing industry of this country was up against the same problem as the building contractor until a very few years ago. They tried all sorts of organizations for years, but their final success was in organizations to educate costs.

In every large community the printers have an organization, on the plan of a social club, except that the principal committee is known as the cost committee, which collects data as to costs locally, nationally and even internationally. These local organizations naturally form themselves into national organizations, that employ cost-finding experts even from outside industries, and this knowledge becomes accessible to all members.

It is simply a case of the strong educating the weak in order to keep the weak from becoming unfair competition.

As a result, there is a normal profit on every printing contract rather than one buyer paying too much and another not enough.

With a definite knowledge of costs the printer has the moral courage to say "no" to the horse-trader buyer.

This editorial is simply using the building industry as an illustration of a condition which will prevail in any industry or any

service to society where the cost of rendering the service is not known.

It will not apply to the farmer, the storekeeper, the banker or even the professional man.

It is just the difference between knowledge and ignorance, efficiency and obstruction.—Cottrell's Magazine.

KEEPING REINFORCEMENT IN POSITION WHILE CONCRETING.

The holding of reinforcing bars in proper position while concrete is being placed is a matter which merits the utmost attention. The labors of the best designer and detailer can be set at naught by the carelessness of those in charge of the construction of reinforced concrete structures, while placing steel and concrete.

A designer spends many days designing and detailing a complicated structure, the strength of which can be greatly impaired by comparatively slight displacement of the reinforcement at critical sections. Much time is spent in designing and detailing the reinforcement for a structure and the all-important matter of getting and keeping the bars in correct position is disposed of by a single note such as the following: "All reinforcement to be bent and placed as shown on plans and to be securely fastened or tied to prevent displacement during pouring of concrete and to insure proper position of reinforcement in the finished structure." It is left to the discretion of the construction foreman to devise a means of keeping the bars in position and as a result the strength of the structure may depend on whether the foreman thoroughly understands his business or not.

This is neither good practice nor economy. The method and means of supporting reinforcing bars should be clearly indicated on the plans, since they are as important details as the location of bends of bars and stirrups. Where bars are bent up into the tops of slabs and beams they are best supported by cross-bars resting on concrete blocks of a height to insure the exact location of bars. Bars in the bottoms of slabs can be kept at the proper height by small Z-shaped clips and spacing bars, to which the main bars are wired.

It is just as important to show the supporting bars, supporting blocks and clips, and the spacing bars as it is to show the main reinforcement in detail. Before the structure can be built it is necessary for some one to devise a means for keeping bars in position during construction, and as a general rule a good designer is more capable of handling these details to good advantage than anyone else. If it is left to the contractor, the owners pay dearly for this "designing service" rendered by the contractor if he is wide awake; and if he is not, he pays the bill. It can be seen at once that this is neither fair nor economical, and is very likely to lead to "wild" and "unbalanced" bids.

If a contractor is to bid intelligently and all contractors are to enter their bids on the same basis, it is imperative that these details

be shown on the plans when the work is at all complicated or important. The double purpose of keeping the bars in place and having more balanced and uniform bids is fulfilled at once by including these supporting details in the detail plans, and the practice should be encouraged and should be more in evidence than in the past.—“Railway Engineering.”

CONCRETE.

It is said that we Americans of to-day, in our great struggle to reach ideals which are worthy, resemble somewhat the amalgamated, artificial building material which, for lack of a better name, has become classified as concrete. Thanks to the skill of the mixing, the care exercised in securing, the cleansing of every thing entering the ingredients and the peculiar tenacity and quality of the cement, the mixture, is said, often with a degree of truth, to withstand a far greater pressure than granite. Fire and water have done for it all that is possible. Through this purification it has become super-granite. We are reminded also that if we of this country would build ourselves a nation, strong and worthy, taking the essential form of democracy, we can scarcely do better than examine carefully the class of citizens which we admit into the commonwealth, and above all must we begin to exercise practically the spirit of self-elimination, self-abnegation, self-effacement, self-purification, remembering that only in this way are we worthy to stand before the world and before ourselves as a people worthy of regard. Every undesirable addition to the commonwealth endangers the whole and adds to the burden of the whole. It will be remembered that some of the foundations of ancient Rome, built during the classic times, rest upon concrete, which to-day show distinctly the veinings of the original wooden frames and the very markings and texture of the trees of which they were made; even the age of the tree is discernable. Into this concrete, however, much entered which is to-day shown to be undesirable. Here also is discernible detached odds and ends which could at the proper time have readily been cleansed or removed by water. Now alas, it is too late, but the story is vividly written on every foot of the surface. The concrete as a whole has suffered for lack of attention to primary needs: in places it is filthy; mere dirt lodges in the pores and dulls the sparkle of the silica. The crushed quartz, jewels in their way, can scarce reflect the light. In like manner, into the foundations of this republic, through the carelessness of our fathers and our own indifference, has grown all too readily, class hatred, class arrogance and indifference to law. At much of this we are horrified, we are alarmed, saying to ourselves, Where will it end? Fire and water must be the eternal vigilance of our Republican Concrete, in order to tenacify the mixture permitting the bright sparkle of individual qualities to reflect the sunlight. Still, it is comforting to acknowledge the timely opening of our eyes to errors

of to-day and to learn that agitation for reform within as well as without are very much in order just now, so that the Republic may in time be acknowledged for its brightness, its integrity of purpose in matters political, social and economical as it is respected for its ability to endure and carry pressure and weight, bearing upon its broad shoulders its share of the great burdens of the world.—House Beautiful.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks “he can do it himself” is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

He would save the commission of the architect, but ruin the store.

This is the age in which one man DOES ONE THING. You can run your BUSINESS. Find a man who can RUN YOUR ADVERTISING.

You can't get figs from thistles. Nor can you get an assured income from a shoe-string advertising proposition.

BE ACCURATE.

Look closely to your measurements. Make sure you are correct.

It costs money to be wrong.

It may drive you out of business.

Don't guess; you are nearly always wrong.

Take time to measure your job correctly.

Better to lose a job than take it too cheap and lose money on it.

Let the other man lose the money if he wants to.

Proper measure and proper price is the business end of the building business.—“American Carpenter and Builder.”

SPACE FOR A SMILE.

WHY NOT BUILD INSTEAD?

“I hope you don't object to my children practicing their music lessons,” said the fourth floor tenant to his neighbor below stairs. “On the contrary,” said the neighbor. “It has given me a first-class reason for demanding a reduction in my rent.”—“Harper's Weekly.”

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

The “Record-Herald” relates that a Chicagoan who employs a Swedish maid overheard the following conversation the other day between her cook and the maid next door, also a Swede:

“How are you, Hilda?”

“I well; I like my job. We got cremated cellar, cemetery plumbing, elastic lights—and a hoosit.”

“What's a ‘hoosit,’” Hilda.”

“Oh, a bell rings. You put a thing to your ear and say, ‘Hello,’ and someone says ‘Hello,’ an' you say ‘hoosit.’”

A BRICK HOUSE BUILT 123 YEARS AGO.

We understand that the brick house erected by George Washington at Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., in 1790, is still being used as a habitation. When the house was first erected Glasgow was in Fairfax County, Va., the house being put up as a residence for General Spottiswoode, a cousin of George Washington, and who was governor of Virginia at that time. The architecture of the house is a wonderful combination of the frontiersman's cabin and the city type of dwelling. The walls are of brick 36 inches thick, the floors are of hardwood 2 inches thick, made of chestnut and laid with dowel pins, and the original roof was hand-cut chestnut shingles one-half inch thick and fastened with wooden pegs. In fact there is said to be not a single nail in the entire structure, for nails were not manufactured at that time.

The windows are of glass brought over from France. With the exception of the kitchen, which has been re-roofed, and some repairs on the main roof, the house has not been remodeled during the 123 years of its existence. The wear and tear to which a building is subjected in the course of the years is clearly shown in this house, for the glass is worn so thin that many of the panes are said to be no thicker than an ordinary piece of tissue paper.—“Building Age.”

“EASY STAIRS.”

“An easy stair we must have,” declares the entire family to the architect, whereupon a discussion ensues as to what an easy stair is, and the veil is momentarily lifted from a seeming black art. A stair is easy or difficult to mount according to the relation between the “tread” or level part, and the “rise” or vertical part. This relation can be computed in several ways. Some architects reason that if the tread be multiplied by the rise and the result falls between 70 and 75, the proportion for a satisfactory main stairway of a dwelling is obtained.

Example: Tread, 10¾ inches; rise, 6¾ inches. These figures multiplied give 72.56, an ideally proportioned stair.

Another rule is that the rise and tread when added should fall between 17 and 17½ inches. Another, that the sum of two rises and a tread should not be less than 24, nor more than 25 inches. Thus the “ease” of a stair can be readily assured; but these rules, it should be remembered, apply only to stairs with “nosings,” as the portion of the tread which projects in the shape of a moulding is called. For a stone stair, without nosings, to be comfortable for adults the tread should be greatly increased in proportion to the rise; e. g., 12-inch tread to 6-inch rise; and steps outdoors should be even further flattened; e. g., 14-inch tread to 6-inch rise.—House Beautiful.

The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—“Novelty News.”

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Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

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F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

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N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

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S. B. Dobbs 1218 Chestnut Street

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Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

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Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

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Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

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Builders Steel Products Co.
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J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

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J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

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Sees & Faber Co., 2008 N. Front st., Phila.

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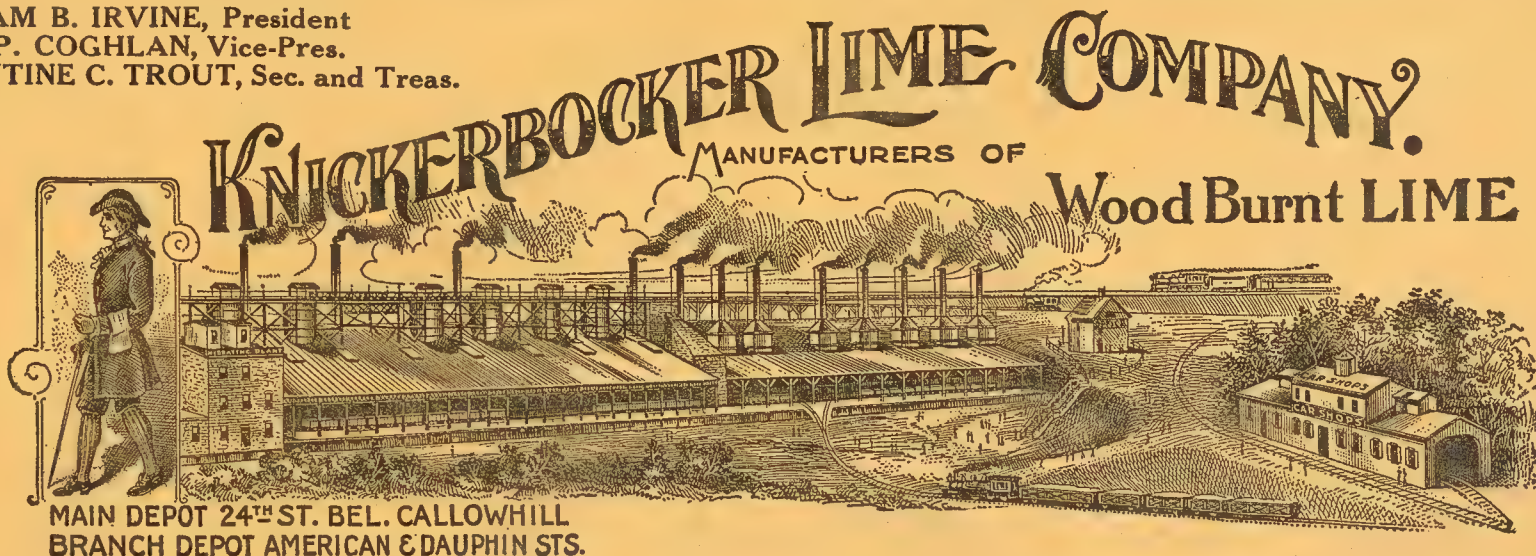
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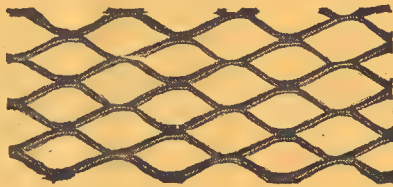
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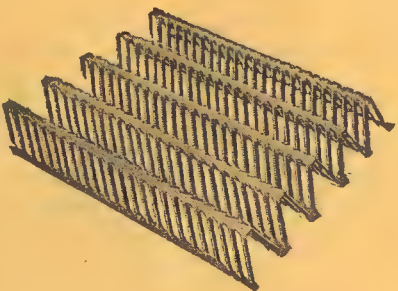
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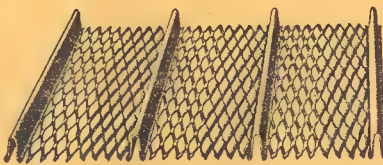


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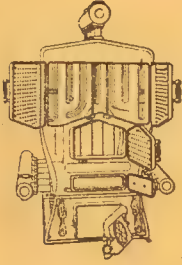
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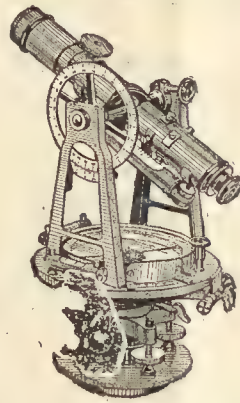
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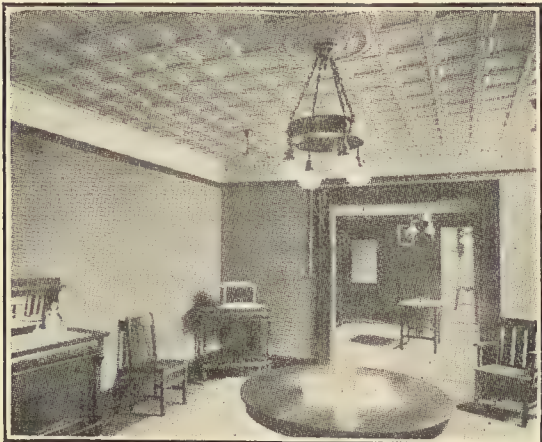
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Amusement Building, Skillman, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 64x70 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September 27. The following are figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Milton W. Young, Overbrook; John McKenna & Sons, 1032 Race street; E. Fay & Son, 2 South Mole street, Philadelphia. Gustave Dekimpe, Hoboken, N. J.; S. Mather & Son, Piper Bros., L. E. Smith, J. A. Maher, all of Trenton, N. J.; N. J. Gunzelman & Cramer, Somerville, N. J.; Wills & Marvin Company, 1170 Broadway, New York City; Marcus Wright, South River, N. J.

Custodial Building, Skillman, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Corrections and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 37x118 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September 27. The following are figuring: Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street, John McKenna & Son, 1032 Race street, M. W. Young, Overbrook, Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, all of Philadelphia; John Lowry, Jr., 235 Fifth avenue, D. C. Serber, Inc., 1 Madison avenue, Hanold-O'Brien Company, 118 East Twenty-eighth street, Durkin & Laas, 103 Park avenue, all of New York City; J. A. Maher, S. M. Mather & Son, Samuel Hilton, L. H. Smith, Piper Bros., all of Trenton, N. J.; J. Gill, Princeton, N. J.; Gustave DeKemppe, Hoboken, N. J.; Gunzelman & Cramer, Somerville, N. J.; Marcus Wright, South River, N. J.

Store (alt. and add.), 1435 Walnut street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut st. Owners, Denn & Denny, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Church, Washington, D. C. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Owners, United Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Stone and terra cotta, one story and basement, 65x110 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans about completed.

Residence (alt. and add.), 2346 Reed street. Architect's private plans. Owner, Robert Smith, 1402 South Twenty-second street. 10x14 feet, electric light, hotwater heat, slag roof and interior alteration and addition. Owner taking bids. E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets, only bidder.

Garage and Chicken House, Sumner, N. J. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George Crump, Merchantville, N. J. Stucco, one and two stories, 28x14 feet and 29x14 feet, shingle roof. Architect taking bids due September 24. Specht & Sperry, Heed Building, are figuring.

Twin Residence, Bala, Pa. Architect, William C. Pritchett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Howard L. Neff, 115 Walnut street. Brick and stucco, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hotwater heating, hardwood floors, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about three weeks.

Armory, Orange, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Board of Armories, care Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 85x213 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, composition floors, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Owner taking bids due October 2. The following are figuring: Nelson Construction Company, 1906 High street; James S. Anderson, North Center and Williams streets; both of Orange, N. J. Richard Carvel Company, 401 West Fifty-ninth street; Paul J. Exner Company, 103 Park avenue, G. E. Beaumont Company, 286 Fifth avenue, John Lowry, Jr., 235 Fifth avenue, Joseph Balaban Company, 261 Broadway, Wills & Marvin Company, 1170 Broadway, A. M. Barrows Company, 35 West Thirty-fourth street, Durkin & Laas, 103 Park avenue, George B. Wills, 101 Park avenue, Norman Kerr & Co., 1123 Broadway, all of New York City; William G. Sharwell & Co., A. C. Windsor, Samuel P. Waldron, Edward M. Waldron, all of Newark, N. J.

Edward Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom st.; of Philadelphia, Pa. Gustave Dekimpe, 68 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J.; Peter Keeler Building Company, Albany, N. Y.; J. H. Steele & Son, Paterson, N. J.; De Riso Bros., Union Hill, N. J.

Office Building (alt. and add.), Fourth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Furness & Evans, Provident Life and Trust Building. Owner, Provident Life and Trust Company, on premises. Brick and stone, consists of interior alterations and addition to dining-room on top floors. Architects taking bids. J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street is figuring.

Hotel, Holyoke, Mass. Architects, Esenwein & Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y. Owner, Hotel Holyoke, Holyoke, Mass. Brick and terra cotta, seven stories, 110x122 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, waterproofing, composition floors, concrete, hollow tile and expanded metal fireproofing. Architects taking bids due October 2. J. R. & A. L. Pennock Land Title Building, is figuring.

Church, Westmoreland and G streets. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension. Stone, one story, 90x180 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Armory Building, Red Bank, N. J. Architect, George Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Board of Armories, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 117x188 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing, composition floors. Owners taking bids due October 2. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, is figuring.

Residence, Media, Pa. Architects, Brinkle & Canning, 2616 West Sixteenth street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, W. H. Corkran, Media, Pa. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 28x62 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hardwood floor, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

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Dormitory (30), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 430 Walnut street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-third and Spruce streets. Brick and limestone, four stories, 30x96 feet, slate roof, marble interior, composition floors, metal sash, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing (heat and light, central plant). Architects taking bids due September 30. J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring, in addition to those reported.

Hall Building (add.), 920 South Eighth street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Benanza Society, on premises. Brick, three stories, 30x59 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due September 25. F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street, is figuring.

Public School, Bayonne, N. J. Architects, Guilbert & Betelle, 665 Broad street, Newark, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, Bayonne, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 107x176 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved), marble interior, dampproofing, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile expanded metal fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September 25. A. Bottoms & Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street, is figuring.

Signal Tower, Yardley, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 15x27 feet, asbestos shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Owners have received bids.

Power House, Camden, N. J. Architect, Charles J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owner, New Jersey Homeopathic Hospital. Brick and concrete, one story, 62x63 feet, slag roof. Architect has received bids.

Hospital (add.), York road and Hunting Park avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Jewish Hospital, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x115 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat, reserved), fireproof, water proofing. Plans in progress. Bids in ten days.

Stable, Garage, Greenhouse and Residence (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owner, T. M. Fitzgerald, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone, two stories, 21x31 feet. Garage, two stories, 30x46 feet. Residence, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric light (hot water heat, reserved), composition floors, granite trimmings. Architect has received bids.

Church, Cynwyd, Pa. \$40,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking revised bids. E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets, are figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1032 Arch street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Estate of Francis Perot, Lafayette Building. Brick, four stories, consists of interior alteration and addition and new bulk windows. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Narberth, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, R. S. White, Narberth, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 41x72 feet, tile roof, oak floors (heat and light, reserved). Architects taking bids due September 24. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Masonic Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa. Architects, Janssen & Abbott, Renshaw Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Owner, The Schenley Farms Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Limestone, terra cotta, four stories, 192x112 feet, tile roof (heating and electric light, reserved), marble interior, concrete hollow tile fireproofing. Architects have received bids.

Repair Shop, Eleventh and Reed streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 84x207 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners have received bids.

Bank, Office and Store Building, Charlestown, W. Va. Architects, Weber, Werner & Adkins, Cincinnati, Ohio. Owners, Frenkenberger & Co., and Kanawha National Bank, Charlestown, W. Va. Brick, granite, terra cotta, twelve stories, 67x124 feet, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, marble interior, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due September 30. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Factory (alt. and add.), 139 Race street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, S. S. Redifer & Co., on premises. Brick, one story, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Revised plans in progress. Bids in a few days.

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Apartment House (alt. and add.), Fifty-seventh and Girard avenue. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Dr. C. T. Adams, 5701 Girard avenue. Brick, three stories, 20x20 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Garage, Oxford, Pa. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, R. S. White, Oxford, Pa. Stone and plaster, two stories, 40x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Factory, Camden, N. J. Architects, Chas. J. Brooks, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Gausler & Starr Company, care of architect. Brick, three stories, 60x200 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Armory, Orange, N. J. Architect, George Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Board of Armories, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 85x213 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, composition floors, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Owners taking bids due October 2. The following are figuring: Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; J. E. & A. L. Penneck, Land Title Building.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-second and Wyalusing avenue. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Frederick & George Felt, care of architect. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 40x151 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Dormitory, Fifty-eighth and Thomas avenue. Architect, Paul A. Davis, 3d, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, Baptist Orphanage, on premises. Brick, stone trimmings, two stories, 30x90 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Factory (alt. and add.), 139 Race street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, S. S. Redifer & Co., on premises. Brick, one story, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects taking revised bids. The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1608 Cherry street.

Convent, Third and Ritner streets. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owner, Our Lady of Mount Carmel R. C. Church, care of Rev. James A. Dalton. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 52x108 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Shull & Berry, Humphrey Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Charles D. White, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 58x76 feet, slate, slag and tile roof, hardwood floors (heat, reserved), electric light, waterproofing, marble interior. Architects have received bids.

Amusement Building, Skillman, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 64x70 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September

27. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Custodial Building, Skillman, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Corrections and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 37x118 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking bids due September 27. Metzger & Wells, Heed Building, are figuring.

Dormitory (No. 30), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets. Architects Stewardson & Page, 430 Walnut street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-third and Spruce streets. Brick and limestone, four stories, 30x96 feet, slate roof, marble interior, composition floors, metal sash, waterproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing (heat and light, central plant). Architects taking bids due September 30. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Church (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Zion Baptist Church, care of Rev. E. W. Moore, 5923 Thompson street. Brick, two stories, slag roof, consists of two wings, 10x2d feet and interior alteration and addition. Architect taking bids. T. W. Thomas, Thirteenth and Melon streets, is the only bidder.

Warehouse (add.), 32 North Third street. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Master & Hoffman, on premises. Brick, one and two stories, steam heat, slag roof, new front and general interior alteration and addition. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Shull & Berry, Humphrey Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Charles D. White, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 58x76 feet, slate and slag and tile roof, hardwood floors (heat, reserved), electric light, waterproofing, marble interior. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Stable and Garage, Haverford, Pa. \$40,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, William M. McCauley, Haverford, Pa. Stone and hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 95x48 feet, green slate roof, white oak floors (heating and electric work, reserved). Revised plans in progress.

Office Building, Huntingdon, W. a. Engineer, C. G. VKeen, Witherspoon Building. Owner, American Railways Company, Witherspoon Building. Brick, limestone and terra cotta, four and eighths, 160x30 feet, Barrett roof, vapor heating, electric lighting, metal sash. Revised plans in progress.

Theatre, Hunting Park avenue, west of Germantown avenue. Architect, Herman Miller, Crozer Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, fireproof, one story, slag roof, metal lath, direct steam heating, electric lighting, concrete floors. Architect taking bids due September

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25. The following are figuring: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; E. J. Freitzburg, 1345 Arch street; John Jenks, 1218 Filbert street; John W. Janyszek, 2974 East Thompson street.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1327 Vine street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager,

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Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld.
Brick, one story addition, 18x80 feet, slag
roof. Architect has received bids.

Hotel and Stores, Atlantic City, N. J. Ar-
chitects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt
Building. Owners, The Newlin-Haines Com-
pany, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick, stone and
terra cotta, twelve stories, 125x283 feet, slag
roof, electric light, steam heat, marble in-
terior, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile,
fireproofing, power plant. Architects taking
bids due October 2. The following are fig-
uring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Royd-
house-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; Mor-
row Bros., 212 Clay street, Baltimore, Md.;
Wells Bros. Company, 366 Fifth avenue, New
York City.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Har-
ris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner,
Charles Sims, Rosemont, Pa. Stone and
frame, two and one-half stories, 45x51 feet,
shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat.
Architects taking bids, due September 30th.
The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell,
1202 Chancellor street; A. L. Fretz & Sons,
1222 Chancellor street; Worrell & Waters,
Rosemont, Pa.; George L. Croll, Rosemont,
Pa.; Gray Brothers, Rosemont; F. B. Davis,
35 South Seventeenth street; R. C. Ballinger
& Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Fred El-
vidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue; Mc-
Lean & Baldwin, 6101 Walnut street.

Store (alt. and add.), 1435 Walnut street.
Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut
street. Owners, Denny & Denny, Fifteenth
and Walnut streets. Brick, stone and terra
cotta, four stories, fireproofing, marble interior
(heat and light reserved), general interior
alteration and addition. Architects taking
bids, due September 27th. The following are
figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 San-

som street; F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North
Nineteenth street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606
Cherry street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth
and Race streets; Lam Building Company,
1001 Wood street; Thomas Little & Sons,
1723 Moravian street; George & Borst, 277
South Eleventh street.

Church, Washington, D. C. Architects,
Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Build-
ing. Owners, United Presbyterian Church,
Washington, D. C. Stone and terra cotta,
one story and basement, 65x110 feet, slate
roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects
taking bids, due October 6th. The following
are figuring: W. A. Kennel, 615 Evans Build-
ing; W. E. Mooney, Evans Building; Boyle &
Robertson Const. Co., 1516 H street, N. W.;
J. L. Marshall, McLachlen Building; J. F.
Parsons, Union Trust Building; S. Prescott,
814 Thirteenth street, all of Washington, D.
C., and F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry
street.

Factory, Frankford, Pa. Architects, Lach-
man & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Own-
ers, George Oldham & Sons Co., 1828 John
street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, elec-
tric light. Owners taking bids, due Septem-
ber 27th. E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and
Race streets, are figuring.

**Bank, Office and Store Building, Charles-
town, W. Va.** Architects, Weber, Werner &
Adkins, Cincinnati, Ohio. Owners, Franken-
berger & Co. and Kanawha National Bank,
Charlestown. Brick, granite, terra cotta,
twelve stories, 67x124 feet, waterproofing con-
crete, hollow tile, expanded metal fireproof-
ing, marble interior, slag roof, electric light,
steam heat. Architects taking bids, due Sep-
tember 30th. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land
Title Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Build-
ing, and Wells Const. Co., Witherspoon Build-
ing, are figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Studio (alt. and add.), St. Martins, Pa.
\$8,000. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chest-
nut street. Owner, Violet Oakley, on prem-
ises. Stone, two stories, shingle roof, electric
light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Prin-
gle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Gymnasium, Eighteenth and Arch streets.
Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey
Building. Owners, Y. W. C. A., on premises.
Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories,
35x92 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat, marble interior, waterproofing, concrete
and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded
to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

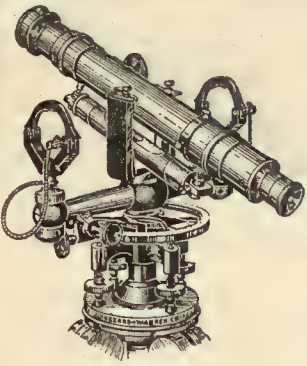
School, Thirteenth and Wood streets. Ar-
chitects, E. F. Durang & Sons Company,
Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Rev.
E. F. Prendegast, Eighteenth and Race sts.
Brick and stone, three stories, 80x175 feet,
slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete
and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract award-
ed to William McShane, 417 S. Thirteenth
street.

**Factory (repairs to fire damages), Fifty-
third and Jefferson streets.** \$10,000. Archi-
tect's private plans. Owners, Munyon's Ho-
meopathic Medicine Company, Fifty-second
and Girard avenue. Stone, four stories, slag
roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Con-
tract awarded to Joseph Bird & Co., 213
North Eleventh street.

Warehouse, Shell and Cherry streets. Ar-
chitects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut
street. Owner, W. M. Sladkin, 827 Arch st.
Concrete, brick and terra cotta, four stories,

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30x120 feet, waterproofing, electric light, steam heat, metal windows, slag roof. Contract awarded to P. Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Church and Sunday School, Vineland, N. J. \$40,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, First Presbyterian Church, Vineland, N. J. Stone, one and two stories, 80x110 feet, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to James Pasquale, Vineland, N. J.

Moving Picture Theatre, Midvale avenue and Frederick street. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, Miss Helen N. Collier, care of architect. Brick and plaster, one story, tile and slag roof, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Joseph Levin, 1530 South Sixth street.

School (add.), Millville, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Board of Education. Brick, two stories, concrete, 50x49 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat, reserved). Contract awarded to W. A. Richman, Moorestown, N. J.

School (alt. and add.), Ashland, N. b. \$2,185. Architects, Borzner & Wood, 721 Walnut

street. Owner, Board of Education, Ashland, N. J. Brick, two stories, slate roof, electric light. Contract awarded to G. F. Smith, Lucastown, N. J.

Engine House (add.), Rutherford, Pa. Architect Willima Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading Terminal. Brick, one story slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Repair Shop, Eleventh and Reed streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta and concrete, four stories, 84x207 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Lowest bid was submitted by Cramp & Co., Denekla Building, \$99,685.

Ice Storage House, Twenty-sixth and Susquehanna avenue. Architects and engineers, Dickerman & Yeakley, Twenty-sixth and Susquehanna avenue. Owners, North Penn Ice Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 70x100 feet, slag roof, waterproofing. Contract awarded to J. N. Gill & Co., Heed Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Egnal, Saidel & Fedinar (O), 1617 South Eighth street. B. Sardie (C), 1023 Jackson street. Cost, \$18,200. Thirteen dwellings, stone, two stories, 14x26 feet. Cost, \$2,500. Two dwellings. Cost, \$4,400. Two dwellings, Franklin and Tasker streets.

Margolin & Bloch (O), 203 South Fifth street. Samuel Schultz (C), 920 East Moyamensing avenue. Cost, \$11,800. Theatre, brick, one story, 41x99 feet, 1905 Columbia avenue.

Tetlow Manufacturing Company (O), 57 North Mascher street. F. A. Havens Company (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$15,000. Manufacturing building, brick, three stories, 52x49 feet, Mascher and Cuthbert streets.

Alex. Sheppard & Sons (O), Eighth and Walnut streets. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$7,000. Store, brick, two stories.

William Brady (O), 2506 East Cumberland street. J. W. Mortimer (C), 3024 E street. Cost, \$3,000. Garage, brick, one story, 36x90 feet, 2510 East Cumberland street.

William Klaus (O), Fiftieth and Greenway avenue. Cost, \$3,200. Residence, brick, three stories, 16x54 feet, Fifty-eighth and Ashland streets.

Ontario Dyeing Company (O), Ontario street. G. H. Thirsk (C), 2739 Jasper street. Cost, \$35,000. Ice plant, brick, one story, 69x114 feet, Fifty-third and Whitney avenue.

J. L. Wiza (O), 4444 East Thompson street. M. Pacan (C), Orthodox and Bondshire streets. Cost, \$3,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Orthodox and Belgrade streets.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. James G. Doak Company (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$9,500. Garage, brick, one story, 52x84 feet, Forty-seventh and Market streets.

G. Caruso (O), Twenty-fourth and Gravers lane. G. F. Dobbins (C), 8341 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, stone, three stories, 22x48 feet, Germantown and Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, Cost, \$2,000. Store.

Alexander Ferguson (O), Kingsessing avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Seventeen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet. Cost, \$22,000. Eighteen dwellings. Cost, \$30,000. Twenty-five dwellings, Fifty-sixth and Kingsessing avenue.

S. Rosenzweig (O), 740 Erie avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 25x50 feet, Tenth and Erie avenue.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$350. Toilet rooms. Brick, one story, 8x10 feet, Sixty-first and Baltimore avenue. Cost, \$350. Toilet rooms, brick, one story, 8x10 feet, Seventy-third and Island road.

Eva Houser (O), Thirteenth and Reed sts. John Rhodes (C), 227 South Fifth street, Darby. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, store, one story, 16x51 feet, Seventy-seventh street and D. avenue.

Mrs. M. Curran (O), 2019 Mount Vernon street. S. P. Dutton (C), 411 South Fifth street. Cost, \$750. Stable, stone, two stories, 17x32 feet, 605 Duross street.

J. G. Brill Company (O), Sixty-second and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C),

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Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$10,000. Runway, Sixty-second and Woodland avenue.

W. Fischer (O), 3621 North Fifth street. Cost, \$2,700. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet. Cost, \$50,400. Twenty-four dwellings, Eighth and Hunting Park avenue.

Max Levy (O), 220 Roberts avenue. I. T. Shoemaker (C), Upsal and Wissahickon avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Warehouse, stone, two stories, 34x75 feet, 220 Roberts avenue.

Y. W. C. A. (O), Eighteenth and Arch streets. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street. Cost, \$25,000. Gymnasium, stone, two stories, 34x91 feet, Eighteenth and Cuthbert streets.

W. T. Lewis (O), Eighty-fifth and Lukins streets. A. Thomas (C), Eighty-sixth and Thomas streets. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-fifth and Lukins streets.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne and Duval streets. Cost, \$8,500. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 45x30 feet, 6623 Greene street.

C. Bolk (O), 2108 Bridge street. A. Ahlus (C), 3423 Howell street. Cost, \$3,900. Bottling shop, brick, two stories, 40x40 feet, 2108 Bridge street.

Alterations and Additions

Hope Day Nursery (O), 1013 Vine street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,00. Nursery, 1013 Vine street.

Samuel Bell, Jr. (O), Fourth and Market streets. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$10,000. Stable, Fourth and Fairmount avenue.

S. B. & B. W. Fleisher (O), Main and Rector streets. F. E. English (C), 1608 North Carlisle street. Cost, \$1,500. Tank tower, Main and Rector streets.

M. F. Haverford (O), 3938 Haverford avenue. J. M. Holm (C), 5556 Arch street. Cost, \$2,500. Store, 6011-6013 Market street.

John Lang Paper Company (O), Twenty-fourth and Vine streets. W. H. Eddleman & Sons (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$1,500. Pump room, Twenty-fourth and Vine streets.

S. A. Wasserman (O), 389 Martin street. W. H. Eddleman & Son (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$1,000. Store and residence, 389 Martin street.

H. C. Kahn (O), 32 and 34 North Eleventh street. Centuary Adv. and Mfg. Co. (C), Lancaster, Pa. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 32 North Eleventh street.

W. L. McLean (O), Queen Lane, Pa. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, Queen Lane.

H. C. Kahn (O), 32 North Eleventh street. Carter Paving Company (C), Franklin Bank Building. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 32 North Eleventh street.

Pearson & Leidascher (O), Westmoreland street wharf. Cost, \$4,500. Storage building.

C. Kriker (O), 5717 Christian street. S. Mahjoibian (C), 123 South Sixtieth street. Cost, \$900. Store and dwelling, 5717 Christian street.

Dr. J. Munyon (O), Fifty-fourth and Jefferson streets. Joseph Bird Company (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$8,800. Factory, Fifty-fourth and Jefferson streets.

Atlantic Dryer and Varnish Company (O), Meadow and Wolf streets. W. G. Uhler (C), 1841 South Broad street. Cost, \$1,300. Tank tower, Meadow and Wolf streets.

T. W. Hallowell (O), Real Estate Trust Building. George A. Fuller Company (C), Morris Building. Cost, \$3,000. Hotel, Walnut and Watts streets.

Dora Levin (O), 232 South Second street. Humphrey Construction Company (C), 1618 Thompson street. Cost, \$2,000. Factory, 251 South Second street.

North Penn Ice Company (O), Twenty-sixth and Sedgley avenue. J. N. Gill Company (C), 1215 Filbert street. Cost, \$2,200. Manufacturing, Twenty-sixth and Sedgley avenue.

George Raynes (O), 2345 North Twenty-fifth street. J. G. F. Miller (C), 2315 Clearfield street. Cost, \$1,000. Garage, 2v31 Gordan street.

I. J. Abramson (O), Seventh and Reed sts. Cost, \$2,500. Store and dwelling, Seventh and Reed streets.

Dr. G. S. Jameson (O), 1429 Spruce street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom st. Cost, \$280. Residence, 1429 Spruce street.

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an article which will be published in the October issue of "Buildings and Building Management."

Association Plans for National Code.

The new ordinance covers eighteen pages in the City Record and it would be well for building managers to obtain a copy of this code. There is an agitation for new and better buildings codes in almost every city in the country and the more information building managers can obtain along this line the better they will be able to be of great assistance in the compilation of codes for their various cities. They will also be better prepared to criticize expertly such codes as may be drawn that are faulty and objectionable.

Incidentally it may be mentioned here that a committee of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, headed by former President Charles E. Horton is now engaged in the matter of looking to the preparation of a National Building Code. Mr. Horton has undertaken the writing of an article on this important subject, which will appear in an early issue of this magazine.

The Public Should Study the Document.

Space will not permit of a detailed exposition of the proposed code for New York. The ordinance is now in the hands of the building committee and for the last few weeks has been subject to public hearings. Many objections of the code as it stands at present were interposed. Chief among these were the objections made by the real estate brokers, gypsum tile interests and the woodwork industries of New York. The nature of these objections will be found in another part of this paper.

Of all the objections made and speaking generally of the attitude of the public toward the new code the "Times" says editorially:

"The initial hearing before the Aldermanic Building Committee on the latest revision proposed for the Buildings Code brought forth many suggestions for amendment, but none that was radical, and there was a pleasing absence of the charges of discrimination, politics and favoritism which have been the feature of every discussion of previous drafts. It is too early to pass final judgment on the proposed code; but if all the provisions are as good as those considered yesterday, its merit will insure its adoption."

NEW YORK'S NEW BUILDING CODE

New York stands in a fair way of getting a new Building Code. It is about time. The code in force at present was enacted in 1899 and amended up to 1906. Since that time two or more expert commissions have drawn as many tentative codes, and the cost to date to the city for this service has been more than \$150,000. None of these codes was passed.

The proposed code is known as the Amended Building Code. It follows closely the code prepared last year by the Joint Committee and Alderman Herbst, chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen, declares that the compilers of the proposed code have adopted all of the good features of the previous codes submitted and have followed closely the work of the former commissions.

Experts Unite in Compiling Code.

If cautiousness, earnestness, expert co-operation and a real desire to prepare a code that would fairly meet all purposes, means anything, then this new code should be al-

most a model of perfection. Working in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen were the following experts of prominence in the building world: Ernest Flagg, Audley Clarke, M. J. Horan, A. L. A. Himmelwright, A. J. Thomas, John Sheehan, Lawrence Veiller, J. T. Whiskeman, J. F. Meehan, G. B. Ford, R. D. Kohn, Owen Brainerd, William Emerson, C. W. Stoughton, Lionel Moses, D. E. Waid, Julius Franke, F. D. Pell, Dudley McGrath, W. P. Bannister, B. D. Traitell, William Crawford, Lewis Harding, C. C. Norman, E. W. Stern, H. W. Hodge, S. J. T. Stewart, Prof. I. H. Woolson, Robert Chrystie, F. E. Conover, Oscar Lowenson, G. Morris, C. Schubert, J. J. Murphy, R. P. Miller, P. J. Carlin, J. A. Henderson, J. J. Moore, John Seaton, Chief Guerin, of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien.

Mr. Flagg, however, whose name heads the list of experts, has vigorously and learnedly objected to the code as prepared and what he has to say in this connection will be found in

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"A building code is a dull and prosaic topic for warm weather debate, and the ordinary citizen knows little about it. The draft is a bulky pamphlet of technical terms more difficult of assimilation than a subway contract; but the health and life of the community depends to no small extent on that formidable phraseology. The proposed ordinance will regulate the character and construction of every new building in the city. It aims to prevent the erection of flimsy or unsanitary structures, to safeguard against fire menace, and incidentally to prevent unscrupulous speculators from building rickety dwellings for the sake of defrauding those who purchase them for homes.

"So the public will be wise to keep an eye on the code. It may prove to be so good that selfish private interests will attempt to kill it, or a single provision may be discovered nullifying all the good that is in it. The present code is dangerously obsolete, and revision is needed in public interest. The aim of every citizen should be to secure the adoption of a first-class ordinance before the end of the present administration."

Expected That Ordinance Will Go Through.

On the whole the proposed code seems to be looked upon with favor. At least there is lacking the great uproar that has met the submission of previous codes. Of a list of well known architects, engineers, building superintendents and contractors interviewed nearly all of them expressed themselves as satisfied with the new code.

The ordinance, after the public hearings are concluded, and provided there are no serious objections are made, will go before the Board of Aldermen, and it is expected that this body will pass upon the measure favorably. Then it will go to the Mayor for his approval. It will then be submitted to the people at the fall election. Politics have played a great part in the codes previously proposed but that this proposition is likely to present itself at this time is to be doubted.

Interesting Features of the Code.

Following are some of the most interesting and pertinent features of the new measure:

All office buildings, factories and lofts hereafter erected over forty feet high must be of fireproof construction. The present general limitation for non-fireproof buildings is seventy-five feet.

All elevators now in use must be equipped with an approved automatic safety device.

Lofts and factory buildings over fifty feet high hereafter erected must be equipped with automatic sprinklers.

In every building hereafter erected more than one hundred feet high, except tenements and places of amusement, one of the means of exit shall be a tower stairway.

From every floor area above the first, in new buildings, there must be two means of exit.

In every existing non-fireproof hotel, school and public hall containing elevators, the elevator shaft must be enclosed by a partition of incombustible material.

No other discretionary power is conferred on the Superintendent of Buildings than is granted by Section 410 of the Charter.

All modifications of the code and all variations, including the application and reasons for same, and the Superintendent's decision, with reasons, shall be published in full in the City Record within two weeks after the Superintendent's action and may be cited as precedents.

A violation of the provision of the code is made a misdemeanor.

Chairman Lauds Measure.

Chairman Herbst interviewed by a writer for the "Record and Guide," is quoted as follows:

"Briefly, it has been the endeavor of this committee to present for consideration a code based upon the essential requirements of the maximum safety for those occupying buildings with due regard to economical construction, and so far as practical to reduce through fireproof construction the enormous annual fire loss, and to further provide and safeguard the lives of those who by necessity are compelled to occupy buildings which have heretofore been constructed, and which are now being constructed, that have not, and do not properly protect and safeguard against the innumerable catastrophies of the past, such as the terrible loss of life at the recent Asch Building fire.

Making Elevators Safe.

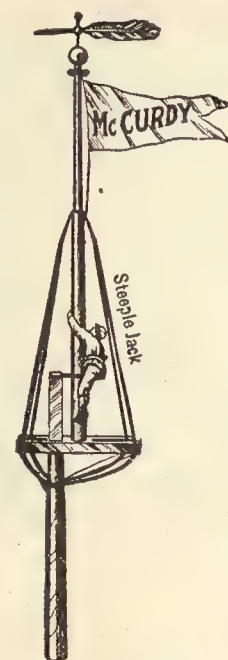
"A considerable time was consumed in a careful study of additional safeguards in the operation and maintenance of elevators, records, having shown that the loss of life and accidents in the use of such conveyances have been appalling, and with this in view, the proposed code has endeavored by simple means to bring such a condition to an end in this city. It will prevent such accidents as befell the late Justice Bischoff.

Reduces Live Floor Loads.

"It has been sought to reduce the cost of fireproof construction by reducing the live floorloads heretofore required for certain classes of buildings from 20 to 33 per cent. This reduction has been accomplished without any corresponding reduction in the stability and safety of the buildings, and at the same time the wall thicknesses have been reduced in such a manner that the safety and stability have not been minimized, but a corresponding and substantial reduction in cost of construction has resulted.

Violators Subject to Imprisonment.

"The code as presented will insure a proper compliance and respect for its provisions, by providing a fine and term of imprisonment for a violation of its requirements, as the records show that in the past unscrupulous and dishonest builders have deliberately sought to evade the provisions of the law, have violated its requirements, and have met the penalties imposed for such violations, the saving to them by such faulty and unsafe construction being far greater than the comparatively small fine imposed.



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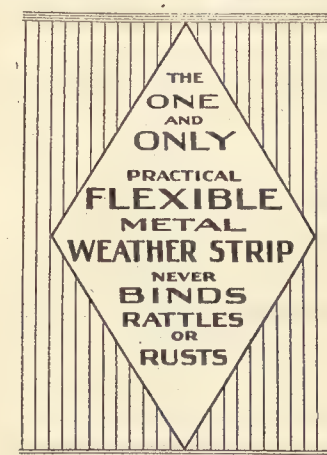
Bell, Filbert 23-13.
Keystone, Race 60-17A

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Asks Free Expression of Public Opinion.

"It is intended to obtain an expression of public opinion on this proposed code by conducting a series of public hearings, where it is hoped that suggestions and possible criticisms will be made, and such suggestions and



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criticisms will be carefully considered, and every recommendation that is found worthy and proper will be incorporated in this proposed ordinance before its final consideration by the Board of Aldermen.

"It is earnestly hoped that the tentative draft will be carefully examined by all those interested in this most important and much needed ordinance, so that there will be a free expression of opinion."

Main Feature of New Code.

The "Record and Guide" has also gleaned these "salient points in the code":

The ordinance is to be known and may be cited as "The Amended Building Code." It is to be construed liberally, but no changes or modifications of its requirements is permitted other than provided in Section 410 of the Charter. The Charter, which is superior law to the code, grants to the Superintendents of Buildings certain discretionary power which no building ordinance can take away. But each superintendent, in exercising his power to vary the provisions of the code, must hereafter give his reason therefor, and the decision, with the reason, must be published within two weeks in the City Record and recorded in a book kept for the purpose at the Building Bureau, which book is to be open to public inspection. Such decisions may be cited as precedents. Appeals may be made to the Board of Examiners as now.

Buildings Divided Into Three Classes.

A change that was contended for in previous revisions of the law with general assent, requires that when plans are filed for a new building the nature of the intended occupancy of the building shall be stated in the application for a building permit, and that no change in the manner of occupancy shall be made without a permit from the Superintendent of Buildings.

All buildings are classified into one of three classes, as Public Buildings, Residence Buildings and Business Buildings; and these in turn are further divided into six classes designated A, B, C, D, E, and F. All Class A buildings, such as armories, asylums, schools, theatres and hospitals, must be fireproof construction. Churches and public halls and other Class B buildings must be built fireproof when over 36 feet and 6 inches in height, except in the case of church spires under 75 feet high.

When less than 36 feet 6 inches in height, the first floor shall be of fireproof construction. Club houses, studios, bachelor apartments, hotels, lodging houses, dormitories, and other Class C buildings, when over 36 feet 6 inches in height and having more than fifteen sleeping rooms, are required to be of fireproof construction, as under the existing law.

Class D buildings, including dwellings, tenement houses and all residence buildings not specified in Class C when more than six stories or 75 feet in height shall be of fireproof construction, as under the present laws. But the Amended Code goes a step further than this and says that all buildings of this class more than ourf stories or fifty feet in height shall have the first floor of fireproof construction, whereas the Tenement House law does not require of five-story buildings that first floors shall be of fireproof construction.

Limits Height of Non-Fireproof Structures.

Such portions of the first floors of buildings as are occupied as stores or for other business purposes, except in frame buildings, shall have fireproof partitions, and that portion of the second floor above the stores must also be of fireproof construction. In all buildings of this class, when over 36 feet and 6 inches and not over 50 feet in height, the plaster on ceilings and stud partitions below the first floor beams shall be of approved thickness on metal lath, plaster boards or other approved fireproof material.

Office buildings, factories, lofts, markets, printing houses, restaurants, stables, stores, warehouses and workshops, all enumerated in Class E buildings, must be of fireproof construction when over forty feet in height, and if under forty feet in height the first uoor is to be of fireproof construction. The present general limitation for non-fireproof construction is seventy-five feet.

All buildings hereafter erected must have uncovered spaces for providing light and air—except that tenement houses, theatres and places of amusement, which are controlled by other laws, and also excepting special industry buildings, which are to have uncovered spaces fixed by the Superintendent of Buildings, if not otherwise provided for in the code of existing laws. In specifying the limits of floor areas between fire walls the Amended Code follows closely the test of the one prepared last year by the Joint Committee, and which was the subject of an extended series of hearings.

Provisions as to Stairways.

Section 18, in relation to stairs, requires that buildings less than 36 feet and 6 inches in height, occupied by less than fifty persons above the first floor, may have wooden stairways when enclosed on all stories. Such enclosures shall not be required for dwellings. The enclosures may be of wood studs provided they are fireproofed at every story with incombustible material and wire lathed, or covered with approved plaster boards on both sides. When stairways in such buildings are of incombustible materials such enclosures will not be required. Buildings more than 36

feet and 6 inches high, and occupied by more than fifty persons, above the first floor, shall have all stairs, platforms, landings and stair-halls of incombustible materials.

The same section proceeds to require that "all" stairs, platforms, landings and stair-halls shall be of sufficient strength to sustain a live load of not less than one hundred and fifty pounds per square foot, and that "all" stairways shall be of certain specified widths, and shall be constructed in a certain manner that is specified at length. No winders will be permitted in stairways over twenty-two inches in width, except in public and other special buildings where the use and arrangement is approved by the superintendent.

The same section (18) further provides that "all" exits that serve as a required means of exit in buildings less than 36.6 feet in height shall be constructed in one of the following ways: (a) Enclosed interior stairways of incombustible material; (b) exterior stairways of incombustible material and enclosed on all sides with incombustible and weatherproof materials; (c) tower stairways completely enclosed from top to bottom with walls of brick, stone, concrete or masonry not less than eight inches thick. Access to the towers must be provided by means of outside balconies, and there must be no opening between the tower and the building.

Must Have Two Exits.

Section 19 provides that every building hereafter erected and every building altered or converted to increase its occupancy, excepting dwellings, tenement houses, theatres and places of amusement, shall have at least two means of exit remote from each other, one of which may be of a horizontal exit. In every building (hereafter erected) over one hundred feet in height one of the means of exit shall be a tower stairway.

Elevators, escalators, stairways and stairway halls and other means of egress and ingress hereafter placed in any building must be enclosed by partitions of brick, terra cotta blocks or concrete. The thicknesses of these enclosing walls are specified in detail in the code. Fireproof enclosures are also specified for dumbwaiter shafts.

Standpipes, automatic sprinklers and all auxiliary fire apparatus shall be as required by the Fire Commissioner.

In every building of Classes E and F (factories, lofts and special industry buildings), hereafter erected, the height of which exceeds fifty feet, except office buildings, restaurants, light, and power plants, automatic sprinklers must be supplied.

At all times during business hours every exit and every door leading to a hall way or stairway which leads to an exit door must be unlocked. In every school house, every gate shall open for the full width of the exit opening, and shall be kept locked open during school hours.

Including the Older Buildings.

Section 22 provides in part:

7. In every existing non-fireproofing building occupied as an asylum, college, detention

building, hospital, school, amusement hall, exhibition building, public hall, dormitory, hotel and lodging house in which an existing elevator shaft is not enclosed by a partition of incombustible material, such elevator shaft shall be placed in an enclosure constructed and arranged as required in this section.

8. When the compartment that contains the machinery for operating an elevator communicates with an elevator shaft, it shall be enclosed with fireproof partitions as required for the shafts.

9. Shafts shall not be hereafter constructed to contain more than two elevators; excepting that in any building in which there are only two elevators they shall be in separate shafts.

10. All door openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fireproof doors in fireproof frames. No glass panels shall be permitted in such doors, except that in doors to elevator shafts a wire glass panel not exceeding 144 square inches may be provided in each door.

Windows shall not be permitted in such enclosures, except those which open to the outside air, and which are at least three feet distant from any other opening; all such windows shall be fireproofed and automatically self-closing.

11. Enclosures for elevators and stairways in tenement houses shall be as required in the Tenement House laws.

All elevators now in use must be equipped with an approved automatic safety device.

Classes of Material Specified.

The requirements for brick arches, terra cotta arches, concrete arches and slabs, cinder concrete floor construction, reinforced concrete construction, tests of fireproof materials and construction, etc., are detailed in Sections 104 to 108, inclusive.

Hollow building blocks of hard burned terra cotta or concrete are allowed for the construction of enclosures or walls when not exceeding fifty-two feet in height.

The fire limits are not changed, nor the theatre section. Any person violating any of the provisions of the code shall be fined for such offense in a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, or both fined and imprisoned.

It is expressly stated in Section 136 that nothing in the Amended Building Code shall be deemed to repeal, amend or modify in any way the provisions of the Tenement House law. The new ordinance will take effect thirty days after enactment.

Will Not Increase Cost, Says Building Superintendent.

In discussing some of the features of the new building code, Superintendent Rudolph P. Miller, of the Manhattan Bureau of Building, said that it would probably make very little difference in the cost of construction in Manhattan, as the tendency in the erection of business buildings is toward fireproof construction. "The requirements for the enclosing of

stairs in fireproofed walls, now in vogue, will not materially affect the cost," said Mr. Miller. "It may be that the limitation as to the lot area to be covered by buildings will have the effect of reducing the rentable areas that might be obtained from a piece of property, but even here the common practice at the present time is to utilize only as much of the lot as will be permitted under the proposed code.

"Probably the most important change is the requirement for a certificate of occupancy. Heretofore it has been possible to erect a building for one purpose and then, without alteration, convert it to another purpose, often defeating the intent of the law. Under the proposed code it becomes unlawful to change the occupancy of a building without first submitting the question, whether this occupancy is proper or not, to the Superintendent of Buildings. To guard against a change of occupancy without getting the approval of the Superintendent of Buildings a certificate of occupancy is provided for, which will indicate how the building may be occupied, and if found occupied contrary to this certificate the Superintendent of Buildings may order it vacated.

"A radical change from present conditions is that all loft buildings, factories and buildings of a similar nature must hereafter be fireproof if over forty feet in height, whereas heretofore such buildings could be built non-fireproof up to seventy-five feet in height.

"Greater provision is made for light and ventilation. At the present time only certain buildings (private residences, hotels, and lodging houses) are restricted to a certain proportion of the lot area. Under the proposed code all buildings will be restricted in this particular to secure proper light and ventilation.

"In the matter of fireproofed floor construction, so far as can be seen from a cursory glance of the proposed ordinance, there is no discrimination against any particular material. New types of floor construction that may not be provided for in this code may be used, provided they meet the fire tests prescribed. No types are necessarily excluded."

Some Interests Object.

At the early public hearings on the new code the New York woodworking industries, represented by Richard S. Newcombe, and the firms from outside the city with another spokesman, appeared in opposition to the restriction. They stated that 90 per cent. of their business at the present time consisted in furnishing and setting the wood trim in twelve-story buildings. If wood trim should be prohibited in buildings of this type, their industry would obviously be destroyed. Of course, they held that to some extent wood trim could safely be used in buildings of any height, but they asked no greater allowance than is made in the building code that is now being enforced.

When Section 18 was reached Mr. F. G. Webb, of the Keystone Fireproofing Company, arose and said that he represented on this

(Continued on page 633.)

Bell Phone, Spruce 6612

Keystone Phone, Race 2799

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Editorial Comment

A prominent local architect, spaking of the wonderful artistic adaptability of texture brick, made the remark that he had never been able to understand the apparent indifference of the brick interests of the country to the opportunity that awaited this truly remarkable structural medium.

When one reflects how much has been accomplished by intelligent exploitation in the interest of the enlarged use of cement and concrete, one can hardly fail to be amazed at the utter lack of concerted effort in behalf of the newer and more effective makes of brick.

Such progress as has been recorded in the use of texture brickwork has been due to the fine artistic perception of a few architects rather than to anything resembling enterprising team work on the part of the brick men. Here is a structural medium, the artistic possibilities of which are almost limitless, a medium admitting of all the delicate gradations of color peculiar to the finest rug, a medium admitting of texture and finish such as is possible to no other material known to building.

With the possible exception of the activity of one firm whose advertising is largely wasted in magazines of general circulation, little or nothing is being done by the brick interests of the country to demonstrate to architects and to the building trade the resources of this comparatively new and little known structural medium. The tireless and systematic campaigning carried on during the past ten years by the cement interests technically and in the lay press, through the agency of various organizations, with the aid of pamphleteering, experimentation and exhibit, affords one some idea of the tremendous energy, zeal and skill with which cement has been forced to its present dominating position as a factor in structural activity.

Every argument that is possible to the advocacy of cement is equally possible to the boosting of brick. A dozen arguments may be used in behalf of brick, not one of which is pertinently applicable in the case of cement. In the meantime the brick interests sleep,—sleep while opportunity knocks and is denied.

And thousands of readers, who know nothing of texture brick and care less, view with blase interest the pretty advertisements in the love story magazine—advertisements that cost like senatorial campaigns and draw like defective flues,—and these readers wonder fatuously what the pretty advertisements are all about. A year ago the brick men in convention talked noisily about a great advertising campaign, the cost of which was to be shared equally by the brickmaking concerns of the country based on a percentage of their annual sales. This great campaign ended just where it began—in talk. And yet brick men are heard now and then expressing wonder

at the growing vogue of concrete! In the words of Louis Mann:

“It is to laugh!”

* * *

What is said to be the first course of its kind ever offered by an English university for students who were working with the object of becoming master builders or of occupying other important positions in the building industry is a Works Pupils' Certificate course which has just been arranged by the University of Sheffield, England.

The course, which will be started at the next session in October, has been based on the lines of the Works Pupils' Certificate Course in Engineering, the students attending day courses of study at the university during the winter from October to March and at the works during the summer from April to September. According to present arrangements, a certificate will be awarded to those who complete the three years' course and pass the prescribed examinations. It is felt that as the art of building is becoming more and more scientific in its tendencies there should be facilities for higher instruction such as the course indicated is expected to afford.

It is felt that students taking the course will acquire a theoretical knowledge which will enable them to benefit more fully from their practical work during apprenticeship and be of even greater value subsequently.

* * *

A British correspondent writes in reference to the very successful application of what is known as the “Dupor” system of ventilation to picture theatres. The great possibilities in connection with moving pictures and color displays has taken hold of the British public, and they throng in thousands to the new picture palaces, which are being built all over England. Incidentally it would appear that the moving picture displays, and those newer applications of science which render the screen unnecessary, have not only been made use of to represent laughable incidents and current events, but business men are using them as advertising mediums.

Such theatres necessarily need ventilation, for in an exhibition where science is seen in the most up-to-date manner it is only reasonable to suppose that the manager and the builders will be up-to-date in lighting, heating and ventilation. Among the different schemes which have been applied mention should be made of the “Dupor” system, a very important installation of which was carried out recently at the Maida Vale Palace, London,—a splendidly appointed building. It may be explained that “Dupor” means duplicate power, and the patentees have earned their success by the application of mechanical means aiding natural laws, that is to say, while acknowledging that the principle of natural ventilation is the right one, it is

recognized that it requires assistance under exceptional conditions.

The system adopted in this particular instance is the use of a powerful cone and extractor known as the "Barro!" which draws upward all foul air and gases through main trunking to a central shaft, from whence it is carried through the roof into the open air, the natural ventilation of the inlet coming in at a suitable distance above the floor. When this remains stagnant powerful electric fans are brought into operation, sucking the air upwards into the cone. They are economical in use in that they cease working the moment the updraught is sufficient without their aid. The fans are regulated, too, so as to prevent any superfluous draught.

In the particular instance referred to there are three small fans over the gallery, the central pit being ventilated by one large one in the centre. The system has been found very satisfactory, and is being adopted in England in many of the picture palaces that are springing up everywhere.

NEW YORK'S NEW BUILDING CODE.

(Continued from page 631.)

occasion nineteen firms interested in the gypsum industry, and he read off their names. Section 18 specifies that buildings more than 36 feet, 6 inches in height or which are occupied by less than fifty persons above the first floor shall have all stairs, platforms, landings and stair hallways of incombustible materials and be inclosed as required in Section 22, which in turn requires that enclosures for elevators, escalators, stairways, stairway halls and other means of egress and ingress hereafter placed in any building shall be enclosed by partitions of brick, terra cotta blocks or concrete. (Plaster blocks or gypsum products of any sort are omitted.)

Mr. Webb in the course of his remarks alleged that the Herbst code specifically and in mandatory terms excludes every material excepting brick, terra cotta and concrete for the important use of enclosing stairways, stairway halls, elevators and all other vertical openings in buildings. He further said:

"Your chairman has stated that the code would contain no discrimination against any material or form of construction. This promise has not been fulfilled; in fact, the contrary is the case. It has been frequently announced that the Herbst committee was using the code proposed by the joint committee on city departments as a basis; but certainly so far as the treatment of the various materials which enter into building construction is concerned, it has proceeded in a course diametrically opposed to that of the joint committee. In an examination of the Herbst code it is immediately evident that the code persistently favors in many improvement instances by arbitrary enactment the use of certain materials and renders the use of all other materials absolutely impossible, irrespective of their merit."

Mr. Webb submitted a brief suggesting amendments which would have the effect of permitting a larger use of gypsum products

than he claims is possible under the amended code as it stands.—W. F. Bensing, in "Building Management."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The requirements for the new Equitable Building have been estimated at 17,500,000 common brick, based upon the total volume of steel required in this building, approximating 45,000 tons, said to be the largest order ever placed for any one structure. This brick estimate calls for about 5,500,000 more brick than that required for the Pennsylvania Station operation and about 10,000,000 more than was used in the construction of the twin Hudson Terminal buildings. There is a possibility, however, that the volume of brick to be used in this operation eventually will require about 1,000,000 more than present estimates call for.

This is the first estimate that brick manufacturers have been able to get regarding the probable requirements of this structure in their commodity. Bids will be invited for this material probably within the next ten days. Both Hudson and Raritan distributors are actively in the field for the order, and a great deal of interest is centered in the price that will be quoted in view of the sick condition of the market and the shortness of the 1913 brick making season. A figure around \$5.50 would not surprise many.

As near as can be estimated from borings made for foundations by the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, the total requirements for Portland cement for this building will be in the neighborhood of 45,000 barrels. If, however, in the process of sinking caissons it becomes necessary to go below the estimated depth, the volume of Portland cement may be increased materially. This estimate for cement for this building is based upon a 1-2-4 mixture of crushed stone for the foundation work. The Thompson-Starrett Company contracts to have the building finished by January 1, 1915.

**The Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation, of Waterloo, Ia., manufacturer of concrete mixers, has opened an office at 11 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Parker V. Cole is in charge, covering New York and New Jersey.

**American Society of Municipal Improvements will hold its annual convention at Wilmington, Del., October 7-10. Secretary Geo. H. McGovern, Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington, Del.

**A feature of the August number of "Graphite," published by Joseph Dixon Cru-

cible Company, Jersey City, N. J., is a list of customers who have used Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint in the Southern States. The point is made that the list speaks for itself as it covers the largest concerns and all kinds of metal structures. Among other features is an article enumerating some of the unusual uses of graphite; a brief description with illustration of the Lake View Building in Chicago, also of a new steel skeleton frame structure intended for importers and dealers in agricultural implements and machinery in Buenos Ayres. In both cases the steel work was protected with Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint.

**The American Road Congress will hold its annual convention at Detroit, Mich., September 29-October 5. General Secretary, J. C. Pennypacker.

**The State Retail Hardware Association will hold its annual convention at Rochester, N. Y., February 17-20, 1914.

**W. J. Lodge, architect, has moved his office from 717 Broadway to 716 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

**The Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Department X9, St. Louis, Mo., are sending to our readers on request their latest book entitled Suggestions for Small Hy-Tex Homes. This book contains photographic illustrations and floor plans of about thirty houses of moderate cost, and showing the excellent results which can be obtained by the use of brick for the homes of the average family. A great many suggestions which will be of interest to those designing or building small homes are found on every page and the contractor, carpenter, owner or architect will find many things of interest in it.

**The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently issued a second edition of its popular booklet entitled "Better Buildings." Devoted, as the title denotes, to improvement in building, this attractive booklet is extremely interesting and valuable to those connected with building and the allied trades. It is fully illustrated and contains detailed descriptions of formed metal roofing and siding materials especially adapted for houses, public buildings, churches, fireproof garages, barns, grain bins—practically any and every kind of building, no matter whether new or old.

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ARE WE COMING TO FIREPROOF FURNITURE?

In the process of evolution which is going on constantly in fireproof building construction, it is a question whether the day is not near at hand when managers of all kinds of buildings will feel justified in demanding that all tenants use none but fireproof furnishings, says the New York "Record and Guide." In fact, in many of the new large office buildings nearly all of the office furnishings are of metal.

That this substitution of steel in place of wood may ultimately become general is ascribed to the progress that has been made in its manufacture into doors, windows, partitions and trim, and the next logical step is to carry this evolution to office furniture. The utilization of steel for these various purposes insures an absolute fireproof structure when used in connection with other fireproof materials. Wooden partitions, doors, and trim permit a fire to extend from room to room, if not quickly extinguished, thus generating a large volume of smoke, which may be just as fatal as fire.

The elimination of this danger by the substitution of steel enables the owner and tenants to obtain a lower rate of insurance. The saving thus affected almost entirely offsets the additional cost for the installation of the steel.

Some cities have enacted ordinance compelling the use of metal doors and trim in all buildings above a certain height, and some insurance authorities believe it will not be long before laws will be introduced compelling the use of metal furniture in certain types of buildings.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR AN OLD MATERIAL

Concrete for Beauty and Utility

At the mere mention of the word "concrete," everyone thinks of that grim giant of prehistoric and of modern times, because of its strength, its endurance, the readiness with which it bears weight and the fact that with it almost any description of building is possible. It is a good-humored usable kind of material which appeals to us humans as almost superhuman in its willingness to serve. And yet, strange to say, we have taken advantage of its good nature. So easy is it to adulterate concrete that it has been asked to absorb "any old thing" lying round, and it is this indifference which is responsible mainly for the dull, heavy countenance of the material; its face has indeed become grim, serious, unresponsive, the dark brown cement has dulled the complexion even of the crushed quartz, the cracked, broken particles of bright stone and clean sharp silica with which it has been mixed and of which it forms a part. It is encouraging to realize that this is practically a thing of the past, and that for concrete and stucco, as for many other building materials, the outlook is bright. This means, of course, that the sculptor and the architect, the man of affairs, even the real estate man, have found in this varying mix a possibility to make money as well as produce an agreeable appearance. In other words, it has been discovered that concrete is not only strong but that it can be made mighty good-looking, and that, by the observance of the most common everyday care. It is indeed the most responsive material the world has yet seen, but it has its own language. Thanks to improved manufacture, clay in the form of cement, Portland or otherwise named, is splendidly made, conscientiously fired, chemically pure and white. It unites splendidly with sand, gravel, quartz, fragments of tile, furnace clinkers, flag, seashells and a hundred and one metal-bearing stones which are rich in iron, mica, feldspar, hard geological remains which are well fossilized and without soft tissues. It will also unite with marble dust, granite, blue stone, flint, and with gravel. It stipulates, however, with the seriousness worthy of the Supreme Court, that everything be clean! Thanks to our engineers, the concrete story is well and freely published far and wide. It is, in brief, a veritable Declaration of Independence and a quiet, dignified entreaty for a "square deal." It whines for no favors; it simply says with an eloquence that can neither be forgotten nor ignored, "Play the building game fair; do not ask me to adsorb decayed vegetable matter or dirt of any description. The sweepings of the yard or workshop must on no account be admitted; unfired clay must be 'kept out.' Everything that comes in must be washed—this is imperative. It must be washed with water which is pure, free from

pollution of any kind, fit for humans to drink."

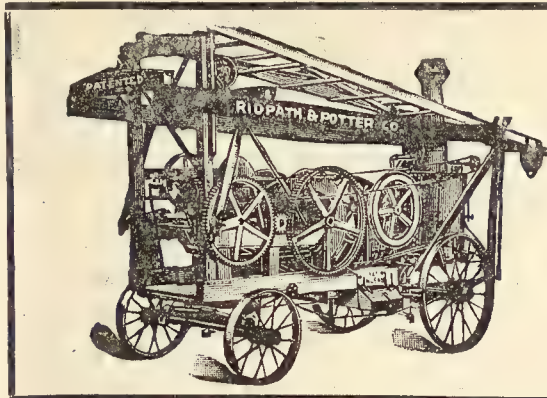
This briefly summarizes the situation. Of course, it can be amplified in a variety of ways, and what is here said about concrete applies equally to stucco or, for that matter, to plaster or mortar of any character or kind. There is but little difference between them so far as the demand for cleanliness goes. "Wash and be clean." This text should be written large on the face of every building shed. It should form part of the essential philosophy of the laborer, the grammar of the architect. Of course, it appears vitalizing his specification, and the world in general knows the importance. The great difficulty is to live up to this demand. It is a little difficult to get people to realize that this mixture is anything more than a structural material. How many people analyze sand realizing its beauty when seen in the sun, clean, and angular of shape rather than round. How many people understand that the best building sand is that which comes from the mine angular of grain, which is the true meaning of sharp, and able to reflect light, and at times be full of color. Here lies one of the great secrets.

With the structural side of concrete I leave others to deal, and here speak only of the occasion where it is used as a coating and may be classified as stucco or where it is added to lime as a mortar or becomes, as it were, speaking broadly, a plaster coating on wood, wire, brick, iron framing, and so on. In other words, I am speaking now of stucco where it is added some few inches thick to "finish" or face and form acceptable veneer, keeping out the weather and where it is charged in some way with the pleasing commission of producing artificially a "front," and in many of these cases it is perfectly legitimate. Have we not brick and stone and all these varying structural materials which are perfectly good, perfectly sound, but which need, as it were, as a binder, a brotherly assistance. They are off color in a way. Altogether too wild and wilful of shape, too diversified in outline to make of themselves walling which by any stretch of the imagination could be accepted in the realm of architects, but which, united with this stucco, make a splendid walling. Particularly is this form of structure counseled where it is associated with piers of good solid brick or stone, and the stucco section of the structure is permitted to appear as paneling.

There is probably no better way of showing what can well be done for domestic work than by referring to the type of houses recently built in Pennsylvania, which illustrate vividly the uses, the improved uses of stucco as a means of human expression.

Throughout this State of boundless natural resources houses of every shape and character appear, showing, among other things, a wondrous collection of building materials, stone which is rich in color, diversified in texture and in outline, and a brick which is hard, enduring and well burnt, brick also which is fine as well as coarse in texture, getting by virtue of its position more beautiful every day, which absorbs in part and retains in measure, lichen moss, weather markings and incrustation. And, to-day, stucco in various forms is to be found upon the wide wholesome walling of either brick or stone. What a chance for the workman. What a canvas fit for a painter in any land, of any school, of any age. Here is a material, soft, subtle, pliable, which can be handled firmly with the trowel, recording alike the delicate touches, the quick, impulsive turning of the wrist, as the stucco is applied, rubbed into the joints and where it forms a naive handwriting disclosing the temper of the worker. Does not this remind us of the kindergarten days of humanity when clay was the material of our toys, because it was the most handy and about the only thing to be secured, because it could be tempered with water and readily baked in the sun, could be enriched with pebbles, marked with flint, stained with vegetable dyes and metallic coloring? Think for an instant what all this means when through the canvas-like covering enters the delicate quality of semi-translucence of particles of quartz which are full of color and which reflect agreeably the light from many angles. What a contrast does all this texture produce when seen with the rich low-toned reds of the brick, with the smooth surfaces of painted wood and in counter distinction with the open grain of wood which is stained, to say nothing of its contrasting quality with plants wherein it brings to the best advantage the dull, wholesome greens and bright colors. Think of it when seen with the roses, ivy and the tendrils of creepers. How is it with the shrubbery? And yet, what a chance for the wily serpent in the guise of the speculative builder, and for the irresponsible contractor who "shoves in any old thing that lies round," talking vaguely of the efficacy of Portland and who unscrupulously loads the stucco with silt or road dirt of varying descriptions, trusting that he will receive his final payment before the frost comes and discloses his scampish work.

There are, however, builders who are honorable and who care, as there are architects who follow up their work and do not leave the drawing and specification to speak for themselves, but who work, as it were, upon the spot, who examine minutely as the work proceeds. In the house and gardener's cottage at St. Martin's can readily be seen the influence of cultivated thought and the stimulating manner in which the underlying principles of good building design have gone hand in hand with honest material. Into these houses which I am taking for the moment as typifying some of the best available for notice, has gone much which is very pleasing



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and which would appeal alike to the painter, the poet, the writer and the traveler in foreign parts who is accustomed to find in buildings a certain charm and romance. For instance, there is here a conspicuous absence of frivolous self-conscious detail, of false construction and of false accent. The proportion and placing of the openings has been thought out. There is here such a thing as balance, breadth and repose, and there are pleasing outlines, circular-headed windows, well-contrived eaves, dormers that are content to give light and are able to do so without disturbing the skyline, window sills of brick or molded wood, barge-boards that project sufficiently, casement windows opening out as they should, and broad, liberal reveals. There are also piers that batter and hardware that recalls once again the heat of the anvil and bears upon its surface testimony to the directness of the hammer.

There are ever so many methods whereby the surface of the material can be made of interest. For instance, leaves of plants and of shrubs can be pressed into certain plans and remain until the material is dry, when they can be removed with or without a wire brush. This again permits a varying texture of its own; that is, that between the impression of the leaves there can be the marking of the brush. Into this can dry pigments be inserted of mild solutions of acid. Red oxide of iron produces a Venetian red tone. Blue can be secured by the use of oxide of cobalt, and yellow can be had by the addition of chromite of lead and also by the addition of yellow ochre. Green is readily produced by the use of chrome oxide of copper, and a green of a darker shade can be depended upon by the use of carbonate of copper. And there are many ways of producing black. It can be made by the addition of lamp or torch black, also by the use of black oxide of copper. Portland cement and burnt umber will give a sort of brown-gray, of which the world possibly has enough and to spare. And so it goes. These can be mixed and remixed as required. Then in addition there are other changes by an offhand turning of the wrist, a handful of powdered pigment can be scattered over the surface with or without acid. Of course, this is something of a challenge to anyone, be he the painter of a picture or the craftsman with a trowel in his hand. Yet a child could do much of it and do it effectively and well, when once the philosophy is understood. It may be recoated and when neither very wet or very dry marble dust can be added. It can be pounced or punc-

tured at intervals with a wire brush, and so oxides of varying kind can be driven into the pores, or it can be let alone until dry and hard, and then a brush hammer can be used upon it. Here is the story as given by one of the best architects and engineers in this section of the country, which cannot fail to interest. It was arrived at after repeated failures and used in an exposed position where the sea air played havoc with the former lime, mortar and cement stuccos, causing them to crack and to peel and finally to fall at the first frost.

I give it in the words of the writer of the specification:

"All the wall surface, be it of stone, of tile or of brick, should be cleansed down at the joints, raked out so as to form a key for the stucco. The wall surface should then be thoroughly soaked with clean water and kept soaked until the first coat be actually applied. The first coat should consist of one part of Portland cement, two parts of sharp, coarse, thoroughly washed sand, about 10 per cent. of lime, 1½ per cent. of "damp-proof compound" with sufficient cattle hair to form good and secure hold; brands indicated. This should be applied not less than ⅝ inches thick by means of floats. It should be scratched lightly with a stiff broom to form a key for the second coat, and must be gently sprayed with water through a hose having a fine sprinkling nozzle, frequently during the first twenty-four hours to prevent too rapid a setting of the stucco. In hot weather the work must be carefully shielded from the sunlight while setting. By the covering of the wall with muslin or other suitable material, kept wet with constant spraying. As soon as the first coat has set, but before it is dried out, the second coating should be applied. This should consist of one part of Portland cement and one part of sand as before described, or one part of white quartz sand and one of thoroughly washed coarse marble dust—not the refuse of a marble quarry or the sweepings of a shop. This must be well sprinkled and finished with a wood or cork float."

There are many other ways by which it can be made decorative. In some parts of Europe stamps of a curious description have been used, following somewhat the fashion of the Orientals. Stars, fish, flowers, crosses are pressed into the stucco before it is hard. Sometimes they are in a geometrical regularity, sometimes they are wild in their arrangement. They also vary greatly in their size and in the method by which they are

impressed, some being driven deep into the mixture, others lightly touching the surface. The markings are generally grouped so as to make an interesting section by themselves, an accent within an accent.

Much could here be written of the added interest by the use of tiles, glazed or unglazed, caustic or plain, at set intervals as border or noting some peculiar section of the surface. They can be imbedded. This should be sparingly done, so as not to appear to belittle the craft of the plasterer, but rather to enrich it by change of texture and of color. Some of the old farm buildings in the northern part of France have borders one, two or three inches wide representing cords or cables in low relief, and of a very crude nature, worked into shape, as it were, by the corner of the trowel. I have in mind a fireplace where the deep overhanging hood was of plaster on a network of wood and lath, supported by a broad beam. Here the plasterer was a merry rogue! In a skilful manner he shaped a cord some five or six inches wide across the hood so that it appeared to help the beam sustain the load. It ran down from the side of the ceiling beams and turned itself into a series of knots at each side of the opening, accented with two big rosettes, one on each side. So did he make his craft appear constructive as well as decorative!

Yes, the humor of the workman is one of the strong points of stucco, concrete and plaster for the three terms can be used together, the material entering the mix having so much in common, being so to speak, members of the same family. There is of late an awakened interest in trowel work. It is now permitted to enjoy to the full its own means of expression and to tell, as it were, its own story in its own language. This means an added interest to wall and ceiling surfaces.

There is a kinship between plaster and paint which should be remembered and that because it lends a hand to certain illusions which are acceptable and which the best of us are glad, at all times, to recognize.

In many lands, the dazzling sunlight falls upon the walling of an old cottage, revealing in the patches of each generation and family an unevenness which is picturesque in the extreme. Even the temper of the worker is vividly portrayed, as well as the make-up of the mix. In lace-like shadows, the foliage of the neighboring trees mottle the surface, clothing it with subtleties and pleasures, becoming more beautiful every day. In a word, this material asks with what persistence it has for "a square deal." At the hands of the workers in older civilizations, it has been thoroughly understood, its rights have been safeguarded, it is venerable. Where would our classic literature be to-day but for clay and stucco?—Samuel Howe, in "House Beautiful."

BUILDING BUNGALOWS.

The so-called bungalow of to-day includes almost every type of abode used either for hunting and fishing or "roughing it" to a palatial summer home with every conven-

ience; but ordinarily it is a roughly built shelter one story high, comprising a large living-room and chambers, surrounded by a piazza and covered by a low roof. The floor of the bungalow is raised two or three feet from the ground and the windows are large, many of them opening to the floor as doors. This is the type usually found in foreign countries built of native material. But we moderns must not go to the woods and live as our remote ancestors did, as, in fact, they were obliged to do. We go to the country for recreation, from choice, to store up energy to enable us to withstand the strenuous existence in the city during the principal part of the year, and therefore we require a comfortable dwelling. I would advise anyone intending to build such a habitation to consult an architect skilled in woodcraft. Let him examine the site, tell him your desires and state frankly what it must not exceed in cost.

The location should be a commanding one, conveniently located for the sake of health on elevated ground, near a small swift brook or a spring or, better, overlooking a lake. Such a location would naturally have the best outlook. All rotten or unsound trees should be cut down about the site, as otherwise a wind storm is very likely to send their branches crashing through the roof.

The choice of material is a matter of taste and expense. In the judgment of the writer no material surpasses the rough log or looks better. This means the material must be close at hand and preferably cut and hewn on the spot. Spruce, pine, hemlock, cedar and tamarack are all available. Hard woods are also used, but are when green heavy to handle and cut. Rough stonework for chimneys and foundations adds to the beauty of the bungalow and gives also a look of stability.

The foundations, if not of stone, should be of cedar posts placed in holes three feet deep at least and the posts cut off about ten inches above the highest point of the site. If the land has an uneven grade there may be enough head room under the first floor to be available for a cellar.

For the walls above the foundations straight, sound and uniform logs should be used from six to ten inches in diameter, laid horizontally and notched upon each other. The log should be flattened on top and bottom sides so as to prevent chinks which will permit the weather to drive in. These chinks are sometimes filled with moss or clay. The details and best method of construction I shall have to leave to your architect and woodman. The logs with the bark left on look the best; but if the logs are stripped of their bark they are more likely to be free from insects and borers. The bark can be stripped easily during June; but if the bark is to remain on, all the logs should be cut in the late fall and winter. The utmost care must be used in hauling or floating logs, and when hauling them unstripped they should always be on skids.

The Swiss and Norwegians hew the logs into a square or rectangular shape; halved to-

gether and pinned at the corners they are very effective, but the method is expensive. In building the outside walls no attention is paid to doors and windows until the top of the opening is reached, then the top log is cut the proper width across the opening, in which a cross-cut saw handled by a man on each side, is placed and the opening cut down to its proper depth. The logs on which the floor rests should be flattened on the top face to allow the floor planking to lie even, and the interior walls, if not sheathed, should be dressed or hewn smooth. Tops of trees when straight make good rafters. The roof should have sufficient pitch to allow the rain and snow to slide off easily and also to prevent the wind in a driving storm from forcing rain and fine snow under the shingles.

The bark, after being stripped from the largest logs, usually in lengths of four or five feet, may be laid on the ground and flattened out and then cut up and used as shingles. If well lapped they do very well temporarily. The floors should be laid of spruce or pine in narrow widths. Usually two thicknesses are laid, the second or top floor being laid at right angles to the one underneath.

The chimney should be built up as the rest of the work progresses. It should be laid in cement mortar and well "flushed" where it passes through the roof. The wood should in no case extend into the wall of the chimney.

The furniture and inside finish can all be made to have a rustic appearance if hewn out of the tops and limbs of trees; but the style and completeness of the furniture must finally depend on the individual taste of the owner.

The beauty of inexpensive woods is proof that good interior effects are not necessarily costly. Minuteness of grain is less important than pattern of grain; and especially for summer houses, bungalows or informal rooms, "Bohemian" in character, the open grained woods are most suitable.—A Raymond Ellis, in "House Beautiful."

HOW TO MAKE ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.

The following are directions for making artificial marble: 1. Burnt gypsum is saturated with a solution of lime in alum water, burnt again, ground finely, or rather pulverized, adding one-twelfth by weight of the gypsum of alum; and cast in the mold. These harden very slowly, but attain the hardness and transparency of marble. Different pigments may be added to obtain different colored marbles. 2. Pieces of burnt gypsum the size of a fist, are put for three hours in a 12 per cent. solution of alum in water of a temperature of 85 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit, burnt again, pulverized, adding one-sixteenth powdered alum, and lastly worked into molds with water containing one-sixteenth sal ammoniac for each part of gypsum. Castings made of this combination possess great hardness and brilliancy, and it may, therefore, be used for fine statues.—"Neuste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen."

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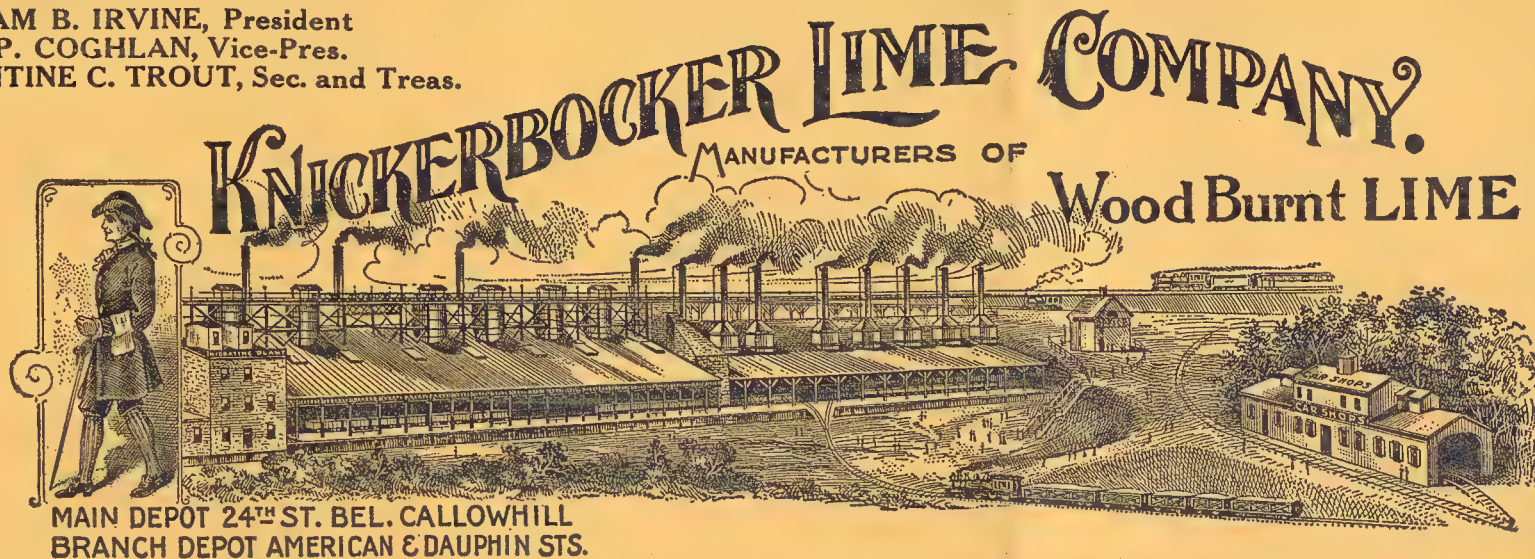
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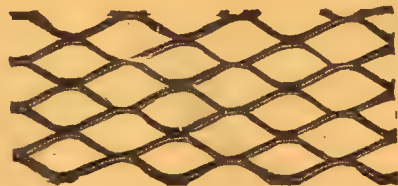
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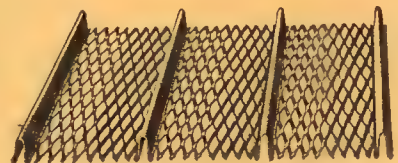


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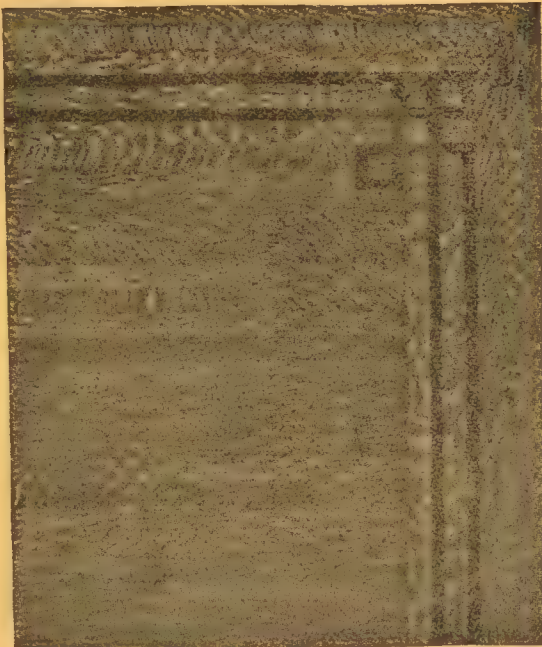
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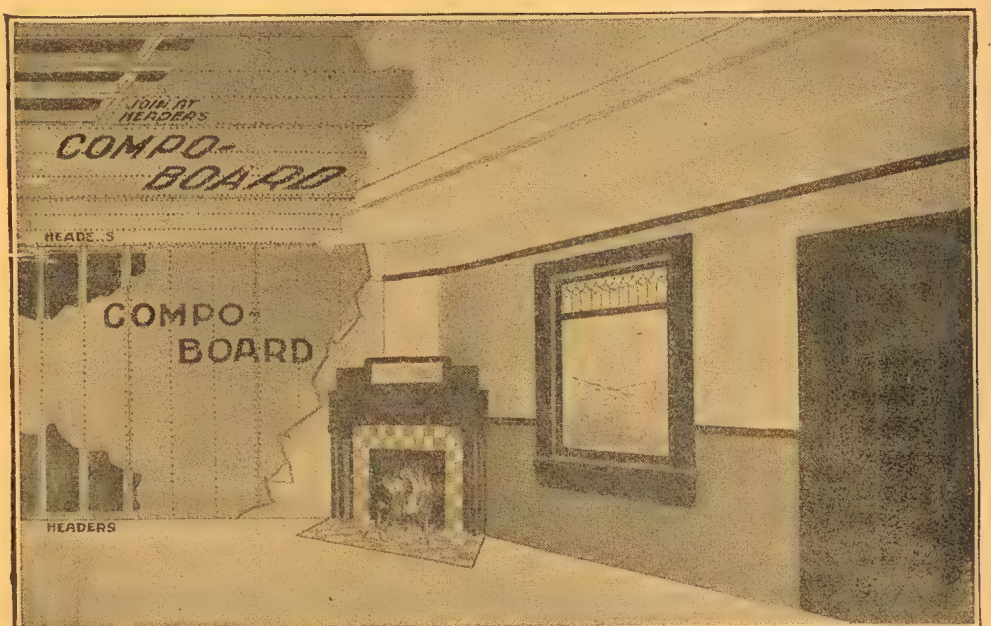
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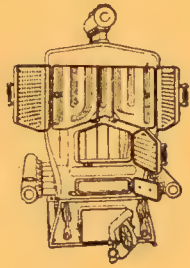
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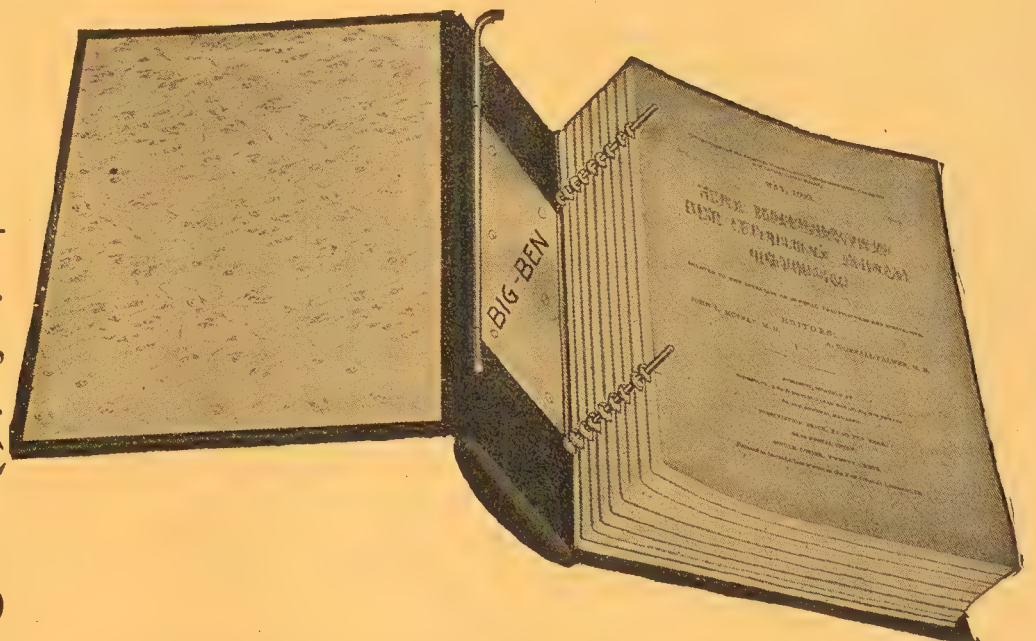
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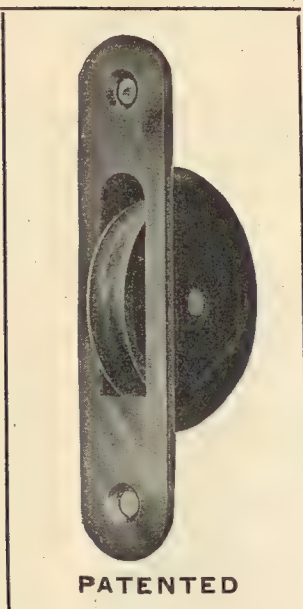
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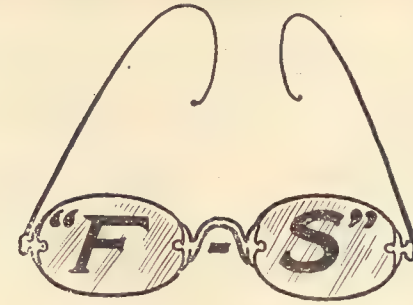
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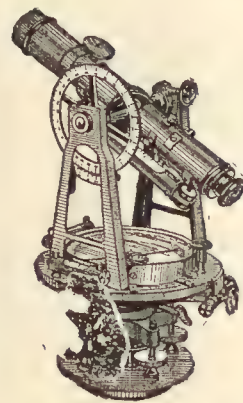
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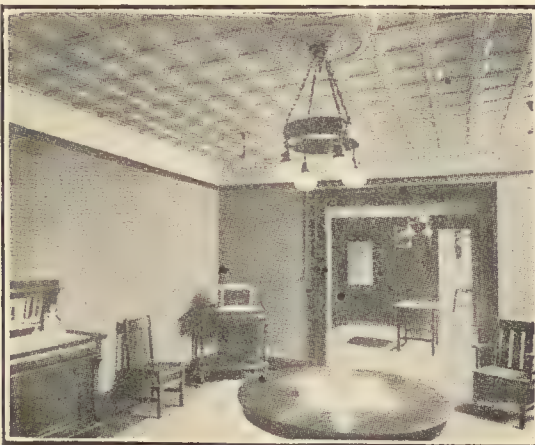
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Cottage, Cape May, N. J. Architects, Martin & Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. B. Canfield, Woodbury, N. J. Brick and frame, one and one-half stories, 25x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Manufacturing Buildings (4), Egg Harbor, N. J. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, Bloch Go-Cart Company, 1136 North American street. Brick, steel and concrete, one, two and three stories, slag roof, electric light, waterproofing and fireproofing. Plans in progress.

Residence, Magnolia and Woodlawn avenues. Architect, private plans. Owner, Francis A. O'Neill, 70 East Penn street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 36x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids, due October 1st. W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street, is figuring.

Residences (6), Wynnewood, Pa., \$60,000. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, McIlvain & Co., Land Title Building. Stone, brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-second and Wyalusing avenue, \$12,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Frederick & George Felt, care of architects. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 40x151 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in a few days.

Bank, Hall and Office Building, Quakertown, Pa. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Merchants' National Bank, Quakertown, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 75x200 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due October 3rd. The following are figuring: C. M. Taylor, Stoneback & Nace, H. Birhn, James Brauder, all of Quakertown, Pa.

Hospital (add.), York road and Hunting Park avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Jewish Hospital, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x115 feet, slate roof, electric light

(heat reserved), fireproofing, waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due October 9th. In addition to those previously reported, Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, is figuring.

Passenger Station, Hatfield, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and plaster, one story, 22x75 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owners taking bids, due October 7th. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; F. A. Ravens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; Brown-King Construction Company, Harrison Building; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; E. L. Seeds, 6313 Wissahickon avenue.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 35x55 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Bids in two weeks.

Chauffeur's Cottage, Rydal, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. H. G. Diamond, on premises. Stone, one and one-half stories, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Bids in a few days.

Residence and Garage, Avalon, N. J. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, Benjamin F. Measey, 1914 Cherry street. Brick, store trimmings, three stories, electric lighting, hot air heating. Owners taking bids. Specht & Sperry, Heed Building, are figuring.

Residences (4), City Line and Sycamore streets, \$14,000. Architect, C. Henry Wilson, 1130 Lombard street. Owner, William J. Robinson, 1508 Lombard street. Brick, three stories, 18x42 feet, slate roofs, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids in one week.

Restaurant (alt. and add.), 1708 Sansom street. Architect, F. H. Keisker, Perry Build-

ing. Owner, Benjamin Nelson, 37 South Sixteenth street. Brick, three stories, steam heat, electric light, tile floors. Architect taking revised bids. The following are figuring: David Whittenberg, Eighth and Poplar streets; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons Co., 2011 Market street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Barclay White Company, Perry Building; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

Warehouse, Canton, Md. Architect, E. H. Glidden, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Canton Company, Twelfth avenue and Fifth street, Baltimore, Md. Concrete and steel, six stories, 80x200 feet, composition roof, waterproofing. Architect taking bids, due October 8th. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, are figuring.

Filtration Plant, Woodbury, N. J. Architects and engineers, Hungerford & Terry, Pennsylvania Building, and W. H. Boardman, 426 Walnut street. Brick and concrete, two stories, 30x54 feet, slate roof. Owners taking bids, due October 6th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. L. Bader, Atlantic City, N. J.; Kelly-McFeeley Company, Camden, N. J.

Store and Residence, Eleventh and Lindley avenue. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owner, Benjamin E. Sattler, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Building, Broad and Berks streets. Architect, H. C. Wise, Franklin Building. Owners, Temple University, care of Mr. Stauffer, on premises. Stone and brick, fireproof, three stories, 40x100 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Power House, Glen Gardner, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Stone and brick, one story, 80x92 feet, tile roof, electric light, con-

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Owners taking bids, due October 2nd.
J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, is figuring.**Picture Theatre**, Juniper and Market
streets. Architects, W. H. Hoffman Company,
Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Fi-
nance Company of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut
street. Brick and terra cotta, four stories,
54x80 feet, slaw roof, electric light, steam
heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing.
Architects taking bids. Cramp & Co.,
Denckla Building, and Doak & Co., Crozer
Building, are figuring.**Dairy Building**, Camden, N. J. Architects,
Hewitt, Cranger & Paist, Bourse Building.
Owners, Garden State Dairies, 330 Berkley
street, Camden, N. J. Brick and concrete,
three stories. Plans in progress.**Church and Sunday School**, Kirkbride and
Thompson streets, \$25,000. Architects, Bal-
linger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners,
Bridenburg M. E. Church, care of Rev. F. M.
Tees, 2715 Kirkbride street. Stone and lime-
stone trimmings, one and two stories, 53x115
feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat.
Architects have received bids.**Residence**, Ninth and Snyder avenue. Archi-
tect, J. E. Jackson, 729 Walnut street. Own-
er, Dr. Shaham, on premises. Brick, three
stories, 18x59 feet, slag roof, electric light,
hot water heat, hardwood floors. Owner has
received bids.**Dormitory (W)**, Spring City, Pa. Archi-
tect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building.
Owners, Department of Health, care of Dr.
S. C. Dixon, Nineteenth and Race streets.
Brick and stone, fireproof, two stories, 45x90
feet, slate roof, electric light, heat central
plant. Plans in progress.**Factory Building**, Webster and Fourth ave-
nue, Long Island City, N. Y. Architects, Bal-
linger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street, Philadel-
phia. \$700,000. Owners, New York Consoli-
dated Card Company 323 West Fourteenth
street, New York City. Brick, concrete, terra
cotta, five stories, 70x457 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric light, steam heat, metal sash, water-
proofing. Architects taking bids, due October
1st. The following are figuring: Cramp &
Co., 26 East Twenty-sixth street; American
Concrete Steel Company, Amsterdam Build-
ing; Hedden Construction Company, R. H.
Howes Construction Company, F. L. Ley &
Co., Ruggles, Roberts Company, Thompson-
Starrett Company and the Turner Construc-
tion Company, all of New York City.**Picture Theatre**, 1610-12-14 South street,
\$30,000. Architect, Louis C. Hickman, Fourth
and Chestnut streets. Owner, John T. Gib-
son, 1426 South street. Brick and terra cotta,
one story, 51x120 feet, slag roof (heat and
light reserved), marble interior, metal sash,
dampproofing, concrete fireproofing. Archi-
tect has received bids.**Stable (alt. and add.)**, 1424 North Marvine
street. Architect, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211
Arch street. Owners, Philadelphia Home-
made Bread Company, on premises. Brick,
two stories, 30x140 feet, slag roof, electric
light. Architects taking bids, due October
2nd. The following are figuring: William R.
Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; P. Haibach
Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson
streets; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; H.
E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; W. R.
Brown, 2145 East Firth street; B. Ketcham's
Son, 1029 Brown street; F. Myhlertz, 1723
Filbert street.**Theatre**, Cheltenham and Germantown avenues.
Architect, J. Naschold, 723 Walnut street.
Owners, West End Realty Company, care of
Samuel Wheeler, 5148 Sansom street. Brick
and terra cotta, one story, 74x94 feet, slag
roof, electric light, steam heat, marble inter-
ior. Owners taking bids, due October 8th.
The following are figuring: A. Whitehead,
1624 Latimer street; John McKenna & Son,
1023 Arch street; Joseph Bird Company, 213
North Eleventh street; W. C. Wright, 22
Harvey street, Germantown.**Hospital (add.)**, York and Tabor road.
Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South
Fifth street. Owners, Jewish Hospital, on
premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x
115 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat re-
served), concrete, hollow tile fireproofing,
waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due
October 9th. The following are figuring:
William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street;
Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; Charles Mc-
Caul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets;
Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Doak &
Co., Crozer Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thomp-
son street; Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Withers-
poon Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land
Title Building; T. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race
street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry
street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.**Residence**, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery,
Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building.
Owner, Mrs. Bertha Hay Yocom, Cynwyd, Pa.Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof
(heat and light reserved), oak floors. Archi-
tects taking bids, due October 3rd. The fol-
lowing are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210
Sansom street; Samuel Harting, 20 East John-**ORIENTAL RUGS**
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ston street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 137 East Johnson street, Germantown. Architect, B. Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, Mrs. C. W. Balis, on premises. Stone, one story, 18x25 feet, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors, slate roof. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: J. D. Jenkins, 1214 Filbert street; J. Paul Emery, Wynnewood, Pa.; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street.

Death House, Centre County, Pa. Architect, John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Board of Directors, Western Penitentiary. Stone and concrete, two stories, 51x228 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids, due October 14th.

Fire House (alt. and add.), Otsego and Reed streets. Architect, E. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia, City Hall. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat and general repair. Owners taking bids, due October 7th. The following are figuring: Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. H. Jordan, Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets.

Residence, Sixty-third and Malvern streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, John Hughes, 1508 Sansom street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 41x52 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owner taking bids, due October 6th. A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street, is figuring.

Pier Foundation, Delaware avenue and Catharine street. Architect, private plans. Owners, City of Philadelphia, care of Department of Wharves and Docks and Ferries, Bourse Building. Concrete and steel, 180x550 feet. Owners taking bids, due October 20th. The following are figuring: Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Latta & Terry, Pennsylvania Building; E. H. Butler Company, New York City.

Stable (alt. and add.), 1424 North Marvine street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Philadelphia Home-Made Bread Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 30x140 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects taking bids, due October 2nd. In addition to those previously reported, Barelay White Company, Perry Building and H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Passenger Station, Hatfield, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and plaster, one story, 22x75 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owners taking bids, due October 7th. In addition to those previously reported, Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, and J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street, are figuring.

Residence, Magnolia and Woodlawn avenues. Architect, private plans. Owner, Francis A. O'Neill, 70 East Penn street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 36x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids, due October 1st. In addition to those previously reported, W. T. Cowell, 943 East Cheltenham avenue; F. Elvidge & Son, 5522 Germantown avenue; Charles Johnson & Sons, 712 East Cheltenham avenue; Samuel Harting, 20 East Johnson street, are figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence and Garage (alt. and add.), Wina and Wayne avenues. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, H. A. Romberger, Bourse Building. Stone, three stories, red tile roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to George F. Payne & Co., 401 South Juniper street.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Thomas J. Hare, Merion, Pa. Stone, two and three stories, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to Charles C. Pace, Merion, Pa.

Signal Tower, Yardley, Pa. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 15x27 feet, asbestos shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Garage, Wynnewood, Pa. Architect, Herbert J. Weth-

erill, Wynnewood, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.

Residence and Garage, Narberth, Pa., \$21,000. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, R. S. White, Narberth, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 41x72 feet, tile roof, oak floors (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Stable, Garage and Green House, Residence (alt. and add.), Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owner, T. M. Fitzgerald, Lansdowne, Pa. Stone, two stories, 21x31 feet; garage, two stories, 30x46 feet; residence, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric light (hot water heat reserved), composition floors, granite trimmings. Contract awarded to Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa., \$50,000. Archi-

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teets (associated), F. Hopkinson Evans, 1315 Walnut street, and F. G. Caldwell, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, L. F. Sims, Arcade Building. Hollow tile, timber and plaster, two and one-half stories, 116x46 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

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Factory (alt. and add.), 139 Race street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, S. S. Redifer & Co., on premises. Brick, one story, 50x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

School, Norwood, Pa. Architect, George I. Lovatt, 416 Walnut street. Owners, St. Gabriel's R. C. Church, care of W. J. McCallen. Stone, two stories, 46x73 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Residence, Villanova, Pa. Architect, O. R. Parry, 1723 Chestnut street. Owner, R. H. Morris, Villanova, Pa. Concrete and plaster, two and one-half stories, tile roof; electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to M. F. Lawler, Norristown, Pa.

School, Media, Pa. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Board of Education, Media, Pa. Stone, three stories, 110x145 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved), concrete hollow tile fireproofing. Bids opened as follows: J. B. Flounders, \$70,880; Mitchell Brothers, \$71,450; E. E. & A. L. Flounders, \$73,000; Charles McCaul Company, \$77,194.

Stable, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, William L. Austin, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, two stories, 80x122 feet, slate and tin roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to Frank Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

Repair Shop, Eleventh and Reed streets, \$99,685. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, four

stories, 84x207 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.

Factory, Frankford, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, George Oldham & Sons Company, 1828 John street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners will award sub-contracts.

Pier (alts.), Girard Point, Philadelphia. Engineer, A. C. Shand, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Steel, concrete and frame, 200 feet long. Contract awarded to Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building.

Store (alt. and add.), Sixth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street. Owner, Godfrey S. Mahn, on premises. Brick, one story, consists of new front, marble work, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), 105 and 107 North Thirty-fourth street. Architect, Albert Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, Lauremar Apartments (L. A. Dilks and J. C. Thompson). Brick, three stories, Kriebel vapor vacuum heating system by Kriebel & Co. Contract awarded to George W. Gardner, 511 North Fortieth street.

Cottages (2), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. W. K. duPont, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile and abaster, two and one-half stories, 27x51 feet each, shingle roof, hot air heating. Contract awarded to W. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

P. A. B. Widener (O), Land Title Building. G. A. Fuller Company (C), Morris Building. Cost, \$853,000. Hotel, brick, eighteen stories, 62x116 feet, Broad and Walnut streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), Philadelphia. Wells Construction Company (C), 619 Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$80,000. Hospital, brick, two stories, 53x236 feet, Byberry, Pa.

M. Sebring (O), Eighty-sixth and Tinicum avenue. R. R. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Residence, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eighty-seventh and Lissar avenue.

Board of Education (O), City Hall. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$80,000. School, three stories, brick, 73x116 feet, Sixty-second and Lebanon avenue.

F. E. Aubel (O), 2520 North Ninth street. Cost, \$36,000. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x51 feet, 5325 to 47 North Thirtieth street.

Morris Broskey (O), 7936 Lyons avenue. Levin Brothers (C), Eighty-first and Madison avenue. Cost, \$4,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-first and Eastwick avenue.

J. J. Kelly (O), 3038 York street. Cost, \$25,600. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x43 feet. Cost, \$25,600. Eight dwellings. Cost, \$19,200, six dwellings. Cost, \$25,000. Eight dwellings, Ruscomb and Smedley avenue.

James Stewart (O), Roxborough, Pa. Cost, \$5,200. Two dwellings, stone, two stories, 16x43 feet, 352-54 Krams avenue.

David McKibbin (O), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x28 feet, 3002-3024 Front street.

Philadelphia Electric Company (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. J. R. Wiggins & Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$5,000. Sub-station, one story, 20x52 feet, brick, 3945 Market street.

James Young (O), 5621 North Fourth street. S. W. Cook (C), Willow Grove, Pa. Cost, \$3,450. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x45 feet, Fourth and Olney avenue.

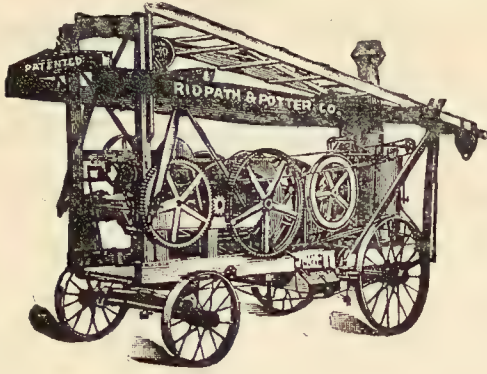
Crean Brothers (O), Eighteenth and Porter streets. F. A. Havens (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$4,500. Stable and

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office, brick, one story, 15x40 feet, Fiftieth and Warrington avenue.

J. C. Yunat (O), 301 Tabor street. Cost, \$10,500. Seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet, Fairhill and Ruscomb streets.

R. M. Hunter (O), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$5,200. Two dwellings, stone, two stories, 16x54 feet, Fifty-ninth and Stewart streets.

Henry R. Shook (O), 1503 North Sixteenth street. Cost, \$300,000. Manufacturing, concrete, four stories, 280x310 feet, Hunting Park avenue and Stockley street.

Max M. Sladkin (O), 827 Arch street. P. Haibach Cont. Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$26,000. Manufacturing, brick, four stories, 30x120 feet, Shell and Cherry streets.

H. D. Uhl (O), 6709 Torresdale avenue. F. Berrill (C), 3445 Hutchinson street. Cost, \$4,985. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 29x37 feet, Cottage and Disston streets.

Louis Cohen (O), 417 Christian street.

Cost, \$3,600. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 20x32 feet, Sixth and Cypress streets.

C. West & Co. (O), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$7,200. Two dwellings, stone, two stories, 16x38 feet, Allegheny avenue and Oakland street.

D. Mercaldo & Sons (O), 352 East Price street. Cost, \$4,500. Stable, brick, two stories, 20x16 feet, 5841 Osceola street.

Myer Davidson (O), Seventh and Noble streets. D. Wittenberg (C), Eighth and Poplar streets. Cost, \$4,000. Store and dwelling, Franklin and Spring Garden streets.

K. J. Lazaroff (O), 1418 South Sixth street. Cost, \$3,000. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 16x30 feet, 1825 South Seventh street.

H. M. Collier (O), 131 Osbourne street. J. Levin Company (C), 1530 South Sixth street. Cost, \$10,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 38x76 feet, Midvale avenue and Frederick street.

Thomas McGrath (O), 1342 Haines street. Cost, \$2,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 18x33 feet, Mechanic and Stenton avenue.

Alterations and Additions

Electric Storage Battery Company (O), Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue. Connery & Co. (C), Second and Luzerne streets. Cost, \$1,200. Manufacturing, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue.

Miss Rodgers (O), Woodbury, N. J. D. F. Hoover (C), 664 Preston street. Cost, \$1,118. Store and Hall, 4111 Lancaster avenue.

Berman Brothers (O), Sixtieth and Market streets. Humphrey Construction Company (C), 1618 Thompson street. Cost, \$2,258. Theatre, 1237 North Fifty-second street.

John Wyeth Brothers (O), Eleventh and Washington avenue. Cost, \$500. Manufacturing building, Eleventh and Washington avenue.

Green Box Company (O), Memphis and Tioga streets. Barnes Brothers (C), 2080 Willard street. Cost, \$1,700. Stable, Memphis and Tioga streets.

Foss M. E. Church (O), Thirteenth and Rockland streets. Barnes Brothers (C), 2080 Willard street. Cost, \$1,310. Church, Thirteenth and Rockland streets.

Odd Fellows' Hall Association (O), Ridge avenue and Midvale avenue. G. Steinle (C), 3443 Sunnyside avenue. Cost, \$7,400. Store and hall, Ridge avenue and Midvale.

John Lang Paper Company (O), Twenty-fourth and Vine streets. W. H. Eddleman (C), 453 Green lane. Cost, \$800. Pump room, Twenty-fourth and Vine streets.

S. L. Levin (O), 522 South Twelfth street. J. Farmerstein (C), 908 Walnut street. Cost, \$1,610. Store and dwelling, 1309 South street.

C. E. Johnson Company (O), 509 South Tenth street. T. F. Miller (C), Hatboro, Pa. Cost, \$1,500. Tank, 925 Rodman street.

B. Shapiro (O), 628 South street. S. Rosenberg (C), 716 Morris street. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, 728 Lombard street.

H. Selmon, Jr. (O), 2223 North Second street. B. Herzog (C), 2247 North Second street. Cost, \$2,000. Shop, 1750 North Front street.

H. Hausman (O), 1545 Germantown avenue. William Freiling (C), 2553 North Fifth street. Cost, \$400. Store and dwelling, 1545 Germantown avenue.

W. C. Gold (O), 120 North Thirty-fourth street. H. M. Irwin (C), 1613 Ranstead street. Cost, \$900. Dwelling, 120 North Thirty-fourth street.

William Freihofer (O), Frankford avenue and Margaret street. J. M. Smith & Son (C), 1425 Spring Garden street. Cost, \$24,000. Theatre, Frankford avenue and Margaret street.

A. Mulligan (O), 2526 North Tenth street. H. Baldwin (C), 2643 Hutchinson street. Cost, \$900. Dwelling and office, 2526 North Tenth street.

Thomas Potter & Sons (O), Second and Erie avenue. H. Brocklehurst (C), 2622 Parish street. Cost, \$1,375. Shed, Second and Erie avenue.

A. D. Irwin, Jr. (O), 126 North Twelfth street. Irwin & Leighton (C), 126 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$5,000. Residence, 313 South Twelfth street.

Kelly Estate (O), 1410 Arch street. Cost, \$6,500. Theatre, Eighth and Vine streets. F. G. English (C), 1610 North Carlisle street.

C. D. Dilks (O), St. Martins, Pa. J. E. Walt (C), Willow Grove, Pa. Cost, \$2,500. Garage, St. Martins, Pa.

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THE ANALOGY BETWEEN HORSE RACING AND ESTIMATING

By G. ALEXANDER WRIGHT, Architect

Author of "Wright on Quantities," in "The Journal of the American Institute of Architects"

May it not truly be said that there is very little difference between horse racing and bidding on buildings? Are they not "gamblers"? The invitation to figure and the jockey's start are similar; both events arouse a like interest; both hope to win. The ads are long, for there are many entries. There is the usual horse racing talk about the "dark horse," the "favorite," the "pull," the "inside track," and so forth, none of which is probably ever true, in either case; but it is horse racing talk.

At last the start is made, and away they go! The bidders and the ponies over the same ground, the same course, and the owners look on and speculate. The primary object is to get ahead of each other, win at any cost, and each competitor does his best to beat the other fellow. If the first jockey in has forgotten or omitted anything, he is disqualified. If the bidder forgets or omits anything, he "gets the contract." It amounts to about the same thing, and the bidder is quite as much of a real sport, for he takes "his medicine to-day and gambles again to-morrow." But this is not what I started out to say. If, perchance, it has had the effect of seriously arresting the reader's attention to a most important subject, some good purpose may yet be served.

And now to be serious: Speaking of estimating in competition, an experienced and well respected Western contractor recently described our present estimating methods to me as "a horse racers' gamble." Few architects, if they will look squarely at the facts, can honestly differ with the candid Western contractor. Owners, and persons not over kindly disposed toward architects, claim that we know but little about the "cost" of a building; but these same people do not themselves know anything of the mysterious and devious processes involved in the obtaining of a bid, which, unfortunately, they too often think is to be the "cost" of the building. Architects, however, know of these things, and that the word "estimate" or "bid" does not really mean the "cost," when the work is finally completed. Architects, however, seldom deem it their duty to enlighten clients upon such matters, and this is especially so in the case of the architect who, by whatever

means he may choose to employ, is able to persuade owners into believing that he can give them cheaper and quicker results than some other architect having offices round the corner.

It is not an unusual circumstance for a contractor to sign up for a job, when even the best of us are morally certain that the work as shown and specified, can never be properly done for the money. But we as architects are paid to see that it is so done, are we not? Why then should we allow an owner, or ourselves, to accept such a bid, and so to place this burden upon any contractor, who, for want of a systematic method, under estimates his quantities, or, as too often happens, omits something entirely? Some owners (happily not all) are looking for these mistakes, and are ready to seize the advantage, usually in the mistaken idea that they are to get something for nothing. Some architects will be perfectly content with the thought (more is the pity!) that it is none of their business; that it is up to the contractor to look out for himself.

It is well known that under our uncertain system of estimating, by which the contractor is made to take all the chances, these things do and must occur; that they are winked at, and that they cause much unnecessary trouble. But is this good practice, or sharp practice? Surely our ethics should extend beyond the mere personal equation; so, to put it plainly, is it "honest?"

Is it just, when we, in a sense, undertake to act as architects and arbiters of the contract? If not, can we wonder at the thousand and one questions, difficulties and extras which occur in the supervision of such a contract, under the present system? Can we wonder that contractors are sometimes suspicious?

But, not to dwell too long on this picture, let us seek a practical remedy for removing these and other similar conditions which make such a picture possible. The individual architect or owner, let it be said, is not solely responsible. The entire trouble lies in our senseless, wasteful, unscientific, and wholly faulty methods of inviting bids, and in the encouragement to gambling which we, who should be the first to condemn, still extend

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to bidders. That the contractors do not rise up and smite us, is really a source of wonder to me. Not our business, indeed! It is our business to encourage better and more honorable methods.

The scope and character of our construction has advanced so rapidly and considerably of recent years, that scarcely anything is done now as it was even twenty years ago; and the time now allowed to a contractor for estimating is altogether too short; conditions are not conducive to accurate results. Without accurate quantities, there can be no accurate bids, and with our rough-and-ready guess-work methods, wide differences in bids must necessarily prevail. The lowest bid is usually by no means the most accurate, and frequently it is out of all proportion to the quantity and character of the work under contract. Before the work proceeds very far, the mistake is discovered; then there arises the natural desire of the contractor to save on his contract.

But the difficulties, and sometimes friction, which we meet with upon our buildings in progress are not usually caused by the effort of the lowest bidder (sometimes spoken of by the daily press as the "fortunate" contractor) to make a larger profit than that to which he is entitled; the difficulties are quite as often due to his not unnatural wish to keep his loss on the contract within the smallest possible limit.

Therefore, is it not indisputable that incorrect quantities are in the first place largely responsible for unnecessary low, and consequently inaccurate bids, which, in their turn, cause so many of the architect's troubles?

Another factor is the too short time allowed to bidders for estimating, while a third and very important factor is found in the fact that our modern methods of construction require special training in order to take off quantities accurately. Few contractors possess these advantages, and even if they did, fewer still could find time to put the principles of scientific quantity-taking into profitable effect.

The ridiculous—even the ludicrous—side to our present way lies in the fact that when contractors are invited to submit a bid in dollars and cents in competition, off they go (like the race horses) to compete against

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each other, neck and neck, as to the quantity of material the job will take; and the more careful a bidder is in taking off his materials accurately, the less chance he has, under present methods, of getting the job!

The whole business seems absurd to any one with any pretense to experience in quantity taking. There can only be a certain amount or quantity of material necessary, and no amount of figuring can make it less; it is folly, therefore, to think that a number of bidders on a piece of work will all succeed in taking off just the right quantity; one person might, but not a dozen or more.

If some system could be adopted whereby each bidder would be furnished with a complete, detailed list of the exact quantities of materials and labor required (thus placing all bidders on the same basis), then the competent, careful contractor would get more contracts at proper prices, and so be able to do better work, while the incompetent and the shoe-string bidders would either have to become more competent or seek other fields of industry, a result which would prove

quite as much of an advantage to architects as it would to the remaining contractors.

It is obvious that some such system must in time displace our present wasteful and primitive method, if for no other reason than for the benefit such a system would confer upon both architect and client. It would seem that much good would result if the chapters throughout the country gave some consideration to this vital subject and familiarized their members with the advantages that would follow the adoption of some standardized method or system of estimating upon quantities. This and other kindred subjects have recently been receiving consideration in certain chapters, while many architects and contractors in different States are well known to favor the adoption of an estimating system, based upon accurate bills of quantities, which shall become the true basis of the contract. This will certainly be done some day, and then we shall all wonder why so much time, effort and money has been thrown away in the past.

MANUFACTURE OF WATERPROOF ARTIFICIAL MARBLE TILES

(From an Article by Fred. Huth in "The Builder")

Facings of artificial marble are now very common, even in buildings of comparatively modest pretensions. The trouble is that durability is sometimes sacrificed to appearance, and the slabs are not only not proof against those accidents which will occur in modern buildings through leaky roofs, bursting water pipes, overflowing bath tubs, etc., but even hardly resistant to the careful housecleaner's wet cloth. In the manufacture of slabs suitable for such uses there are required gypsum (plaster of Paris) and the requisite coloring matters—of course, mineral only; as, for instance, graphite (plumbago, black-lead), chrome green, English red, iron oxide, red, yellow and brown ochres, and ultramarine, all of which are unaffected by the gypsum or by each other. A separable frame is made, about 2 inches high, of planed 1/2-inch strips, and divided by a cross strip.

For small "tiles," say 4 1/4 inches by 4 1/4 inches, there are needed several glass plates about 8 inches to 12 inches square, and the wooden frames are arranged so as to leave spaces of the size of the glass plates.

A solution of paraffin wax is made in benzine in the proportions of 1/4 pound to the gallon. This solution must be kept in a warm room in a tightly corked bottle, and requires to be shaken at each time of using. One side of the wooden frame and the glass plate is to be well rubbed with the solution, and then dried thoroughly with a clean cloth.

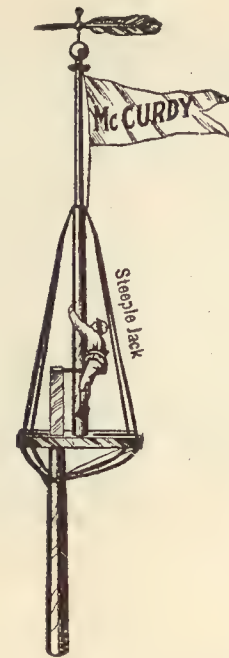
On the work table is laid a mirror, face upwards; on this are laid two strips of wood; on the latter the glass plate and on this the mould. To prevent the glass plate from

shifting, rubber rings should be laid between it and the wooden strips.

Next the colors are to be mixed. For green and black veining, chrome green and graphite are used. Each color is mixed to stiffness with a little water in a separate saucer. In a large vessel the gypsum and water are mixed to the consistency of thick cream. Any bubbles must be removed.

The frame is half filled rapidly with the plaster, and at once a brush dipped in the graphite must be thrust through the mass to the glass, on which the pattern is to be traced—a matter of a few seconds only. The veinings will be seen by reflection in the mirror below. If they are too thick in any one place, they may be lightened with the brush. If the consistency of the plaster and the color be right, the two will run together properly. Then the green color is applied in similar manner. In a few minutes the first layer will be hard enough to permit the frame to be filled to the edge with a mixture of sand and gypsum or sand and cement. If the slab is intended to be specially durable, wire gauze or cloth may be laid on the first layer, before the second is poured in, the ends of the wires being bent upwards. In a short time the frame may be removed to hasten the drying of the tiles. These must remain on the glass plates until thoroughly hard and dry, and care must be taken not to slide them on the plates.

The surface obtained is smooth, but not very highly polished, and is somewhat porous. The pores can be closed by amyloacetate collodium, which improves the polish and



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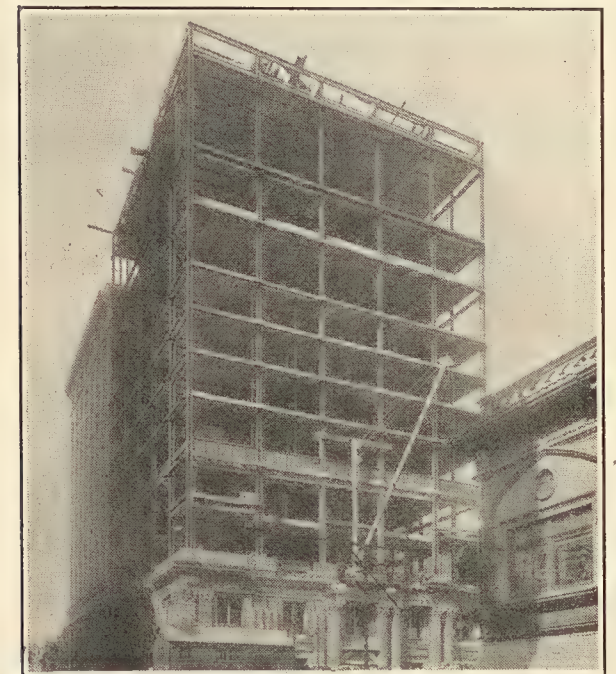
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makes the tile waterproof. It resists both acids and alkalies, and the surfaces can be washed with water and chamois leather.

When the tiles are dry they should be slightly warmed and thoroughly waterproofed by immersion in a mixture of the above named collodium and a third of amylacetate, which will sink in to a depth of about a third of an inch. The tiles are then to be dried in a warm place, and finally painted with undiluted amylacetate collodium.

Greater hardness may be obtained by adding to the gypsum a small quantity of ground pumice stone or powdered glass, which gives the tiles a grain without damaging their appearance.

FIFTH AVENUE'S ARCHITECTURE.

Chaos is the only word that one can justly apply to the quaint and inconsequent conceits in which we have indulged since that monumental moment in the early nineteenth century when, architecturally, all that had been since the beginning ceased, and that which had never been before on land or sea began. A walk up Fifth avenue from Madison Square to the park, with one's eyes open, is an experience of some surprises, and equal illumination, and it leaves an indelible impression of that primal chaos that is certainly without form, if it is not wholly void. Here one may see in a scant two miles (scant, but how replete with experiences!), treasure-trove of all peoples and all generations; Roman temples and Parisian shops; Gothic of sorts (and out of sorts), from the "Carpenter-Gothic" of 1845, through Victorian of that ilk, to the most modern and competent recasting of ancient forms and restored ideals. Venetian palaces and Louis Seize palaces and Roman palaces and more palaces from wherever palaces were ever built; delicate little Georgian ghosts, shrinking in their unpremeditated contact with Babylonian skyscrapers that poise their towering masses of plausible masonry on an unconvincing substructure of plate glass. And it is all contemporary—the oldest of it dates back not two generations, while it is all wildly and improbably different.—Yale Review.

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Nearly all builders are familiar with hollow tile for fireproofing large steel frame buildings, but terra cotta is something quite different, and used without a framework of steel. In short, terra cotta hollow tile are specially designed and manufactured blocks which take the place of bricks, stone or other like materials in the walls and partitions of a building. They support the floors and roof just as other walls do, but they do far more than that and far more than other building materials, and these different functions are what we want you particularly to notice.

Everybody knows that air cells make the best possible insulator against the passage of heat. Terra cotta hollow tile divide the walls up into a multitude of air cells, and these cells prevent the passage of heat through the wall from outside to within, or from within to outside. As a result, any building having walls of hollow tile is warmer in winter than buildings of other materials, for the heat generated by the heating apparatus within is not dissipated from the walls of the building; while in summer weather the house built of hollow tile is cooler than any other, because the heat of the sun beating down on the walls cannot penetrate to the interior. The economy of hollow tile walls follows as a natural consequence of the non-passage of heat. The conductivity of walls is one of the great heat problems of the heat engineer, more heat being required to keep the walls warm than to heat the interior.

But hollow tile blocks are not the only kind of building materials which resist the passage of heat. Stone and brick walls do likewise, although not to so great an extent. Stone and brick walls, however, while they prevent to a certain extent the passage of heat, very freely conduct water into the building. Capillary attraction and the solid nature of the walls are the causes leading to this result. With terra cotta hollow tile, on the other hand, there is no capillary other than that necessary for the holding of mortar; even if there were, the air cells formed in the wall by the partitions in the hollow tile would prevent any moisture whatever from reaching the interior of the building. This difference between walls of solid masonry and those of hollow tile can be seen by examining the furniture in houses built of the different materials. In a stone wall building you will find that the keys in the piano stick after the house has been shut up without heat for a few days. In a terra cotta hollow tile home, heat can be shut off indefinitely without any evidence whatever of dampness becoming apparent. This saving of furniture, together with the saving of fuel and saving on insurance will go a long way toward making hollow tile buildings the cheapest as well as the best type of building in the long run.

The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—Horace Greely.

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THE NEW ENGLAND MEETING HOUSE

The problem of an inexpensive cottage has its corner in every architectural magazine, and in nearly every popular one. even the daily newspaper is not averse to offering prizes for the solution of such a vital problem as it has come to be, and notwithstanding its apparent littleness beside the problem of the "skyscraper" or a viaduct, for example, the inexpensive cottage is, nevertheless, the most difficult of architectural achievements. There is only one other problem that approaches it in complex difficulties, and that is, the problem of an inexpensive church.

The proposition a building committee lays before the architect is usually simple and straightforward enough. Let us say the proposition is one to comfortably house and seat one hundred and fifty people in a building to measure about thirty by fifty feet, the cost not to exceed \$5,000. It can be done, of course, but everything hinges upon whether we have in mind a building that can be erected for that sum of money. If it were a question of simply housing and seating a certain number of people, why, the thing is an accomplished fact, because even \$4,500 would do it without professional assistance of any kind. Only, "man cannot live by bread alone," and a certain percentage is necessary for a little gracious art and professional advice. It is difficult, however, to agree upon the amount, and hence, upon the architecture and scope of the undertaking.

An architect would see his way clear with \$500 margin to incorporate a little correctly-milled Renaissance detail and good workmanship in a frame building which a contractor left to himself, would be sure to omit because even that little graciousness costs money—but that is about all an architect could do. He might see that the "box" could be made to pose as an old-time Quaker meeting-house, without prejudice to his reputation, because the old-time Quaker meeting-houses were quiet, refined, neat and thoroughly legitimate in both art and history. They have a certain indisputable charm derived from their place in the ecclesiastical architecture of America, and their mission is by no means ended as architectural prototypes in an age of a good deal of false finery. But no church committee would entertain the thought of a Quaker meeting-house for one moment, any more than would a gentleman from the Southern States consider the proposition of a log cabin for his own habitation, while we, in the North, can conceive of no higher ideal for a summer retreat. So that the Quaker meeting-house is clearly an untenable proposition.

It is a well-known fact that people are no longer obliged to go to (some) church in order to preserve respectability—social status—as it was, some years ago, we must interest and attract them to our church services, we must have a distinctly artistic church, so artistic that it will be a labor of love

with all that have to do with its creation and maintenance, and five hundred dollars' worth of art will scarcely do that, which is to say that five hundred dollars' worth of fuel will not produce anything like the amount of religious enthusiasm we want to fan into flame. Enough art to accomplish this will cost up in the thousands, because art is a jealous god that will not permit the serving of two masters. We must first abjure commercialism, for art means charity, not the kind of charity that the lexicon of commercialism defines as dropping ten cents into the poor box, but the whole thing—self-consecration—a devotion equal to that we may recall having seen exemplified upon the church altars when we visited Rome.

Now, the church of Rome are the most beautiful churches in the world as well as the most numerous. They are about as numerous as are drinking saloons with us. They have been erected, and are maintained, largely by relatively poor people. And when we who have tried to manage to make the dimes we have dropped into the poor box satisfy our idea of duty to God and to man, come upon the cases of gold and silver trinkets that are deposited in the Roman churches, it makes us fairly faint to realize what real sacrifice means, what deprivation, not of luxury or the ordinary comforts of life, but the necessities of the devout poor are before us.

We have nothing comparable to this. Few people, indeed, are sufficiently interested in a new church edifice that they would think of sacrificing themselves for the sake of good architecture, the esthetic or even the practical needs of their religion to the extent of any animal comfort or any of the intellectual amenities that modern civilization has to offer, much less the necessities of life. But everybody in Rome seems to think that nothing is too good, too beautiful or too costly for one's church. I cannot say that I think the tawdry silver hearts, for instance, that are such popular offerings with the poor people of Rome, are very beautiful, but they think so, which explains, at any rate, why the churches are so beautiful, and why there are so many.

Wipe all these churches out of existence as by some dire conflagration or cataclysm, and then start out upon the commercial theory as it obtains with us, imitating the jeweled altars with paste, the trevantine walls, with stucco on wire lathing, the hand-carving, with meretricious passamentarie, substituting kalsomine for the frescoes of Michel Angelo, and North Carolina pine for the tessellated pavements, in order to achieve our inexpensive church, as well as to teach how very little personal sacrifice is acceptable before God, and in a little while, a very little while, I believe the religious zeal of the great host of Roman communicants would dwindle to zero.

Now, the same word of criticism is applicable to most of the church buildings that have been recently erected in America. They are large enough—so large, in fact, that they will accommodate many more people than ever go to them. They are pretentious enough, they are very stylish, and they are adequately heated in winter; but they fall far short of the ideal in architecture because of the all-pervading spirit in America, they have been so dreadfully cheapened. Instead of attracting worshippers, they actually repel people, and the more we think about things, the less the average church edifice interests. It seems inimical to all those subtle and sentimental amenities connected with our faith that have come down to us from our parents, our grand-parents and our great-grandparents, and which we would have come, and dwell in our church edifice. It is true that these sentimental amenities are expensive guests, and about fifty per cent. of the cost, I should say, should be put aside for their proper entertainment. But it will be money well expended, for there is no minister who can succeed in uplifting a community, handicapped by impoverished architecture.

There are two styles of architecture suitable for church edifices, and only two. They are Renaissance and Gothic. Out in California the Mission architecture may be appropriate and beautiful for churches, but not here. We have to study our own climate, just as we do when we set out perennials in our front door yard, only, in the case of a church edifice, it is not the meteorological but the historic climate. There is no American Gothic because it is only within the last seventy-five years that we have affected this mode of building, and can only adapt from the English, French and German prototypes; but there is an American Renaissance which has won its hall-mark by three centuries of American history and tradition. It is the only medium of expression wherein we may use wood, and is therefore the only kind of architecture, if there is to be architecture at all, that is compatible with the inexpensive church proposition. You cannot build a gothic church without some kind of stone walls.

The cheap apology for a church building where lancet headed windows are strung along in a fake wall of stucco on wire lath, and a fake rose window with a wooden frame, ornaments the gables, all glazed with bubbly glass in the crudest of tints, does not make a Gothic church. The Colonial meeting-house, upon the other hand, may be built of wood, and is yet a legitimate, historic evolution extending a most gracious invitation to the architect seeking inspiration, which invitation, however, it has been customary, with meagre courtesy, ungratefully to decline. They have been thought to be beneath our notice, and homely old things—the Colonial meeting-houses, by people of considerable discernment in art matters. And compared to

(Continued on page 649.)

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Editorial Comment

Not since 1896,—beyond which year the Bureau of Building Inspection is unable to guarantee the accuracy of its figures,—has Philadelphia shown a building record for the month of September equal to that of the month just closed. The official figures show for September, 1913, a total expenditure for new building of more than \$4,000,000. This is, approximately, \$1,200,000 more than the total for September a year ago and is considerably in excess of the total for any September since 1896, as may be seen by reference to the following table showing the official figures for the past seventeen years:

Year.	Amount.
1911	\$2,390,885
1910	3,283,915
1909	2,734,540
1908	2,545,520
1907	3,113,810
1906	2,414,350
1905	2,613,255
1904	1,813,095
1903	2,039,625
1902	1,678,335
1901	1,375,420
1900	1,384,400
1899	1,784,725
1898	1,633,160
1897	1,898,505
1896	1,363,610

The nearest approach to this month's figures was in September, 19010, when the total reached \$3,283,918.

Up to and including August 31 the total for the current year was \$28,304,045, while during the corresponding period of 1912 it was \$26,251,940.

* * *

Philadelphia thus easily maintains its position as one of the leading building centers in the United States, showing consistent and steady gains at a time when many of the principal cities throughout the country are lagging behind and recording material losses.

It has become a habit with advertisers of a certain class to talk sapiently about "the new South" and "the great Southwest," belittling by inference the opportunities of the local field. If figures do not lie, and they don't as a rule, it is time for some of these owlish gentlemen to wake up to the importance of the home city.

In this field—the greatest to-day in the United States,—the "Guide" is the only building and architectural magazine published.

The moral is—to reach the finest clientele in the United States in the building field, a clientele that offers a market for everything that is best in the structural line,—advertise in "The Builders' Guide."

* * *

"The Mason Builder," the most capably edited house organ that comes to the

"Guide's" editorial table,—issued by the Charles Warner Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, and edited by Mr. B. F. Lippold,—has been sounding many of the most reliable financial barometers in the country on the question of the trade outlook for 1914.

Its findings are so hopefully optimistic, so authoritative and reassuring by contrast with the croaking of the prophets of gloom and disaster, that we are moved to quote from them at some length.

The Charles Warner Company starts the ball a-rolling with its own statement that its shipments have held up remarkably well considering the season indicating that building operations have been keeping up at more than a normal rate.

John Claflin, king of the dry goods trade, says: "Business is very good in spite of the proposed tariff changes. The secret of it is that there are no stocks on hand. Money is very comfortable."

* * *

The New York "Herald" observes: "The country since the panic of 1907 has nearly completed its cycle of 'seven lean years,' and is in train to enter upon its series of fat ones. Wall street has 'called the turn' in this instance, as it has done often in the past, by the recent rise in stocks and a recovery of fully one-third of the depression that had occurred in bonds from the last autumn until mid-summer."

Says the Philadelphia "Record": "The true American ring, always optimistic in the United States, sounds in a recent statement by President Bush, of the Missouri, Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railroads, operating some 10,000 miles. "There has been no unusual let-up in traffic in general merchandise, lumber, coal or grain. A large part of last year's crop is yet in farmers' hands and will have to be moved before the new crops are housed. The outlook for the corn, oats, wheat and hay crops was never better. It now looks as if we would have as large yields if not larger than last year's. What better can we want or expect to do than that?"

"We are doing a \$62,000,000 business on the Missouri-Pacific system this year, against \$54,000,000 last year, and we expect to go right up to \$70,000,000 in the next two years. We haven't time to look for trouble out West."

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" says: "The International and Great Northern have ordered 1,000 freight cars from the American Car and Foundry Company. The Southern Railway is making inquiries for 400 50-ton hopper cars; the Union Railroad for 296 freight cars. Equipment orders recently placed by railroads mean the placing of orders by car builders with steel mills for 125,000 tons of steel.

"The Steel Corporation is operating its

ingot mills nearly at full capacity and its iron production is not far below that level. The corporation has on its pay-roll between 240,000 and 250,000 men, in contrast with 227,000 in January, which establishes a new high record."

* * *

Elbert H. Gary, at a recent dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York, said: "The fundamental conditions of this country, to my mind, were never better. It is the richest country in the world. The prospects for crops for the coming year were never better than they are now, and there is every reason why, if the country were allowed to prosper, it should advance further and faster day by day than ever before."

N. W. Ayer & Son, one of the largest advertising agencies handling "national" business, said in a recent issue of "Printer's Ink:" "To-day, justly or otherwise, the commercial atmosphere is charged with apprehension. Yet despite this general nervousness—this period of waiting—the activities of this organization, in volume of business booked, show an increase greater than at any previous period in our history."

The Houston "Post" says: "The California State Railroad Commission to-day granted the application of the Southern Pacific Company to issue \$30,000,000 of two-year notes at 5 per cent. for improvements and extensions in Texas, Louisiana and California. In addition, the company plans to expend during the current fiscal year \$10,000,000 from earnings."

* * *

Mr. Harry Perkins, of the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky., the largest concern of its kind in the South, says: "The volume of our business this year compares favorably with that of last year. There has been an increase and 1913 will be the banner year of our history."

An editorial in the Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: "All through the period since November last we have not ceased to have faith that the strong and sound basic conditions existing in the United States justified expression of confidence in much greater enlargement of business during this calendar year, and the latest news from all sections of the country now confirms that expression."

It is officially announced that the Canadian Pacific Railroad will expend not less than \$100,000,000 in Canada this year for extensions, cars, locomotives and new terminals.—"Mono-Type."

All freight traffic records for the summer were broken last month by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the best barometer of general conditions throughout the country.—"Mono-Type."

* * *

Charles M. Sawyer, State Bank Commissioner of Kansas, has just made the best statement of the condition of Kansas State banks ever made at this season. The reserves held by State and private banks are

34 per cent., almost double the legal requirement of 20 per cent.

The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, the largest plant in the world manufacturing locks and builders' hardware, are now employing more men than ever before and are adding two acres of manufacturing capacity to take care of increasing business.

"Crop Reports and General Business Conditions for 1913," compiled by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, contains the following:

"Manufacturing as a whole is in good shape. Most concerns have plenty of business, though of course there has been the usual let down in volume and activity during the summer months. The lumber industry and mining may be called fair, though somewhat spotted as to locality; building operations have proceeded slightly below the ordinary activity, but the industrial situation as a whole seems to be good. In fact, the correspondence to the Continental and Commercial National Bank indicates that manufacturing industries, commercial establishments and agricultural resources of the West were never in a healthier condition, excepting, of course, those lines of trade which depend almost wholly upon the railroads for orders."

THE NEW ENGLAND MEETING HOUSE.

(Continued from page 647.)

our best ecclesiastical architecture, perhaps, some of them are crude and ugly; but the majority possess the same inherent charm of the Colonial dwelling houses which nobody, nowadays, would think of criticising, no matter what lack of reverence one might entertain for them. The average architect has not thought about it exactly in that way. He is prepared to follow you as far as the Colonial dwelling house is concerned, but when it comes to the Colonial meeting-house, well, that is something else. Many architects do not think much anyway. It is far easier to copy. They exploit Colonial dwelling houses because their contemporaries do it. It has been the fashion—their celebrated contemporaries to whom they look for inspiration instead of to resources within themselves. And the lamented Mr. Stanford White, who did the thinking for a host of American architects, unfortunately died before his active brain thought of a reincarnation of a Colonial steeple.

But what other creation of man has idealized the American landscape as does the Renaissance village steeple, glistening afar in our glorious American sunshine as it rises above the tops of the great trees of the village common, directing the steps of the wayfarer homeward. And for a village to lose its Renaissance steeple is to lose half its birthright.

These steeples were all built upon the same principles of design that guided the genius of Sir Christopher Wren and his contemporaries, and if constructed of wood, it was not to deceive—to imitate stone as do the wood-

en boxes we have seen masquerading as Gothic buttresses against the walls of a wooden Gothic church.

Would you call the steeple of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, which dominates a corner of Trafalgar Square, in London, crude or ugly? No, you would not, because it is beautiful to contemplate interwoven besides with all the history it is. The new jumble of Romanesque and invented architecture with which we are familiar in America, is the ugly proposition. Yes, and it is worse than ugly—it is rubbish, while the village meeting-house is the blue-blooded Brahmin we have inherited from our grandsires, and is ours by the most sacred ties.

But looking at it from the sordid and selfish—the commercial side, the Colonial meeting-house permits of more show for the money than any other kind of church, and means less sacrifice on our part. With comparatively little money, the architect can produce true religious atmosphere for his committee in more ways than would, at first, appear. Sometimes, these old landmarks were placed with irresistible charm as though they were turned around; that is to say, with their backs facing the highway, the steeples and entrances facing upon the graveyards to the rear. St. Paul's Chapel, in New York City, is planned this way, also Trinity Church, in Newport, R. I. I do not know exactly why, but it was not to command a marine prospect, as is sometimes supposed, for the American idea of sitting on the front porch in full view of everyone never extended to the front porch of the meeting-house. I have heard a theory that obtained a century or so ago that the chancel should face the east. But it is funny that modern architects have not seen the opportunity for gaining historic atmosphere herein suggested, but must always place their churches with the entrance and steeple conventionally facing the street.

The chances are that no committee will stand or the old-fashioned square pews which is another grand opportunity neglected; or a certain amount of real home church feeling is missed thereby that nothing else will replace. Away down deep, too, everyone cannot help but love these family pews, the unalienable property of our ancestors. The millionaire attendants at "Old Trinity" in Newport would have, long ago, torn it down, and erected a very modern and stylish church in its place, had it not been for the square pews. They could do nothing about them. There is some ecclesiastical Magna Charter back of the pews that holds them as inviolate as it does the sarcophagi in the crypt of a cathedral. Beside the richly upholstered and furnished pew belonging to some member of the opulent summer colony one may notice that the worn and faded cotton damask in the pew adjoining keeps on fading in serene security against desecration as if some historic cardinal with a temporal power like Richelieu had drawn an awe-inspiring circle about it that anyone with a sinister motive dare not step within the hallowed ground. Ah, that is the something we stand in need

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of to-day—hallowed ground! What the mind craves in this age of science and encyclopedias, this age of hardened agnosticism, this lonely age without true faith or anything much to lean on, is some hallowed ground, some place where upon occasion, we can escape the hard-as-nails proposition of modern existence, and feel that we are safe.

And just here I want to quote from an admirable paper once addressed to a church committee by Mr. Robert S. Peabody, of Boston, in which he says: "If the church is really but an audience room, theatres and concert halls are our best models. These have grown up out of the necessities of seeing and hearing as the prime and only needs, and grand effects can be thus obtained. I remember noticing this in a large but cheap galvanized iron church in New York, where the seats are amphitheatral and raised one above another. As an audience room it is well arranged for all to see and hear; as a lecture room, it brings everybody before the speaker; as a concert room, the effect must be grand when the people join in the hymn. But it is not a church. If the preaching is everything, if we go to church for the sermon only, if the association of ideas is nothing, if kinship with the worshippers of all the Christian centuries is nothing, if worship on our part is nothing, then the amphitheatre is our best plan. But if we go to church for devotion as well as for the sermon, there is the desire for the religious and devotional atmosphere, that in my experience has taken young parents to other communions where the spirit of devotion is more conspicuous, so that, even if their own convictions are not secure, their children may grow up with that respect for holy places and holy things which

is less strong now than when we were children.

"It is not a brilliant discovery of ours that the mediaeval churches do not suit a congregational service. The mediaeval builders must have known this perfectly well; but they valued other things also; they saw what was to be gained by effects of distance, perspective, mystery. These things meant something to them, and the same things lead us now to make reverent pilgrimages to all the cathedrals, abbeys and village churches of the middle ages, which would never have been what they are, would never have had their atmosphere of religion and devotion, if they had not been to their builders sacred places, retreats from the world without, and distinct and different from their habitual surroundings."

And now to conclude, I will give you some impressions of my own along these same lines, impressions made upon me as I once sat in an American church where the hallowed atmosphere which is apt to be evanescent in our own time, still lingered about the chancel, down the aisles and aloft in the vaulted arches of the ceiling. It was Sunday evening, and it was snowing. There were men in the pews that were rarely seen in them—business men—one stock broker that I had never seen at service there before. But there happened to be in the pulpit that evening a young man from a theological seminary—seems to me his name was Walpole—who possessed the wonderful thing, that gift called magnetism. And other conditions being singularly in accord as happens upon occasion, all it appeared necessary for this minister to do in order to make us forget all those first and secular interests that are so difficult to entirely obscure in people's minds when they go to church, was to lean a little forward as though to mention something which very much concerned us, and say two words—"The Egyptians."

I believe I could have said the same words over and over and nobody would have listened, but now the congregation listened attentively to what follows, and which I memorized without realizing it, and hence, without effort.

"The Egyptians had a very great number of bondmen—slaves. They were the children of Israel. The Egyptians knew that their slaves were sensible people, that they were not lunatics. (They had not chosen their bondage.) They had simply been unfortunate, the victims of circumstance. And when they saw their slaves making strange and prodigious preparations as for some great change of condition in their lives or some journey abroad, when they saw them painting the sideposts and lintels of the doorways to their dwellings with blood obtained from certain small animals they had slaughtered, and going through other inexplicable ceremonies, the Egyptians were amazed, and said one to another, 'What in the world are these people doing?'

"And then did the Egyptians betake themselves into Pharaoh, and beseeched him crying, 'Do go, and see this man Moses! And tell him to let the children of Israel take anything that they want that we have, but

let them depart out of our land forthwith lest we all perish this night.'

I had never heard the patriarch of Judea referred to as "this man Moses." It seemed to me a bit discourteous, not to say snobbish, upon the part of the Egyptians, and it made me smile. I noticed that others about me had to smile, also. But, nevertheless, there was some kind of magic in the surroundings which continued to hold our attention fast. If the expression is permissible, it was a delightful religious entertainment, and if a building committee or architect can only feel sure of producing enough of this religious magic, we will call it, the dramatic note of life, without which even a church service has no drawing power, they need never worry about the percentage of art that good architecture demands, the charm is yours for the asking.—Joy Wheeler Dow in "The House Beautiful."

SOME NOTES ON CAUSES OF FAILURE OF STUCCO WORK.

A number of years ago stucco was quite generally used in certain localities, but owing to failures of the material to withstand the action of the elements and to other causes, this type of construction was almost entirely abandoned. During the last few years, however, there has been a very marked tendency by the building public to take up this class of construction again, therefore this word of caution.

We do not want to have the same experience with this type of construction as the concrete block industry has had, and yet, unless due care is used in drawing specifications and in their application, there are going to be a great many failures as in the past. Our architectural friends are very partial to stucco exterior, and if it is properly mixed and applied will come up to their expectations in every way. So much depends on the selection of the material, proper mixing and proper application that only skilled mechanics who are familiar with this class of work should be employed.

I remember one residence in particular, where there were a great many horizontal cracks in the stucco running almost the entire length of one side of the building. These cracks were about two feet apart and were very pronounced. The whole area of sides and ends was very unsightly. After a very careful investigation it was found that in nearly every instance where cracks had developed that they were at a point where the wire lath was lapped and in many places less than one-quarter inch thickness of stucco was over these laps. In some instances by cutting out the cracks it was found that the metal lath was not even tacked solidly in place, and yet stucco work in general was condemned by a number of parties on the results obtained on this one building. It was quite apparent that the trouble was not due to any fault of the material, but in this particular instance was due entirely to the application of the wire lath and stucco. In addition

(Continued on page 652.)

SCALE OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADES

Some Interesting Comparisons of Figures in Three Groups of Cities in the United States as Revised to July 1, 1913

It is always a source of much interest for those associated with the building industry to note how wages of mechanics in the various branches differ in one section of the country from those which obtain in places more or less remote thereto; as, for example, how

the rates in leading centers on the Atlantic seaboard compare with wages received by the men in some of the principal cities on the Pacific Coast. In the table presented herewith the country is roughly divided into three zones and a few of the leading cities selected

from each. The figures are taken from the official schedule of 65 cities in the United States and Canada compiled by E. M. Craig, secretary of the Builders' Association, 808 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., and corrected up to July 1, 1913.

Rates of Wages, Per Hour, Paid in Various Branches of the Building Trades.

Name of City	Masons and Brick-layers	Structural Iron Setters	Plasterers	Lathers	Plumbers	Steam Fitters	Carpenter	Painters	Sheet Metal Workers	Electrical Workers	Roofers	Cement Finishers	Laborers and Hod Carriers
Boston	65	56¼	65	\$2.75- \$3 M 60c. hr.	62½	50	55	50	45-55	37½ to 56¼	Comp. 28-43¾ Slate 55	62½	L. 25 H. C. 30-40
Hartford	65	50	65	50	55	54	50	45	45	40	45	54	L. 25 H. C. 37½
Newark	65	56¼ to 62½	65	50	62½	56¼ to 60	50	47½	60	56¼	Slate 60 Comp. 40	60 to 65	L. 25 to 30 H. C. 35
Philadelphia	M. 55 B. L. 62½	60	62½	Wood \$2.50 M Metal 56¼	43¾	43¾	50	40	45	40	45	45	37½
Washington	66¾	50	62½	\$2.25 per M	50	50	50	50	50	55	50	45	L. 18¾ H. C. 28¼
Atlanta	45	62½	45	30	50	45	30	30	40	40	35	45	15
Jacksonville	B. L. 62½	43¾ to 50	56¼ to 62½	37½	56¼	56¼	34¾- 37½	34¾- 37½	37½	45 to 50	37½	....	L. \$1.50 H. C. \$1.50-\$1.75
St. Paul	M. 55 B. L. 65	50	62½	Wood 4 a yd. Metal 55	62½	56¼	40 to 50	50	40	30 to 47	Grav. 30-35 Slate 40-45	50	L. 22½ H. C. 30 to 35
Chicago	75	68	75	71⅞	75	75	65	65	65	75	65	65	40
Cincinnati	M. 60 B. L. 70	62½	68¾	....	62½	52½	50	50	40 to 45	50 to 55	40 to 45	50	L. 25 H. C. 25 to 32
St. Louis	M. 70 B. L. 75	65	75	68¾	66¼	75	62½	57½	60	65	55	60	L. 20 to 37½ Brick 47½, Mor. 50
Memphis	M. 65 B. L. 75	62½	75	Wood 50 Metal 62½	62½	62½	50	50	50-60	45	50-60	62½	L. 17½ H. C. 30
New Orleans	62½	50	50	50	56¼	56¼	35 to 45	37½	35 to 45	\$3.60 a day	30	45	L. 15 H. C. 30
Denver	M. 62½ B. L. 75	56¼	75	50 to 56¼	62½	62½	60	50	56¼	37½ to 50	37½	68¾	L. 37½ to 40 H. C. 37½ to 43¾
Salt Lake City.....	M. 62½ B. L. 75	62½	75	62½	75	75	62½	62½	57½	56¼	50	62½	L. 31¼ H. C. 50
Seattle	75	62½	75	62½	68¾	68¾	....	56¼	56¼	62½	50	62½	L. \$2 to \$3.50 H. C. \$4.00
Portland, Ore.	M. 70 B. L. 75	75	75	62½	75	75	\$4.00 a day	50	\$4.50 a day	50-62½	37½	\$5 to \$6	L. \$2.50-\$3 H. C. 50
San Francisco	\$7 a day	62½	87½	75	75	75	62½	56¼	68¾	62½	75	75	L. 31¼ Brick 50 Plas. 62½
Los Angeles	M. \$5.50 a day B. L. 75	38 8-9	75	\$2.25 per M.	56¼	56¼	50	43¾	50	43¾	43¾	62½	L. 34¾ H. C. 37½
San Antonio, Texas....	B. L. 87½	62½	75	....	56¼	....	45	45	....	56¼	....	....	L. 21⅞ to 25

It will be seen that most of the trades operate under an hourly scale, but some are paid a stated sum per day. A comparison of the figures presented with those published a year ago will readily show the changes if any which have occurred in any particular city of the country covered by the schedule.

In addition to the information given in the table it may be stated that in Boston plasterers laborers receive 41½ cents per hour and metal roofers 55 cents.

In Cincinnati laborers work nine hours per day beginning October 1, 1913.

In Los Angeles plasterers laborers receive

50 cents per hour. At the time the chart was compiled carpenters and sheet metal workers had asked for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages and electricians nine hours.

In St. Paul hoisting engineers, elevator constructors, roofers and laborers work ten hours per day.

SOME NOTES ON CAUSES OF FAILURE OF STUCCO WORK.

(Continued from page 650.)

tion to the large cracks at the laps of the wire lath, there were a number of hair cracks throughout the entire area, which apparently were caused by too much troweling of the concrete mass, and as was found by investigation there was a coating of frosting of Portland cement on some of the areas and the cracks penetrated just through this frosting. Other areas were entirely smooth and cracks had not developed.

In another case regular lime mortar plaster without any Portland cement was used for the scratch coat. The second and finishing coat consisted of a poor mixture of Portland cement and sand. The finish coat was only about one-quarter-inch thick. Moisture penetrated through the finish coat and the mortar composing the scratch coat being subjected to continued moisture disintegrated and the stucco came off in sheets.

The third case was very similar to the second, although wood lath was used instead of wire lath on a small building near the seashore. The scratch coat material consisted of regular interior plaster and the second coat consisted of Portland cement, asbestos rock and asbestos fiber. The second coat was very thin and the damp salt air and moisture penetrated through to the first coat. The lath became swelled and the stucco came off in sheets. The stucco on this work was condemned and the faults were laid at the door of the asbestos and Portland cement. Upon investigating the matter thoroughly, it was readily proven that the entire trouble was due to the nature of the lath and the materials entering into the first coat.

I have referred to these buildings with a view of cautioning people interested in stucco construction to see that this particular part of the building is given proper attention. In the past stucco has been applied in two coats, the total thickness being about one-half inch to five-eighths inch. Past experience is teaching us, however, that one inch is by far better and if the material is applied in this thickness, house owners and architects should not have reason to regret its use.

Another point of considerable importance is the color. A uniform color is rather difficult to obtain on smooth surfaces particularly, but it can be obtained if proper attention is given to the selection and mixing of the ingredients and if the stucco is properly applied. When Portland cement and sand are used it is very essential that the sand should be absolutely free from any organic materials which have a tendency to discolor. It is also of vast importance that the ingredients be mixed very accurately and carefully and that a sufficient amount be mixed at one time to cover certain areas exposed to the same lights and shadows.

For example, the work should not be left in an uncompleted condition half way between windows or half way down the side walls, for just as certain as this is done,

there will be a streak showing where the later work was started. If it is necessary to do a certain given area at two operations, care should be used to get the materials properly blended and the new stucco floated or troweled to correspond exactly to that already done. By using a little care on details of this kind the ultimate results will be much more satisfactory.

Portland cement and sand as a stucco mixture has been used with fair success where work has been carefully supervised, but there has been such a lack of proper attention to the mixing and application that there have been some very bad failures. The use of asbestos rock and fiber to take the place of sand is meeting with considerable success. The asbestos fibers have a tendency to hold the water which is used to mix the concrete mass, longer, thus giving the Portland cement ample opportunity to become properly set and in this way stucco mixtures are possible that are more uniform in color and less liable to crack as the fiber also furnishes additional bond.

There is one point which is frequently lost sight of, that is, it is possible to manufacture or make concrete slabs that are free from cracks and that can be exposed to the elements for an indefinite period without discoloration. Therefore, should cracks develop in a well constructed stucco work it can be invariably traced to settling of the building or the shrinking of the frame. By insisting upon thicker stucco walls the liability of the stucco cracking is reduced to a minimum.

The price of lumber is readily advancing and the desire for fireproof exteriors, especially in the suburban districts, as well as artistic effects that may be obtained from stucco, are creating a universal demand for this type of construction and while the initial cost may be slightly more it is such a small part of the total outlay and such an important part of the structure that the best is the cheapest in the end.—Cement and Engineering News.

BIRTHPLACE OF CHIMNEYS.

Chimneys are modern; that is, chimneys with fireplaces and flues. None of the Roman ruins show chimneys like ours. There are none in the restored buildings in Herculaneum and Pompeii. Roman architects complained that their decorations were smoked up. A kitchen in Rome was always sooty. Braziers were used in the living rooms. The chimney of antiquity consisted of a hole in the roof. The wealthy Romans used carefully dried wood which would burn in the room without soot. The modern chimney was first used in Europe in the fourteenth century. The oldest certain account of a chimney places it in Venice in 1347.

THAT'S WHAT THE AD SAYS.

The agent of the Mallers Building in Chicago, offers "four rooms in beautiful doctor's suite." Who'll have the beautiful doctor? inquires the "Chicago Tribune."

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**E. J. Johnson, the slate operator of Park row, New York, has purchased a new slate quarry at Pen Argyl, Pa., from which he will produce black roofing slate, structural slate and slate blackboards for schools and institutions. This makes the fourth quarry now operated by this house, which has for years specialized on black, purple, green and red slate.

**The El Starr Manufacturing Company makes announcement that after September 1 its business will be conducted under the style and stitle of Star Specialty Manufacturing Company, 227 to 233 West Erie street, Chicago, Ill.

**A large plant for the manufacture of fireproof tile will be erected at Mogadore, Ohio, by L. W. Camp & Co.

JEALOUSY A HANDICAP.

"Some people would rather lose a dollar themselves than see another man make two," said a man who had been trying to bring about unity and co-operation among his employees. "They are so interested in fighting other people's plans that they have no time to push their own, and seeing somebody else succeed seems to trouble them more than failing themselves." That is a frame of mind not confined to any one trade or business, it blocks the wheels of progress in many directions. The greatest problem in the carrying out of much good work is the elimination of jealousy.

ADVERTISING.

Robert Edeson believes in all the modern improvements, including advertising, and proves it by the following: "When a duck lays an egg she just waddles off as if nothing had happened. When a hen lays an egg there's a whale of a noise. The hen advertises. Hence the demand for hens' eggs instead of ducks' eggs."—Young's Magazine, September.

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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until 9 A. M. Monday, October 13, 1913, for dredging and pumping ashore silt dredged from the following docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the west side of the Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pa.:

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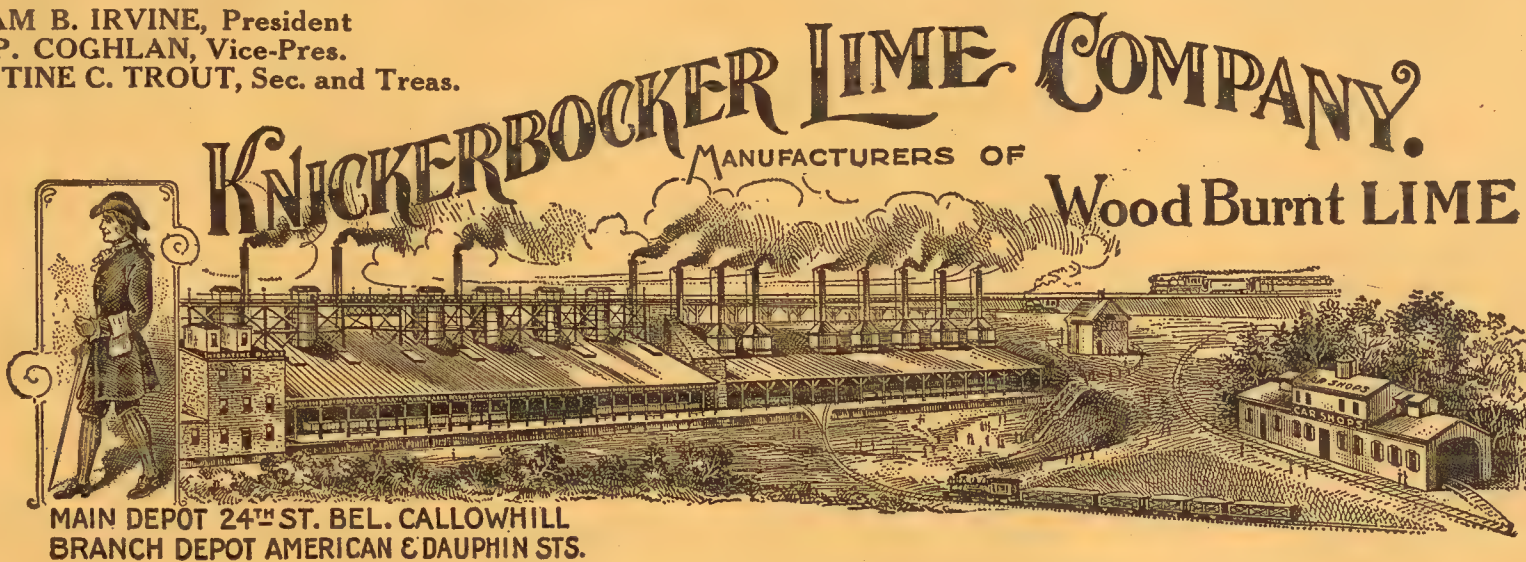
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 41.

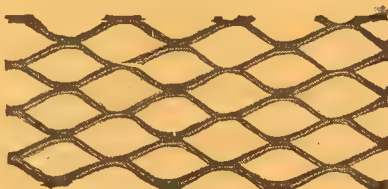
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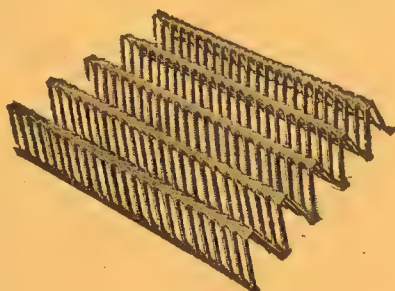
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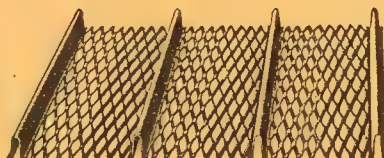


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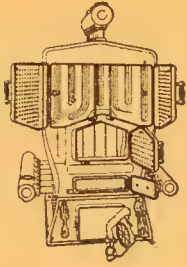
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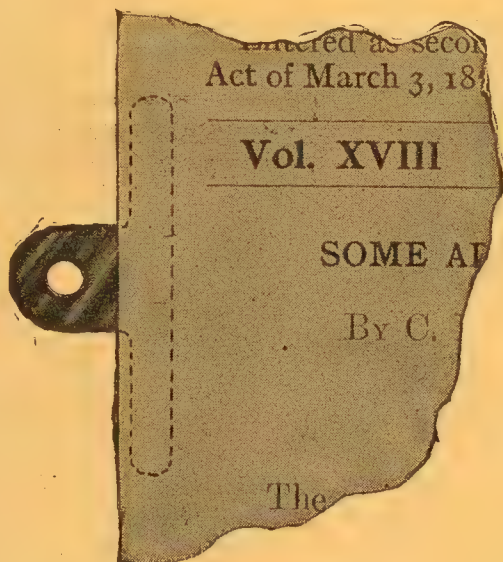
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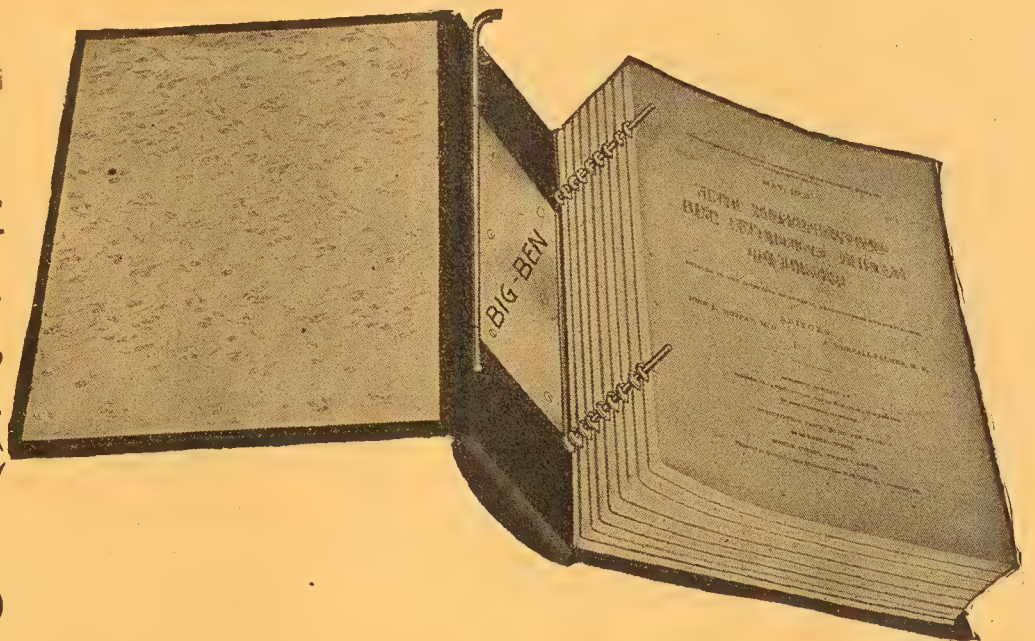
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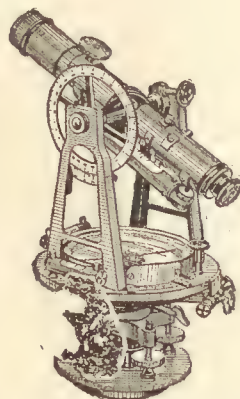
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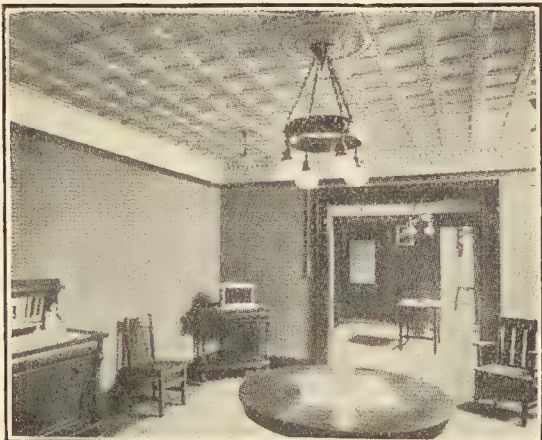
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 41.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Hospital (add.), York and Tabor road. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owners, Jewish Hospital, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 26x115 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved), concrete, hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due October 9th. In addition to those previously reported; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street, are figuring.

Warehouse, Canton, Md. Architect, E. H. Glidden, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Canton Co., Twelfth avenue and Fifth street, Baltimore, Md. Concrete and steel, six stories, 80x200 feet, composition roof, waterproofing. Architect taking bids, due October 8th. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, and Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building, are figuring.

Residence (alt. and add.), Laverock, Pa. Architects, G. Howe & Furness Evans & Co., Provident Building. Owner, C. H. Krumbhaar, Jr., 511 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Fraternity House, Easton, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Delta Tau Delta, care of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 34x80 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved), hardwood floors, marble interior. Architects taking bids, due October 14th. The following are figuring: Ochs Construction Company, W. H. Gangewere, R. Rathburn, all of Allentown, Pa.; A. Bechtel, A. P. Smith & Sons, F. J. Lerch, S. P. Walter, A. Steinmetz, all of Easton, Pa.; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; J. S. Cornell & Sons, Land Title Building; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street.

Residences (54), Franklin and Cayuga streets, \$165,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, John Schmunk, 612 West Cambria street. Brick, two stories, 16x35 feet, slag and slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood and composition floors. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Parish House, Eddystone, Pa. Architects, Evans, Warner & Register, Witherspoon Building. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two stories, 35x80 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Germantown, Pa. Architect, F. G. Gugert, Wayne, Pa. Owner, David Halstead, 301 West Johnston street. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, electric light. Architect has received bids.

Ice Storage, Seventh and Pine streets, Darby, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, A. J. Gottshall, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, slag roof, electric light, waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due October 9th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Harrison C. Rea Company, 1027 Wood street; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; H. F. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), Whitmarsh, Pa. Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, David Newhall, 200 West Mermaid lane. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate and shingle roof. Consists of general alterations and addition. Plans in progress.

Residence (alts.), St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories. Consists of general interior and exterior alterations. Plans in progress.

Convent, Third and Ritner streets. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel R. C. Church, care of Rev. James A. Dalton, on premises. Brick, terra cotta, three stories, 52x108 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architect taking revised bids, due October 9th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Convent, Sixty-third and Lancaster avenue. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building.

Owners, Our Lady of Lourdes R. C. Church, care of Rev. James A. Mullen, 6315 Lancaster avenue. Stone, three stories 40x70 feet, slate roof (heating and electric work reserved). Architect taking bids, due October 10th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Thomas Reilly, 1618 Thompson street; John McShain, Jr., 631 North Seventeenth street.

Parochial Residence (alt. and add.), 6315 Lancaster avenue. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Our Lady of Lourdes R. C. Church, care of Rev. James A. Mullen, on premises. Stone, three-story addition, 24x40 feet (heating and electric work reserved). Architect taking bids, due October 10th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street; Melody & Keating, Bailey Building; William J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street; Thos. Reilly, 1618 Thompson street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

Freight Station, Baltimore, Md. Architect, private plans. Owners, North Central Railroad Company (Pennsylvania Railroad Company), care of Gamble Lathrobe, Baltimore, Md. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 45x610 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners have received revised bids.

Parish House, Lansford, Pa. Architects, Henon & Boyle, 10 South Eighteenth street. Owners, St. Ann's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x35 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Building (add.), Lehigh and Kensington avenues. Architect and engineer, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Y. M. C. A., on premises. Brick and stone, four stories, 70x95 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Plans in progress.

Store (alt. and add.), 2625 Kensington avenue. Architect, E. F. Ott, 4259 North Seventh street. Owner, J. P. Cleary, on premises. Brick, three stories, electric light. Consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

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Club (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Philadel-
phia. Architect, F. A. Hayes, 1524 Chestnut
street. Owners, Overbrook Golf Club, on
premises. Stone and frame, one story, steam
heat (light reserved), shingle and composi-
tion roof. Architect taking bids, due October
9th. The following are figuring: Joseph
Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street; J.
Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Thomas Lit-
tle & Sons, 1723 Moravian street; A. L. Fretz
& Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Jacob Myers
& Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; Charles
Gilpin, Harrison Building; Milton Young,
Overbrook, Pa.

Bank Building, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H.
L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owners,
Ardmore National Bank, Ardmore, Pa. Stone,
two stories, 35x50 feet, slate roof, hot water
heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.
Architect will take bids in one month.

Residence, Stable and Garage, Haverford,
Pa., \$40,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, north-
east corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets.
Owner, William M. McCawley, Haverford, Pa.
Stone, hollow tile and plaster, two and one-
half stories, 95x48 feet, green slate roof, white
oak floors (heating and electric work reserv-
ed). Revised plans completed. Architect will
take bids in a few days.

Garage, Wyncote, Pa. Architects, Zant-
zinger, Borie & Medary, northeast corner of
Fifteenth and Walnut. Owner, P. S. Collins,
Wyncote, Pa. Stone, two stories, 25x60 feet,
shingle roof, steam heating. Architects tak-
ing bids, due October 13th. The following are
figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor
street; William H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane;
W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residences (4), Chester, Pa., \$14,000. Archi-
tect, G. M. Ewing, 220 East Twenty-third
street, Chester, Pa. Owner's name withheld.
Brick and plaster, two stories, 18x46 feet,
slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Archi-
tect taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Darby, Pa., \$5,000. Architect,
H. M. Pedrick, Darby, Pa. Owner's name
withheld. Brick and frame, two and one-half
stories, 25x32 feet, shingle roof, electric light,
hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in
progress.

Residences (6), Chester, Pa. Architect, H.
M. Pedrick, Darby, Pa. Owner, D. J. G.
Boudart, 817 Edgemont avenue, Chester, Pa.
Brick, two stories, 15x44 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric light, hot air heat. Plans in progress.
Owner will take sub-bids.

Church and Sunday School, Sixty-third and
Woodland avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedrick,
Darby, Pa. Owner, Woodland Baptist
Church, on premises. Brick, two stories, 45x
125 feet, slag roof (electric light and heat re-
served). Architect taking bids, due October
10th. The following are figuring: George
Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. Whitehead,
1624 Latimer street; J. McShain, 631 North

Seventeenth street; F. B. Davis, 35 South
Seventeenth street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 San-
som street; W. J. Irwin, 5927 Kinsessing ave-
nue; J. H. Ingram, Lansdowne, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ambler, Pa.
Architect, A. F. Schenck, 511 Betz Building.
Owner, J. W. Miller, Ambler, Pa. Hollow
tile and plaster, two and one-half stories,
30x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam
heat. Architect taking bids, due October
10th. The following are figuring: F. L.
Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; David
McCork, Flourtown, Pa.; A. Fry, Lansdale,
Pa.

Passenger Station, Hatfield, Pa. Architect,
William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company,
Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and plas-
ter, one story, 22x75 feet, slate roof, electric
light, hot water heat. Owners taking bids,
due October 7th. In addition to those pre-
viously reported, J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom
street, and J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title
Building, are figuring.

Library Building, McPherson Park, Phila-
delphia. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIl-
vaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owners, Free Li-
brary of Philadelphia, care of J. Thompson,
Thirteenth and Locust streets. Brick and
stone, 2 stories. Plans in progress.

Hospital Building, Fairview, Pa. Archi-
tect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street.
Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane,
care of H. F. Walton, chairman, Real Estate
Trust Building, Philadelphia. Brick, stone,
steel, fireproof, three stories (heat and light
separate bids). Consists of ward building,
infirmary, workshop, amusement and attend-
ants' house. Owners taking bids, due October
25th. Plans may be obtained at office of
architect on deposit of \$100.00.

Garage, rear 660 to 666 North Broad street.
Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut
street. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, care of
architects. Brick, one story, 66x80 feet, slag
roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects
taking bids, due October 12th. The following
are figuring: F. A. Havens Co., 845 North
Nineteenth street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1723
Moravian street; Lam Building Company,
1001 Wood street; Smith-Hardican Company,

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1606 Cherry street; E. F. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; H. Reusswick, 137 North Tenth street.

Factory (remodeling), northeast corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets. Owner, Mrs. Eliza E. Heid, 4615 Spruce street. Brick, five stories, tin and slag roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architect taking bids, due October 8th. A Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street, and Burd P. Evans, Thirteenth and Wallace streets, are figuring.

Residence, Lansdowne, Pa. Architect, Roger Haydock, 2123 Locust street. Owner, Hilary Marion, Lansdowne, Pa. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x36 feet, shingle roof, electric light (heat reserved). Architect taking bids, due October 8th. Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ransstead street, is figuring.

Garage, Rydal, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. F. G. Diamond, on premises. Stone, two stories, 30x70 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due October 11th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street.

Picture Theatre, Overbrook, Pa. Architect, R. Werner, 5146 Market street. Owners, Overbrook Amusement Company, care of Charles Weinberg, Fifty-second and Arch streets. Stone and plaster, one story, 45x175 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Club House, Absecon, N. J., \$100,000. Architects (associated), Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building, and Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Seaview Gold Club, care of C. H. Geist, president, Land Title Building. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 80x300 feet, green slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting, power plant. Architects selected. Plans about to be started.

Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street. Owners, New Essex and Sussex Hotel. Brick and stone,

five stories, 175x270 feet, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing, slate or tile roof. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6817 Quincey street, Germantown. Architect, Charles Barton Kenn, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Samuel T. Smaltz, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, new bath and bed room. Architect taking bids, due October 14th. The following are figuring: Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street; Milton W. Young, Overbrook; M. S. Oberholtzer, 5524 Pulaski avenue; R. M. Peterson, 5250 Wakefield street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Public Comfort Station, Torresdale and Bleigh streets. Architect, E. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, Bureau of City Property, City Hall. Stone, one story, 20x40 feet, slate roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due October 14th. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; David Peoples, Fidelity Building; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; A. Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; J. H. Jordan, Thirty-first and Oxford streets; E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue.

Residence, Rydal, Pa. Architect, Ernest A. Arend, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. Owner, Joseph Haines, Jr., Bristol and Germantown avenues. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x51 feet, tile roof, electric light, oak floors, enamel brick (heat reserved). Owner taking bids, due October 10th. The following are figuring: J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Ed. Lever, Abington, Pa.

Stock House, Shenandoah, Pa. Architects, Koele, Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Columbia Brewing Company, on premises. Brick and concrete, six stories, 31x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, waterproofing. Architects taking bids, due October 16th. P. Haibach, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Power House, Camden, N. J. Architect, Charles J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owners, New Jersey Homeopathic Hospital, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 62x63 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Barclay White Company, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Residence, Moorestown, N. J. Architect, J. F. Street, Drexel Building. Owner, J. G. Donalds, Moorestown, N. J. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to G. D. Logan, Beverly, N. J.

Church and Parsonage. Architects, Ander-

son & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owners, Russian Orthodox G. C. Church, care of J. T. Krohmalney, 512 North Fifth street. Brick and stone, one and two stories, 55x100 feet, 20x48 feet, electric light, vapor vacuum heat, slate roof. Contract awarded to Eagle Construction Company, Fifty-second and Market streets.

Elevator Shaft, 237 Arch street. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Berger Brothers Company, on premises. Brick, two stories. Contract awarded to Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street.

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\$28,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Margolin & Bloch, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 105x200 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street.

Apartments (alt. and add.), 105 and 107 North Thirty-fourth street. Architect, Albert

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W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, L. A. Dilks & J. C. Thompson, 3318 Arch street. Brick, three stories, electric lighting, vapor vacuum heating. Contract awarded to George W. Gardner, 511 North Fortieth street.

Cottages (2), Wilmington, Del. Architect, Albert W. Dilks, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, Mrs. W. K. duPont, Wilmington, Del. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot air heating. Contract awarded to W. D. Haddock & Co., 304 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

Church, Cheltenham, Pa. Architect, A. A. Ritcher, Reading, Pa. Owners, First Presbyterian Church, of Cheltenham, care of J. Holden, Fox Chase, Pa. Stone, one and two stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners will sub-let all contracts.

Store Buildings (alt. and add.), 1327 and 1339 Vine street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlagger, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story addition, 18x80 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Jacob Gorchov, 317 Reed street.

Factory, Frankford, Philadelphia, \$9,000. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, George Oldham & Sons Co., 1828 John street. Brick, three stories, slag roof. Contract awarded to Stuart Dalton, 2316 Columbia avenue.

Bottling House, Thirtieth and Thompson streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Arnholt-Schaeffer Brewing Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 75x140 feet, slag roof, electric light, waterproofing. Builders, Koelle-Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets, are taking sub-bids.

Tenant's Cottage, Media, Pa., \$5,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Mrs. J. Y. Delbert, on premises. Brick and plaster, two stories, 25x28 feet, tin roof, electric light, hot air heat. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Residence, Allens lane, Philadelphia, \$12,000. Architect, Edmund B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, Miss Jessie Wilcox Smith, Gowen and McCallum streets. Stone and rough cast, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Warehouse (add.), 32 North Third street. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Master & Hoffman, on prem-

ises. Brick, two and one stories, steam heat, slag roof, new front and general interior alteration and addition. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.

Church, Cynwyd, Pa., \$40,000. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owners, Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric light. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Warehouse, Huntingdon, Pa. Architects, C. L. Hillman & Son, Provident Building. Owner, J. C. Blair, Huntingdon, Pa. Brick and stone and concrete, four stories, 68x77 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Royd-house-Arey Company, Fidelity Building.

Residence, Radnor, Pa., \$40,000. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, John B. Townsend, 1805 Delancey street. Stone, two and one-half stories, tile roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Fire House (alt. and add.), Otsego and Reed streets. Architect, E. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, City of Philadelphia. Brick, three stories, slate roof, electric light, steam heat and general repairs. Bids opened as follows: Mitchel Brothers, \$5,098; P. J. Hurley, \$5,198; J. H. Jordan, \$5,250; J. W. Emery, \$5,475; F. Roe Searing, \$6,533.

Restaurant (remodeling), 1708 Sansom street, \$7,000. Architect, Frank H. Koisker, Perry Building. Owner, Benj. Nelson, 37 South Sixteenth street. Brick, three stories, steam heating, electric lighting, tile floors. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Factory (add.), Thirty-seventh and Filbert streets, \$15,000. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Alloway-Martin Company, on premises. Brick, four stories, 35x80 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street.

Office Building (alt. and add.), Fourth and Chestnut streets, \$1,600. Architects, Furness & Evans, Provident Life and Trust Building. Owners, Provident Life and Trust Company, on premises. Brick and stone. Consists of interior alterations and addition to dining room on top floors. Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1608 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Mrs. Mary Winters (O), 6131 Hazel avenue. Cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, 6137 Hazel avenue.

J. Werner (O), 2644 East Ontario street. Cost, \$6,500. Five dwellings, two stories, 14x30 feet, Salmon and Ontario streets. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling. Cost, \$5,600. Four dwellings.

S. C. Blair (O), 2362 Ridge avenue. S. F. Brown (C), 2421 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$2,500. Garage, brick, one story, 91x57 feet, 2819 North Fletcher street.

George Seebold (O), 131 East Wyoming avenue. Cost, \$8,800. Four dwellings, brick, two stories 16x47 feet, A and Wyoming avenue.

Guevin & David (O), 1916 South Sixteenth

street. N. Litman (C), 2332 South Tenth street. Cost, \$2,400. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 13x24 feet, 140 Piercer street.

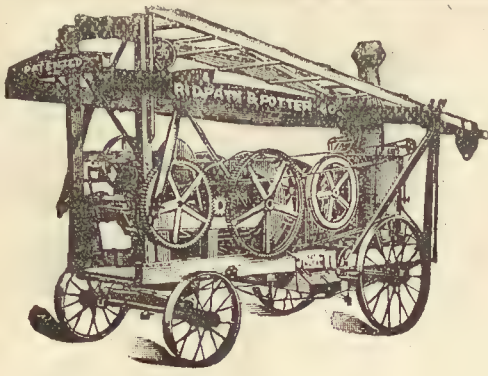
P. R. Felton (O), 7213 Saybrook avenue.

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F. Thompson (C), Eighty-fourth and Tinicum avenue. Cost, \$3,800. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Eighty-second and Tinicum avenue.

Mrs. M. Miller (O), 906 Passyunk avenue. S. Berger (C), 416 Queen street. Cost, \$3,600. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x30 feet, Passyunk avenue and Christian street.

H. W. Scarborough (O), 522 Walnut street. W. Cooper (C), 4722 North Eighteenth street. Cost, \$27,900. Nine dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, Thirteenth and Wagner avenue. Cost, \$33,00. Fifteen dwellings. Cost, \$6,000. Two stores and dwellings. Cost, \$11,200. Four dwellings and stores.

Ed. Stott (O), Second and Fisher's avenue. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, 173 Loudon street.

W. J. Lovatt (O), 720 Diamond avenue. Joseph Ashby (C), Fox Chase, Pa. Cost, \$2,500. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x41 feet, J and Fanshaw streets.

W. R. Carriek (O), 1304 Vine street. S. Devonshire (C), Sixty-third and Haverford avenue. Cost, \$20,000. Picture Theatre, brick, one story, 58x172 feet, Sixty-third and Haverford avenue.

A. S. Tourison (O), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, \$12,000. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 40x43 feet, Crittenden and Sedwick avenue.

W. Rowland (O), Lyceum and Dexter streets. Cost, \$5,400. Two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x43 feet, Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Y. Madveroki (O), 4344 Almond street. M. Pacan (C), 2569 Orthodox street. Cost, \$1,910. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x31 feet, Bridesburg, Pa.

D. J. Sprankle (O), 5840 Overbrook avenue. W. J. Gruhler Company (C), 219 High street.

Cost, \$3,200. Garage, stone, two stories, 24x38 feet, 5840 Overbrook avenue.

H. J. Farrell (O), Sixty-fourth and Greenway avenue. Cost, \$15,000. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Sixty-fourth and avenue. Cost, \$3,500. One dwelling. Cost, \$13,000. Five dwellings.

F. Gaupan (O), Wagner and Tabor road. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, two stories, brick, 26x36 feet, Eleventh and Cheltenham avenue.

Union Petroleum Company (O), 135 South Second street. Cost, \$26,000. Warehouse, brick, two stories, 48x171 feet, Water and Mifflin streets. Cost, \$11,000. Manufacturing building, Water and Mifflin streets.

Philadelphia Brewing Company (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. George Kessler Company (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$9,000. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 16x60 feet, Lehigh avenue and Kensington avenue.

Archbishop Prendergast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$27,000. School, stone, one story, 58x107 feet, 407 North Sixty-fifth street.

E. C. Bruyn (O), 4410 Paul street. George Gray (C), 4665 Paul street. Cost, \$2,600. Manufacturing building. Brick, one story, 18x35 feet, 4410 Paul street.

J. M. Holmes (O), 2851 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, \$38,400. Sixteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, Locust avenue and Musgrave street.

A. B. Botfield Company (O), 100 Bainbridge street. Cost, \$2,500. Manufacturing building, brick, two stories, 22x53 feet, 624 South Front street.

J. R. Yeager (O), 2315 Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Nine dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x26 feet, Eleventh and Westmoreland streets. Cost, \$4,400. Two dwellings.

Alterations and Additions

Violet Oakley (O), McCallum and Gowan avenues. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$7,500. Residence, McCallum and Gowan avenues.

Spruce Realty Company (O), Fortieth and Market streets. E. Stonehill (C), 6325 Race street. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, 1402 Spruce street.

A. D. Miller (O), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 1630 Arch street.

S. S. Redifer Company (O), 139 Race street. Cost, \$3,000. Factory addition, 139 Race street.

H. T. Sanders (O), Walnut lane and Norris street. Oak Lane Park Building Company (C), Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Cost, \$1,500. Garage, Walnut lane and Morris street.

Crean Brothers (O), Fiftieth and Washington avenue. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$6,000. Coal pocket, Fiftieth and Washington avenue.

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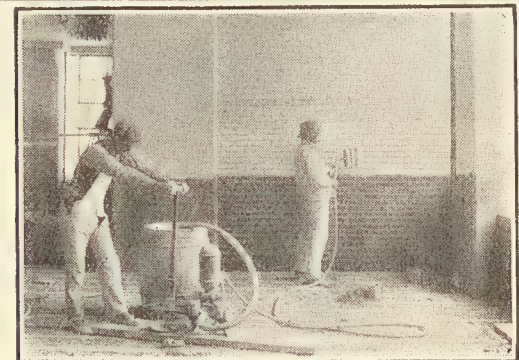
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S. Sklaroff & Son (O), 712 South Second street. H. R. Heumick (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$950. Chimneys, 712 South Second street.

N. Snellenburg Company (O), Twelfth and Market streets. William Steele & Co. (C), Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, Tenth and Berks streets.

H. K. Mulford Company (O), 420 South Thirteenth street. E. A. Hanlon (C), 261 South Tenth street. Cost, \$1,500. Factory, 1310 Addison street.

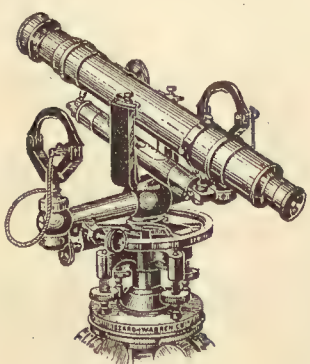
S. C. Ogden (O), Darlington, Pa. W. H. Worner (C), 1529 Porter street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, 2002 North Twenty-second street.

Athletic Association of University of Pennsylvania (O), Franklin Field. J. Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, \$800. Stand, Thirty-third and Spruce streets.

Mrs. Rose McAlerman (O), 4627 Salmon street. L. Deitrich (C), 3016 Comly street. Cost, \$1,150. Dwelling, 4627 Salmon street.

H. Maskowitz (O), 2540 Kensington avenue. M. Morrison (C), 2322 Howard street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 2540 Kensington avenue.

H. Reinhart (O), Twenty-fourth and Ox-
(Continued on page 662.)



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A striking example of the wisdom of getting the best first is found in the case of the Susquehanna Silk Mills, at Sunbury, Pa. Since the old roof was originally put on, a dozen years ago, it has never been tight. This was due largely to the fact that the proper material and the proper construction were not combined in executing the work. The result was a roof that has been a source of constant expense and annoyance.

The work of re-roofing the buildings of this great plant was put in the hands of one of the most prominent and capable engineering concerns in the country, whose one object was to secure roofing for the various buildings which would be absolutely the best suited to the construction, regardless of any other consideration.

Estimates were requested from every leading roofing concern in the country, with the understanding that each was to figure on absolutely its first quality work, regardless of cost. With each pushing its own standard product, and endeavoring to *make it seem to fit the purpose*, the logic of the FOSTER SYSTEM stood out prominently from the rest.

It was evident to the engineers that a FOSTER ROOF, designed especially to fit

BENJAMIN FOSTER COMPANY

Twenty-second Street and Se



Silk Mills, Sunbury, Pa.

Y PROMINENT ENGINEERING CONCERN

of Surface Covered

every requirement, was bound to give satisfaction, when backed up by the experience of years in such work.

The contract calling for the covering of 200,000 square feet of surface was placed in our hands. In carrying out the work all bituminous materials entering into the construction of this roof were specially prepared to meet the conditions present, such as the steepness of the slopes, the vibration, contraction and expansion due to accumulation of ice and snow, etc. The contract was completed in a manner entirely satisfactory to the engineers.

The FOSTER SYSTEM can be just as helpful to you—in fact it is the only system of roofing that can give perfect satisfaction under all conditions.

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Alterations and Additions

(Continued from page 659.)

ford streets. D. Henwood (C), 1509 Wood street. Cost, \$1,100. Store and dwelling, Twenty-fourth and Oxford streets.

T. J. Laffin (O), 1720 South Fifteenth street. D. Hill (C), 2004 Naudain street. Cost, \$600. Store and dwelling, 1610 South Fifteenth street.

J. B. Stetson Company (O), Fifth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$3,850. Factory, Fifth and Montgomery avenue.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company (O), 810 Dauphin street. Cost, \$1,600. Shed, 109-111 Market street.

S. T. Janvies (O), 1511 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$800. Garage, 1511 Snyder avenue.

Bellington & Co. (O), 116 Chestnut street. J. F. Grant (C), 1625 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$550. Factory, 1545 North Randolph street.

Joseph Rickett (O), 2200 Turner street. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$500. Store, 2200 Turner street.

Girard Trust Company (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. J. Risterbrock & Son (C), 2002 Market street. Cost, \$580. Dwelling, 880-88 North Forty-sixth street.

Lithuanian Club (O), 1116 South Second street. J. A. Engel (C), 3006 North Fifth street. Cost, \$800. Club, 1116 South Second street.

B. Alexander (O), Hale Building. J. Gorchov (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$2,000. Store, 1327 Vine street.

B. Alexander (O), Hale Building. J. Gorchov (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$2,200. Store, 1339 Vine street.

Sklaroff & Sons (O), 712 South Second street. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, 712 South Second street.

Provident Life and Trust Company (O), Fourth and Chestnut streets. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,600. Building, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Godfrey S. Mann (O), 1513 Chestnut street. A. Whitehead & Co. (C), 1624 Latimer street. Cost, \$2,500. Store, Second and Chestnut streets.

Master & Hoffman (O), 32 North Third street. Thomas M. Seeds, Jr. (C), 1207 Race street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and warehouse, 32 North Third street.

R. Foulk (O), 409 Chestnut street. A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, \$500. Store and dwelling, 1431 South street.

P. Gormly (O), Norristown, Pa. J. McKenna & Son (C), 1032 Race street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling and store, 259 North Sixteenth street.

H. G. Lilly (O), 2900 Thompson street. H.

T. Campbell (C), 1222 North Twenty-ninth street. Cost, \$600. Store and dwelling, 2900 Thompson street.

D. H. Schuyler & Son, Broad and Diamond streets. S. W. Barnes & Son (C), 2104 North Sixth street. Cost, \$1,200. Office, Broad and Diamond streets.

Trustees of Presbytery of Philadelphia (O), Witherspoon Building. T. C. Trafford (C), 1613 Sansom street. Cost, \$785. Church, Westmoreland and Simpson streets.

A SKYSCRAPER OF 1601.

According to press despatches from Paris, it has been discovered there that the originator of the American skyscraper or gratteciel was not an American architect, but a Frenchman who lived three centuries ago. At the Bibliotheque Nationale there is preserved a volume written by this architect, whose name was Jacques Perret of Chambéry, in 1601, describing a skyscraper of the author's invention.

"This grand and excellent pavilion, in which one can lodge 500 persons in comfort and luxury," was to be of 160 ft. frontage, 145 ft. in width and with walls 10 ft. thick. The edifice was to rise 12 stories and have a little pavilion on the roof surrounded by terraces and was thus to reach an altitude of 350 ft. which, says "L'Illustration," "is of course hardly to be compared with the gigantic buildings of 480 to 700 ft. which Pierre Loti saw on his recent visit to New York City. At the same time Perret's design is certainly the design of the American skyscraper 300 years later—an audacious idea conceived by a Frenchman."

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FIGURING BRICK WORK IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

A. S. ATKINSON, in "The Building Agent"

The cost of brickwork must, of course, vary considerably in different parts of the country owing to the wage scale and the cost of bricks, sand, lime and labor.

In making such estimates the cost should be made first on the materials and then on the labor, including all incidental expenses. A rule that is adopted by engineers for brickwork is to figure on 14 bricks per square foot of 9-in. wall and 21 bricks per square foot of 13½-in. wall, making deductions for all openings. This means an allowance of 7 bricks per square foot for each half-brick thickness of wall.

If we accept this method of figuring we have 48 square feet of 12½-in. wall for each thousand bricks, or practically 2 cubic yards. This is frequently taken as the standard unit of measurement. Masons, however, usually figure on 22½ bricks per square foot of 12-in. wall, which includes all openings and corners.

In former years manufacturers of bricks had a few standard sizes, and it was much simpler to apply the arbitrary rules for estimating by the thousand; but to-day the size and thickness of bricks varies considerably, and the tendency is to increase the number. The unit measurement must, therefore, show wide variation in different localities. The average size of bricks is generally placed at 8¼ to 8½ in. long, 4 in. wide and 2¼ to 2⅝ in. thick. But there are plenty of bricks both larger and smaller than this size. Some in New York are used as small as 7½x3½x2 in., and as large as 9x4¼x2½ in. The larger size with joints will lay up 800 to the thousand in a wall of standard measurement, and the small size 1,100 and more to the thousand-brick measurement.

Variation in the Sizes of Brick.

Bricks vary in price as much as in size, and while \$6.50 to \$7 per thousand may in some instances cost \$8 to \$10 per thousand or seconds as low as \$6 per thousand. The quality of the bricks must be clearly specified before any figuring can be undertaken. The cost of getting the bricks delivered varies greatly, depending upon conditions. Usually in cities where brickyards are near, the manufacturers charge a uniform price for delivery. If shipped by train from brickyards, the cost of freight, unloading and hauling must all be added to the cost of the materials. These charges may amount to

several dollars per thousand in some localities. The condition of the streets and roads makes an important factor in the situation. For instance, while a team may haul 1,500 bricks as a load across good city streets, the same team could barely haul more than 500 bricks over rough dirt roads of the country. The labor cost should next be taken up. Labor is the one item that makes bricklaying so expensive in some parts of the country. The cost of materials is fairly constant throughout the country, but labor is not. This varies as greatly as the efficiency of the men themselves. High wages do not always mean high-grade efficient workmen.

Bricklayers are paid all the way from 50 to 75 cents and more per hour. Probably 60 cents is as near the average paid throughout the country as can be made. Hod carriers and masons' helpers, who keep the bricklayer supplied with mortar and building scaffolds, receive from 30 to 45 cents and more per hour. These rates vary so materially that one can never figure on a job in another town or State without knowing exactly beforehand the union scale of wages prevailing there. It is never safe to assume that the same wages are paid in any two places. Many a contractor has lost heavily on contracts simply through failure to ascertain in advance the exact scale of wages prevailing in certain towns both for masons, laborers, hod carriers and carpenters. Figured on wage scale basis, one might ask how much does labor cost per thousand bricks?

Cost of Labor Per M Bricks.

The answer to this depends upon the ability and efficiency of the men and the amount of work the contractor can get from them in a day. While working on narrow piers and projections, the laying of 500 bricks by a man may be considered a good day's work, the average on a 9-in. wall may be at the rate of 1,100 to 1,400 in a nine-hour day. On 13-inch walls the average should run as high as 1,300 to 1,600 bricks, and on an 18-inch to 22-inch wall from 1,500 to 2,200 bricks in nine hours per man. On heavy foundations, where the work is the simplest, it is not uncommon for bricklayers to average 3,000 bricks a day and even 5,000 bricks have been laid by bricklayers when rushed.

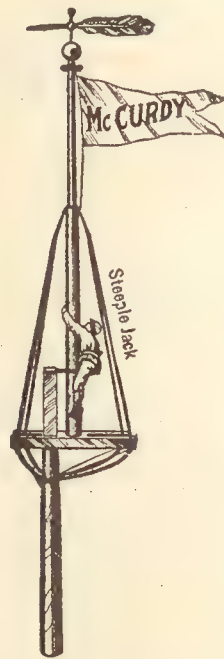
The cost for laying a cubic yard of bricks in a wall may then be figured out as follows:

(Continued on page 665.)

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1913.

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Directors—Clarence C. Zantzinger, John Graham, Jr., Frederick A. Muhlenberg.

Editorial Comment

The "Clay Worker" stumbles upon a basic truth in its somewhat naive observation that in community boosting the main thing is the builder. But the "Clay Worker" overlooks that equally important factor,—the architect. "It does some good to shout and hurrah and have boosting junkets," says the "Clay Worker," "but when we get down to the real brass tacks of the business, to doing the actual building up instead of merely talking about it, it takes builders."

It does, Brother "Clay Worker." Builders able to carry out big work in a big way,—architects with vision and imagination, capitalists with confidence in the town's future and the nerve and resources to put this confidence into practical effect.

"The builder," remarks the "Clay Worker," is a great man in the community. We need more of him, and he needs to keep educating himself and spreading out. The lament has been heard the present year among lumbermen that one handicap to rural and small town development is the ignorance and lack of skill of the average rural carpenter. They claim that what is needed to help the business cause is more and better carpenters."

* * *

There is as much real difference between a carpenter and a builder as there is between a bookkeeper and an expert accountant. Every expert accountant is a bookkeeper, but few bookkeepers are expert accountants.

The average rural carpenter, with his fixed and often obsolete ideas regarding architectural styles, his home-made plans, his studied indifference to if not open contempt for new ideas and his banal and utterly ugly and unattractive views of what constitutes ornamentation is a detriment rather than a benefit to the community in which he resides. That is,—assuming that the community is of any considerable size and owns the faintest pretensions to urban refinement. The gravest objection to the average rural carpenter is to the tenacity with which he clings to the exploded idea that every "builder" should be his own architect.

As well say every business man should be his own lawyer. "The man who is his own lawyer," saith an old adage, "has a fool for a client."

The builder who is his own architect has a fool for a client, and a d—d fool for a designer.

* * *

"Now then, there is a thought for the brick man," says the "Clay Worker." "Why not more and better building contractors, trained specifically to use brick? Brick manufacturers have for years given aid and encouragement to the schools for teaching young men to lay brick. Why not let us go just a step

further with this and give it specific direction by encouraging the development of some of these young bricklayers into building contractors. There is nothing which will help the development of a community more than plenty of good contractors, and if these are recruited and developed from the bricklaying and brick building ranks they will naturally incline toward brick as a building material.

"The enterprising brick manufacturer should encourage brick using by contractors of all kinds and introduce to them the advantages of brick, and they should give special encouragement to the recruiting of contractors from the ranks of those who have been trained in the handling of brick. Brick is unquestionably the building material of the future, and the sooner good contractors can be developed in each community the better are the chances for the progress of that community and for the enlargement of the trade in building brick."

* * *

That brick is a wonderful material and one worthy of all the good things that may be said of it, "The Guide" is quite willing to concede. Brick's chief trouble is that it is insufficiently as well as inefficiently advertised. The average brick man is a tightwad. So long as he can move along selling an occasional order to the jerry operator he seems to be quite content. The possibility that he might sell millions to men who build skyscrapers if he devoted a frog's intelligence to systematic advertising, strikes him as a novel if not revolutionary proposition. The result is that brick stands still, while concrete stalks on to repeated and successive triumphs. Some day the brick man will wake up. When that day comes bricks will have been shoved into the rural communities as a competitor with grooved timber.

Exaggerated is it? Study the advance of concrete within the past ten years.

* * *

Discussing "Italian Derivation in American Architecture," Mr. C. Matlack Price remarks, in "Arts and Decoration:"

"The search for a national type of architecture is still on, with the energy and hopefulness of critics, students and dilettant, apparently unabated. A promising 'style' is hailed as the long-sought 'American Architecture' and (after much misleading writing has appeared to this effect) it is tracked down to its starting point and found to be a well-known species disguised as an entirely new genus. The only type of building which is actually American (a type, however, utterly alien from the subject of this article) was overlooked. Like Chesterton's tremendous trifles, its fitness and appropriateness caused it to be overlooked by the critic in his ambi-

tious but rather errant quest of a thing which he does not know by sight and would not recognize if he saw it. It was not that we had not possessed an American architecture, an architecture more truly American before the colonies became a nation than after; but rather that those who concern themselves with stylistic interpretations were not looking for it under its true guise. Looking constantly for a peasant in the garb of a prince, they have many times passed by the prince in the guise of a peasant which is really what they are seeking.

"In the meantime, and while the drag-net of the critical observer is still out over the land in search of an American architecture, it may be interesting to allow this quite harmless pursuit to continue and to direct some studies toward certain strong tendencies which appear in the architecture of this country.

* * *

"These tendencies, imported from another land and age, have had two distinct influences in the development of an American architecture. While they have undoubtedly retarded at times, entirely stopped any progress along lines of national individuality, they have, at the same time, maintained a certain high standard of architectural excellence. If they have not advanced our architecture they have at least kept it from being as bad as a complete lack of foreign influence and the unbridled fantasy of unqualified designers might have allowed it to become. At the close of the Classic Revival, indeed, this country was not, architecturally, fit to have a style of its own.

"Strange manifestations were rife in the land. By some curious mental aberration the wonderful understanding of Gothic architecture in the works of Ruskin was translated in this country, into absolute misunderstanding—into a negation of every tenet of Gothic art, into something cheap, tawdry, insincere, bourgeois at its best, and junk at its worst. The reaction came, but in the hands of the remarkable designer who revolted from our clap-trap Gothic, this reaction was worse than the epidemic, yet sincere enough to have its effect even to-day, and with some ideas of lasting worth.

* * *

"For Eastlake there must have been two ideals and two only—to be original and to create 'the picturesque.' Some of his work and much that was influenced by it is still in existence. There are houses still standing (with amazing endurance) which flaunt eight different kinds of unrelated roof, whose gables are bedizened with beach-stones, clamshells or bits of broken bottles inlaid in rough stucco. The doors and many of the windows are glazed with 'bull's eyes,' or 'swirls' of glasses to be looked at from the outside only, the porches are surmounted with turned spindles and everywhere there are improbable balconies and unlikely turrets.

"Perhaps in panic we resorted again to a 'style,' but fared better with Richardson's Byzantine than we had with the all-comers Gothic before it. By the practice of Richardson the country was beautified by many noble buildings dignified in themselves and eloquent of their designer's sincerity. It was not until his beautiful foliated details and spandrels, the corbels and capitals, degenerated at the hands of a horde of incompetent imitators into Brussels sprouts and cabbage, that we turned to other channels of architectural expression. Except for work from the powerful hand of the elder Hunt, our architecture became a random risk. We did not know what we wanted, and at that time had we known, lacked the architectural ability to attain it. And at this juncture there appeared the firm of McKim, Mead & White, who were sufficiently great to submerge personal whims of would-be originality to the creation of definitely high ideals in scholarly adaptations. They were not long in selecting a style, and this country soon began to perceive the beauty and dignity of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance and to appreciate the wonderful finesse of its detail and the marvel of its tapestries and furniture. Under the amazingly skillful dexterity in motif of Stanford White and the far more powerful broad architectural mastery of Charles McKim, there grew up a type of rendering of the Italian Renaissance which took a deep hold on the more appreciative builders of fine houses in this country. The influence of that great firm, albeit McKim & White are no more, lives on and will live for a long time to come. And even mightier than their personal influence and the architectural message of their many works was the remarkable impetus which they gave to the elevation of then existing standards of taste and, practically speaking, the ideals which they instilled in then budding but now practicing architects."

FIGURING BRICK WORK IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

(Continued from page 663.)

Materials.

459 bricks at \$7.00 per M.....	\$2.84
Freight on bricks.....	.56
1/4 cubic yard of sand.....	.11
Freight on sand.....	.06
0.22 bbl. of cement at \$2 per bbl.....	.44
1 bu. lime at 20-cents.....	.20

Total\$4.21

Labor for Cubic Yard of Wall.

Bricklayers	\$2.62
Laborers .....	.93
Carpenters .....	.39
Unloading materials .....	.58

Total labor\$4.52

Total materials 4.21

Labor and materials\$8.73

As 1,000 bricks of the average size when piled up solid without mortar makes prac-

tically 1.65 cubic yards, and the amount of mortar used for good joints increases this pile so that the thousand bricks when laid up in a wall equals about two cubic yards, it will be seen that by doubling the above estimate for each cubic yard of wall we have the cost per thousand bricks at \$17.46, which includes all materials and labor.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE CONVENTION.

Announcement is made that the next convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in New Orleans on December 2 to 4. This will be the forty-seventh annual convention. The American Institute is the one central organization of architects in this country. It consists of thirty-two chapters and two State associations, as follows: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Central New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Colorado, Columbus, Connecticut, Dayton, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas City, Louisiana, Louisville, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, New York State Association, Oregon, Pennsylvania State Association, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rhode Island, San Francisco, Southern California, Southern Pennsylvania, St. Louis, Texas, Washington, Washington State, Wisconsin, Worcester.

Glen Brown, Secretary of the Institute, has notified the various chapters that the principal topic for consideration at the coming convention will be the discussion of some law by which the government may secure men of the greatest ability in the architectural work of the United States. The repeal of the Tarsney act by the last session of Congress makes action on this subject an important public service.

The present officers of the Institute are: President, Walter Cook, New York, N. Y.; First Vice-President, R. Clifton Sturgis, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

Board of Directors, one year: A. F. Rosenheim, Los Angeles, Cal.; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. Two years: Irving K. Pond, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.; Edward A. Crane, Philadelphia, Pa. Three years: Burt L. Fenner, C. Grant LaFarge and H. Van Buren Magonigle, all of New York City.

At the coming convention nominations for officers will be made, as it will be necessary to elect a successor to Walter Cook, the retiring president, and other officers, including three new members of the Board of Directors.

Reports will be received from all standing and special committees of the Institute, which yearly accomplish a vast amount of work in the interest of the profession. The most important of the committees are Allied Arts, Government Architecture, Education, Competitions, Conservation of Natural Resources, Electrical Code and Fire Protection, Town Planning, Legislation, Public Information and Contracts and Specifications.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW PLASTERING ACT.

No. 164.

AN ACT

Relative to the Regulation of Plastering, in Cities of the First and Second Classes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in cities of the first and second classes, all plastering shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this act, and not otherwise; that is to say: All plastering in dwellings, tenements, apartments, hospitals, schools, and other buildings, when on lath, shall be known as three-coat work; namely, scratch-coat, brown coat, and finish.

Sec. 2. Key Space.—All ceilings, stud partitions, and furred walls in tenements, apartments, hospitals, schools, and other buildings, where plastered with lime on wood lath, shall have not less than three-eighths space between laths. All grounds and jambs shall mean not less than seven-eighths from the stud.

Sec. 3. First Coat, or Scratch Coat.—First or scratch coat shall be of first quality, to be scratched thoroughly to make a key to retain second coat and shall be thoroughly dry or set before applying second coat.

Sec. 4. Second Coat.—Second coat or brown mortar shall be of first quality. All brown-ing must be straight, true, with no unevenness or irregularity of surface.

Sec. 5. Finishing.—When white mortar or any other coat, it shall be laid on regular, and troweled to a smooth surface, showing neither deficiencies or brush marks.

Sec. 6. Cornice or Coves.—All cornices or coves shall be run straight, true and smooth.

Sec. 7. Patent Plasters.—When patent plasters are used, if on wood lath, shall not be less than one-quarter inch key space. First

coat shall be thoroughly scratched to make key to retain second coat, and shall be set before second coat is applied.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall affect the laws of this Commonwealth relative to tenement houses in cities of the first and second classes.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Bureau of Building Inspection in said cities to enforce the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the Councils of said cities to enact such ordinances as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this act, and to prescribe reasonable penalties for non-compliance therewith. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or in pursuance with the provisions of any such ordinance, shall be a competent plasterer of at least ten years' practical experience.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 20th day of May, A. D. 1913.

JOHN K. TENER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 164.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Chicago is the greatest distributing center for hardware in the United States—or for that matter in the world, says a committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which has been investigating this subject.

It is the center of the largest hardware consuming section of the country—a section where new buildings are going up, where industries are multiplying, where business centers are expanding and shops increasing in number—and these developments mean increased consumption of various forms of hardware, builders' hardware, farmers' and mechanics' tools, store fixtures, wire goods and other articles, comprising all the numerous classifications coming within the hardware sub-division.

The development of the industry in the Central West has been most marked during recent years and while Chicago does not lay claim to the position as a hardware manufacturing center, that it holds as a hardware distributing center, its gains in manufacture, both in volume and variety of products, have been an important feature.

Chicago's wholesale business in hardware totals \$30,000,000 per year.

Its manufacturing output of hardware is \$17,500,000.

Its retail trade in hardware yearly represents \$8,000,000.

These figures are for shelf hardware and do not include heavy hardware or what is generally known as steel products.

Approximately \$7,000,000 of the wholesale trade represents builders' hardware, commonly termed house trimmings, such as locks, hinges, bolts, etc. In this general line there are six-

teen whole sale builders' hardware stocks in Chicago.

Chicago sells annually 4,960,000 door locks and hinges, sufficient to hang the doors of more than 400,000 residences or to provide houses for a city of 2,500,000 population.

In this as in other hardware lines Chicago is a distributing rather than a manufacturing center. Considerable hardware is manufactured in and near Chicago, however, the manufacturers specializing rather than generalizing.

In the manufacture of tools, while the greater number of carpenters' and machinists' tools, especially, still are manufactured in the East, Chicago is represented by makers who produce articles of exceptionally high grade.

CASS GILBERT ADDS TO HIS HONORS.

Detroit's new \$1,000,000 Library will be constructed from a design submitted to the Public Library Commission by Cass Gilbert, of New York City, whose plan recently was adjudged by a jury of experts to be the best of six plans submitted by architects of New York and Detroit.

Fireproof construction will prevail throughout, and the exterior will be executed in cut stone work. Interior arrangements are designed along the simplest possible lines, and there will be ample aisles, and a great array of modern conveniences. Book lifts and flights of steps will be supplied.

Simple, classical lines will predominate in the new structure, which is to comprise two stories and a mezzanine floor. The approximate bulk of the building will be 1,700,000 cubic feet. Capacity for 500,000 volumes will be contained in the stock room, which is to be well lighted by natural light.

The children's department, with its two large rooms, one of which is for story telling, will be upon the ground floor. The same floor will house the following features: Staff quarters, with rest room, lunch room, kitchen, lockers, department of branch libraries; department of stations; binding department; printing department; janitors' quarters; storerooms and delivery platform.

The main floor and its mezzanine auxiliary will include these: Circulation department, open shelf room, periodical and newspaper reading room, reference group, industrial arts group, fine arts group, special library, two club rooms, for use of groups engaged in study, or as committee rooms, executive department, order and catalogue department, staff assembly room and apprentices' class room.

Mr. Gilbert will receive six per cent. of the \$1,000,000 appropriation for the Library.

Don't try to see out of some other man's eyes when you've got a pair of your own,—use them and go over every job carefully before you consider that you are through with it, and don't forget that one "good job" is a better advertisement than many poor ones. —Exchange.

THE AID OF ARCHITECTURAL POTTER TO GARDEN DESIGN,

It is by no means uninteresting to note the aspect of a garden or of a house approach which has been architecturally studied as opposed to the same which has been laid out more or less at random. By a garden "architecturally studied" it is not intended to imply all idea of the formal garden of the Italian type, but rather a type which might be called semi-formal.

Generally speaking, a garden immediately adjacent to a house is improved by a somewhat architectural treatment, which, broadly speaking, serves as a transition from the comparatively formal lines of the house itself, and the distant parts of the grounds, writes Nicholas Hungerford, in "Arts and Decoration." Furthermore, an architectural treatment of the garden near the house admits of the introduction of many details which make it possible and pleasant to use this part of the garden. The flagged or bricked terrace is more in the province of the architect than of the gardener and it is desirable because it may be used immediately after a rain. Furnished with willow or English wooden outdoor chairs, or with stone benches, it invites one from the house after dinner or breakfast.

Now the semi-formal, or semi-architectural garden is unsuccessful if it leans too far toward formality on the one hand or informality on the other. To be sufficiently formal it must conform to the great fundamental or architectural design—an emphasis of its main axes or centres, and such essential points as stairways and terraces must be clearly and forcibly expressed. This emphasis of salient parts may be largely effected in the garden layout itself, but may be made more obvious by the

clever placement of garden pottery to mark certain cardinal directions and points in the garden.

Of all types of garden pottery few are more adaptable or more pleasing in themselves for use in a semi-formal garden than the type developed from the Spanish water-jar.

Where an urn or a statue of marble would be pretentious and out of place, these simple water-jars afford exactly the right amount of incidental interest to focus the eye in a garden stair to a terrace, or on the entrance to a path. Whether the color be terra cotta red or a hard vitreous green glaze sometimes seen, the effect is the same—an impression is given that the garden has been architecturally studied.

In the court-yard pool of the house more simple than the single jar placed on a low, square pedestal at each end of the basin—and certainly nothing could be more effective. Picture the same scheme without the bit of pottery. It might be as charming, but would not be so perfect. This use of garden pottery is not an essential—it is a finishing touch, like a crest on note-paper or a cordial after dinner. Of garden designers in this country, the foremost is generally reckoned to be Chas. A. Platt, though for the purpose of this article it might be said that the greater number of his gardens are of sufficient size and formality to call for marble decorations. No one firm of architects has so keenly realized the piquant architectural emphasis of informal garden pottery as Albro and Lindeberg, the well-known country house designers, nor has any firm made such telling uses of it with uniform success.

dent and general manager. Arrangements have been made to increase the number of branch offices and to extend the publicity work of the company. The success that has attended the sale of Shamrock Brand Waterproofing Compound justifies an increase in mill capacity. Mr. H. C. Morrison is still representing the company in Chicago territory.

**The Mid-West Cement Show and the 9th annual convention of the Nebraska Cement Users' Association will be held in conjunction at Omaha, Nebraska, between Friday, January 30th, and Wednesday, February 4th, 1914.

**The National Cement Show will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, February 12 to 21, 1914, by the Cement Products Exhibition Company, being the only general exhibition of concrete machinery and appliances scheduled for the coming winter.

**The Cleveland Builders' Exchange will conduct night class in concrete construction during the fall and winter seasons. An engineer or contractor experienced in practical concrete work will be engaged to conduct the class.

**The U. S. Treasury Department recently announced that it would insist that contractors on public buildings hereafter must look after the financial wants of their sub-contractors as work on the structures progressed. In the past the department has experienced trouble in pushing work on new buildings because contractors in their monthly requisitions for funds failed to make proper payments to sub-contractors. This practice, the department proposes to end, and it will try out its new policy in the erection of the new \$400,000 federal building at New Haven, Conn.

**Superintendent Rudolph P. Miller, of the Bureau of Buildings, has prepared a list of the tall buildings on Manhattan island, and it may surprise many persons to learn that there are only 1,156 structures of ten stories and over. Of those over sixteen stories there are but 117 buildings. Above the thirteen stories there are but 44 fourteen-story buildings, and only 20 sixteen-story ones, while there are no less than 389 in the thirteen-story class. The list by stories is:

Stories.	Buildings.
10	179
11	181
12	191
13	389
14	44
15	27
16	28
17	31
18	13
20	12
21	15
22	11
23	3
24	4
26	4
27	2
31	1
32	1
33	3
38	1

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**An interesting exhibit at the American Road Congress in Detroit, September 29 to October 5, was a paving determinator exhibited by the Universal Portland Cement Company. The determinator is an apparatus developed by the Department of Public Works of the city of Detroit for determining the relative wearing qualities of paving materials. The action of the device duplicates the wear on street pavements to abrasion. The determinator was shown in operation testing pieces of concrete and brick.

**The Blaw Steel Construction Company, makers of concrete forms, have secured the services of L. W. Barnett, for many years

secretary and sales manager of the Franklin Steel Company, Franklin, Pa. Mr. Barnett will be located at 165 Broadway, New York, and will represent the Pittsburgh concern in that city. He will handle the sales of transmission towers, steel poles and other products of the company.

**The McCormick Waterproof Portland Cement Company announces in a bulletin that the former president, Charles McCormick, is no longer connected with the company in any official or authoritative capacity. The company has been reorganized and a new Board of Directors elected. Mr. James A. Smith, former vice-president, has been elected presi-

41	1
45	1
55	1

Total1,156

This includes all buildings irrespective of occupation and those rated as semi-fireproof.

**The faculty of the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be new as far as the heads are concerned at least, starting in with the fall term. James Knox Taylor is the head of the department, and under him there will be Jean Frederick Weilhorski, who succeeds the late Professor Despradelle, and Albert LeMonnier, who succeeds Allan H. Cox, resigned. Professor Weilhorski, whose title will be Rotch Professor of Architectural Design, has been a practising architect at Tours, and his record in the Ecole des Beaux Arts is very creditable. Professor LeMonnier will be Assistant Professor of Architectural Design, and he has also been selected because of his fire record in the famous French school. It is interesting to note that neither of these gentlemen speaks English, and although their capacity as designers is undoubted, they will be, temporarily at least, handicapped in addressing and meeting their classes. It remains yet to be seen, comments "Architecture and Building," if the policy of conducting an architectural department under French instructors is the most advisable. There are good American teachers who are fully capable and entirely conversant with American methods. It is American architecture that we want, and not French. While no one questions for a minute the advantage to American students of studying in Paris and Rome, is it sure that the same good results will be obtained by importing even the most capable of French instructors into the American environment?

THE ARCHITECT'S FEE.

In view of the many published statements about the large fee to be received by Guy Lowell, the architect of the new court house for New York, it is interesting to observe the element of uncertainty which attaches to the profit to be derived from an undertaking of this magnitude.

The cost to an architect of preparing his drawings and specifications and seeing that they are properly carried out, in offices run on the best business basis, is at least one-half of his commission, says the Philadelphia "Ledger." This, however, applies only to the general class of buildings and not to residential or public and monumental work. The cost is then as high as seventy-five per cent. of the architect's commission.

The United States Government prepared a statement which was submitted in Congress (Senate document No. 916, Sixty-second Congress, second session) which gave the average cost of preparing drawings and specifications alone, exclusive of superintendence or any other field expenses, for the years 1905 to 1911, inclusive, to be 6.2 per cent. This was

for preparing the drawings for the buildings erected by the United States Government and done by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, a man known for his great executive ability, and, therefore, done with the greatest economy possible.

Reports have been submitted by the State Architect of New York showing that the cost to the State for preparing the plans and specifications made in the State Architect's offices exceeds six per cent. The cost to the New York Central Railroad for preparing the plans for their new station has exceeded six per cent. Therefore, an architect who is able to prepare the plans for a \$10,000,000 building at a cost to him of less than six per cent. of the total cost of the building, must run his office in the most economic manner possible and take his chance that the work may cost him more than his entire fee.

It seems to be the general impression in many uninformed places that an architect makes a few sketches taking a few days of his time and for this work receives an enormous fee. The fact of the matter is that to prepare the plans and carry out the work of from twenty to thirty high-priced draughtsmen, as well as a number of engineers and specialists on structural work, heating and ventilation, sanitation, mechanical equipment, etc., working for a period of at least five years, will require a large office at high rental, and with the most economic administration, his work will cost about \$450,000. This will leave him about \$150,000 profit, or about \$30,000 a year.

What business man is there who is willing to head a \$10,000,000 corporation with a salary of \$30,000 a year? What corporation is there of this size that pays its counsel less than this amount? Such men, however, receive these salaries without investing any of their own money to obtain it. The architect must invest about \$450,000 in actual cash paid out to receive his profit of \$150,000.

All of the above has nothing to do with the professional training and skill of the architect and for which he receives his compensation. He must, therefore, not only invest his own money and run a large business office with a chance of running it at a loss, but he must give his skill to the designing, his knowledge of engineering and construction, and his training in sculpture and mural decoration in order that he may obtain his fee.

Of course, it would be possible for an architect to have his work cost him less than one-half of his commission, and the result would be poorly prepared plans and specifications and inadequate superintendence of the erection of the building, which would result in a greater cost of the building, a far greater cost than any saving in the commission paid to the architect. In carrying out the work of the new court house, the architect will have to give almost his entire time and attention to his one piece of work and in comparison to the fees or salaries paid to the best men in other professions, his compensation will be very small.

FRIENDS.

I had a friend,
I loaned him ten;
I haven't seen
My friend since then.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

I had one, too,
I went his bail;
I wish he now
Was back in jail.
—Boston Transcript.

One, too, had I,
I signed his note;
He hasn't since
Been 'round to vote.

The men who have achieved success are the men who have worked, read, thought more than was absolutely necessary, who have not been content with knowledge sufficient for the present need, but who have sought additional knowledge and stored it away for the emergency reserve. It is the superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts most in life.

THE GARGOYLES OF NOTRE DAME

"Perhaps few cathedrals, at home or abroad, possess on their exterior so many curious grotesques as does Notre Dame, and scarcely any visitor to Paris leaves that fair city without being more or less impressed by them. Probably the majority, if they give a thought at all upon the subject, put these down as part and parcel of the original fabric, which dates from 1163. But such is not really the case," says Harry Hems in "The Guardian." "The majority are comparatively modern and, curiously enough, were not carved by French craftsmen at all, but by an Englishman named Frampton, a clever artificer who has long since gone to his rest."

Proposals

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DREDGING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until 9 A. M. Monday, October 13, 1913, for dredging and pumping ashore silt dredged from the following docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the west side of the Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dock between Piers 46 and 48, South Wharves.
Dock between Piers 48 and 53, South Wharves.
Dock between Piers 53 and 55, South Wharves.

Information on application to Mr. J. B. Baker, Superintendent, Thirty-second street and Powelton avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs 1218 Chestnut Street

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
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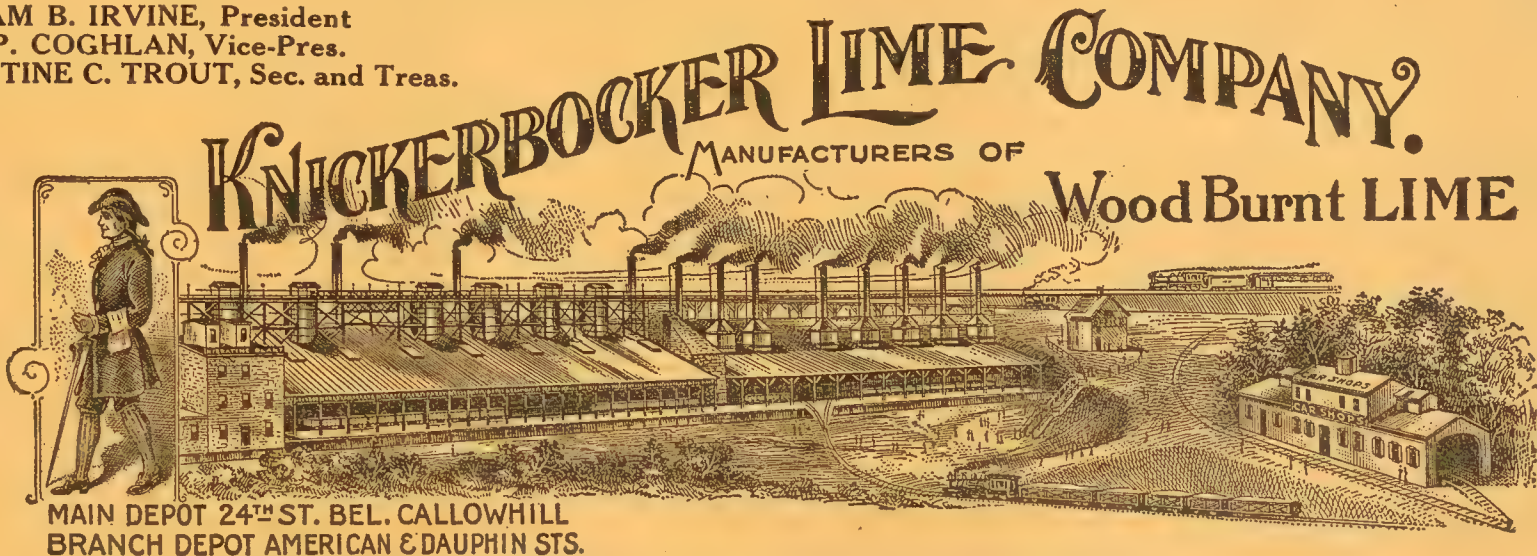
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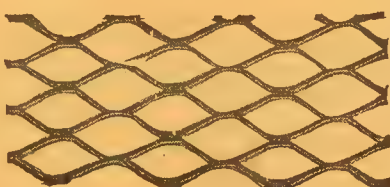
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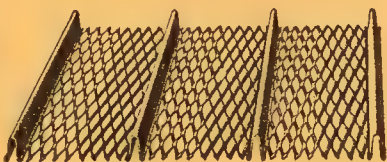


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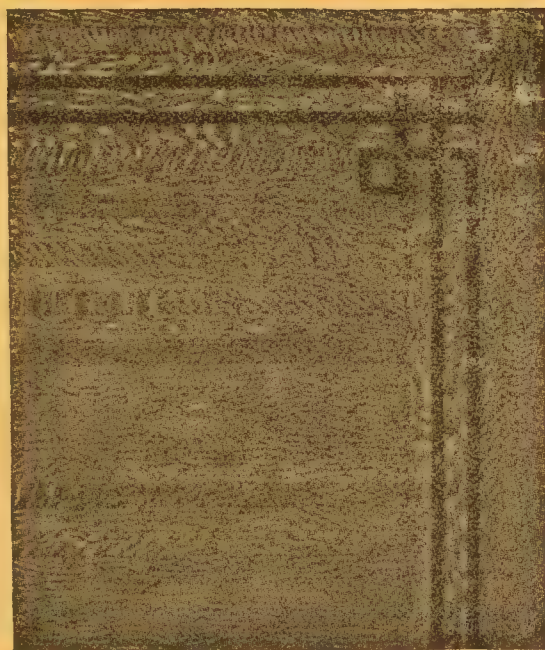
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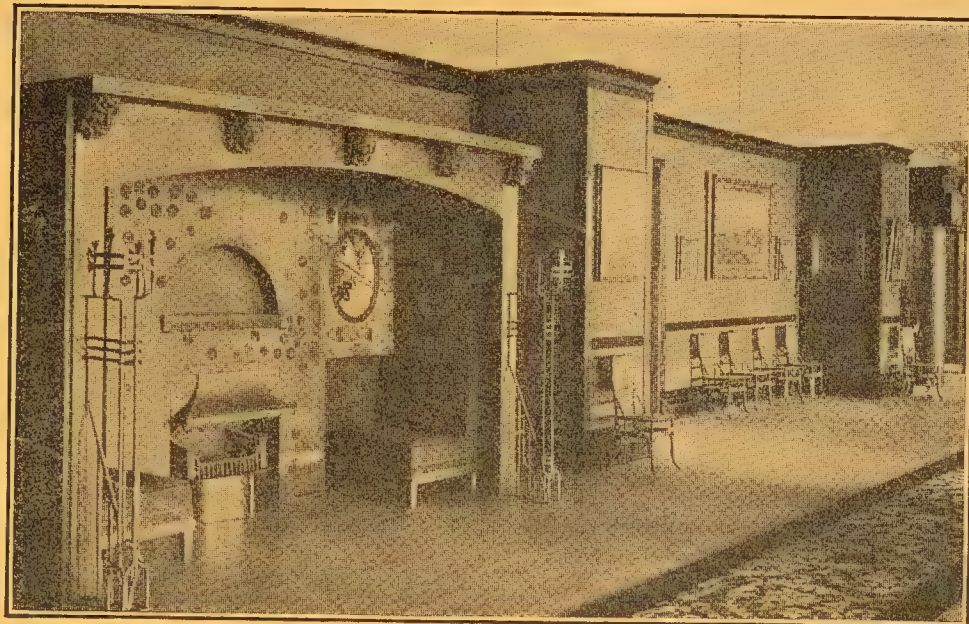
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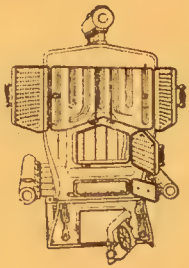
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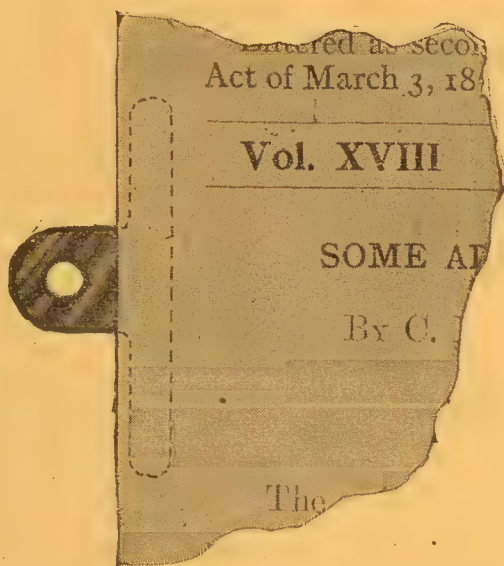
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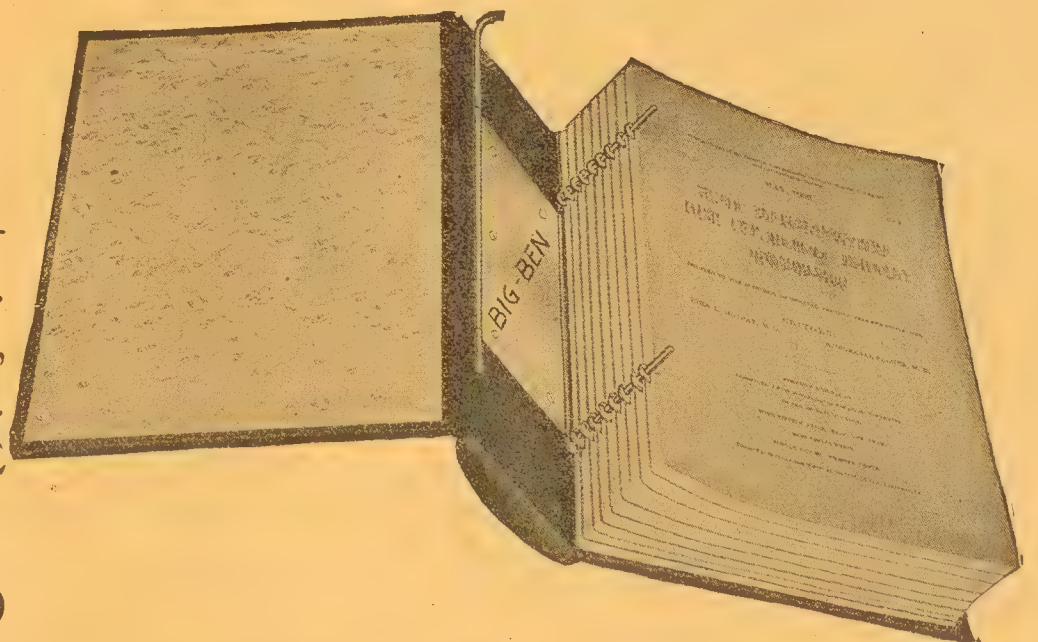


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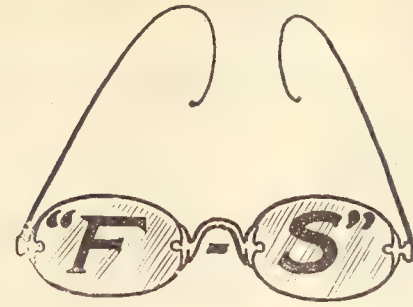
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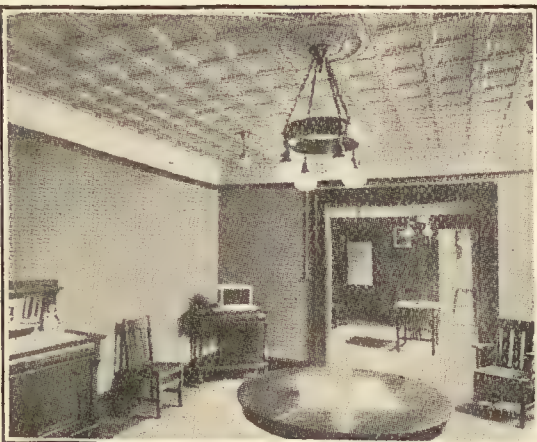
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

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Warehouse, 719 Sansom street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Henry A. Dreer, on premises. Brick and concrete, six stories, 20x75 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Sixty-first and Greenway avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedrick, Darby, Pa. Owners, R. S. & J. R. McConnell, care of architect. Brick, one story, 40x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners and architect taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Folsom, Pa. Architect, H. M. Pedrick, Darby, Pa. Owner, Gordon M. Chafe, 300 North Sixtieth street. Brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 25x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Plans in progress.

Institute Building, Nineteenth and Race streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Franklin Institute, on premises. Brick and stone, four stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Warehouse, Trenton, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, American Steel and Wire Company, Trenton, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, three stories, 72x171 feet, slag roof, electric light, waterproofing, concrete and steel fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due October 20th. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, is figuring.

Power House, Glen Gardner, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Stone and brick, one story, 80x92 feet, tile roof, electric light, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Revised plans in progress.

Hospital Building, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, care of H. F. Walton, chairman, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia. Brick and stone, two and three stories, slate roof, marble interior, concrete hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing (heat and light separate bids). Consists of ward building, infirmary, workshop, amusement and attendants' house. Owners taking bids, due October 25th. The following are figuring: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cher-

ry street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; Wells Const. Co., Witherspoon Building; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street.

Store Building, 5219 Makret street. Architects, private plans. Owner, William Freihofer, Twentieth and Indiana avenue. Brick, two stories, 20x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner has received bids.

Picture Theatre, Forty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, W. P. Bricker, 122 South Thirteenth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 75x75 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Storage House, Twenty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Factory Building, Oxford and Paul streets. Architect, M. Ward Easby, Crozer Building. Owner, Alva Carpet and Rug Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 65x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking sub-bids on all lines, due October 13th.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ambler, Pa. Architect, A. F. Schenck, 511 Betz Building. Owner, T. W. Miller, Ambler, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Church, Chester, Pa. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Providence Avenue M. E. Church, Chester, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect will take bids in a few days.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, F. Clark Durant, Land Title Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water or hot air heating. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in one week.

Factory (add.), Race and Fairhill streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, William C. Root, 524 Race street. Brick, three stories, 18x65 feet, slag

roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Architects have received bids.

Studio (add.), 7010 Germantown avenue. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, David S. Crozier, 7010 Germantown avenue. Stone, one story, 20x30 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, J. R. Hathaway, Fourth and Sansom streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 32x58 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Garage and Cottage, Radnor, Pa. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, J. B. Townsend, 1805 Delancey street. Stone, two stories, tile roof, electric light (heat reserved). Architects have received bids.

Parish House, Lansford, Pa. Architects, Henon & Boyle, 10 South Eighteenth street. Owners, St. Ann's R. C. Church, on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x38 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

Custodial Building, Skillman, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 37x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking revised bids, due October 25th.

Amusement Building, Skillman, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 64x70 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Owners taking revised bids, due October 25th.

Post Office, Long Branch, N. J. Architect, O. Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owners, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Stone, two stories, fireproofing, slate and composi-

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tion roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners
taking bids, due November 22nd.

Factory, Tioga and Arbor streets. Archi-
tect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building.
Owners, McKenna & Faust, Tioga and C
streets. Brick, four stories, 65x190 feet, slag
roof. Plans in progress.

School Building, Ambler, Pa. Architect,
Paul Aft Davis, 3rd, 1713 Sansom street.
Owners, Board of Education. Brick and
stone, two stories. Plans in progress. Too
early for details.

Office Building, Point Pleasant, N. J. Archi-
tect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Build-
ing. Owners, Point Pleasant Gas Works, care
of Martin Maloney, Land Title Building.
Brick, one story, slate roof, electric light,
steam heat. Plans completed. Owners will
take bids.

Residence, Noble, Pa. Architect, Laurence
V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner's name
withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, two and
one-half stories. Plans in progress. Archi-
tect will be ready for bids in a few days.

Distillery, Water and Mifflin streets. Archi-
tect, C. E. Oelschlagel, Harrison Building.
Owner, Harry Publicker, Meadow and Tasker
streets. Brick, one, two and three stories,
85x145 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Architect taking bids, due October
20th. A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; E.
J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; Havens &

Co., 849 North Nineteenth street; Dotts &
Co., Bulletin Building; Fred Quate, 1323 Sny-
der avenue; J. Gorehor, 317 Reed street, are
figuring.

Manufacturing Building (add.), Howard
and Oxford streets. Architects, William
Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street. Owners,
O'Neill Bros., on premises. Brick, four stor-
ies, 50x115 feet, slag roof, electric lighting,
steam heat. Builders, William Steele & Sons,
1600 Arch street, taking sub-bids.

Factory Building, 504-516 Locust street.
Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard
Building. Owners, Heywood Bros. & Wake-
field, 244 South Fifth street. Brick and terra
cotta, five stories, 80x116 feet, metal sash,
waterproofing (heat and light reserved), slag
roof. Architects taking bids, due October
20th. The following are figuring: William
R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; James G.
Doak & Co., Crozer Building; A. Raymond
Raff, 1635 Thompson street; J. W. Emery,
1524 Sansom street.

Picture Theatre, 1610-12-14 South street,
\$30,000. Architect, Louis C. Hickman, Fourth
and Chestnut streets. Owner, John T. Gibson,
1426 South street. Brick and terra cotta, one
story, 51x121 feet, slag roof (heat and light
reserved), marble interior, metal sash, damp-
proofing, concrete fireproofing. Revised plans
in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man
and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Sav-
ery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Build-
ing. Owner, Mrs. Bertha Hay Yocom, Cyn-
wyd, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories,
slate roof (heat and light reserved), oak
floors. Contract awarded to J. E. Kearney,
327 North Sixty-third street.

Factory Buildings (4), Webster street and
Fourth avenue, Long Island City, N. Y., \$300,-
000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211
Arch street. Owners, New York Consolidated
Card Company, 222 West Fourteenth street,
New York City. Brick, concrete, terra cotta
trimmings, five stories, 70x457 feet, slag roof,
electric light, steam heat, power plant, water-
proofing, concrete, hollow tile and expanded
metal fireproofing. Contract awarded to
Turner Construction Company, 11 Broadway,
New York City.

Theatre, Clearfield and Belgrade streets.

Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Build-
ing. Owner, T. Walsh, care of Margolin &
Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and
terra cotta, one story, 32x115 feet, slag roof,
electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded
to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Armory, Orange, N. J. Architect, George
S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Board

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of Armories, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 85x213 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, composition floors, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Contract awarded to G. B. Wills, 101 Park avenue, New York City.

Armory Building, Red Bank, N. J. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners, State Board of Armories, care of Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 117x188 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing, composition floors. Contract awarded to G. B. Wills, 101 Park avenue, New York City.

Factory, Ninth and Rising Sun lane, \$16,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, George W. Hosfeld, 1235 Vine street. Brick, three stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stewart Brothers, 2526 North Orkney street.

Auditorium, Jenkintown, Pa. Architect, A. F. Schenck, Betz Building. Owners, Jenkintown Auditorium Company, Jenkintown, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 47x136 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Residence (No. 3), Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building.

Owner, Charles Sims, Rosemont, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 45x55 feet, slate roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Bank, Office Building and Hall, Quakertown, Pa. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Merchants' National Bank, Quakertown, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 75x200 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Stonback & Nace, Quakertown, Pa.

Garage and Chicken House, Sumner, N. J. Architect, Ralph E. White, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, George Crump, Merchantville, N. J. Stucco, one and two stories, 28x29 feet and 29x14 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to Specht & Sperry, Heed Building.

Freight Station, Baltimore, Md. Architect, private plans. Owners, Northern Central R. R. (Penna. R. R. Co.), care of G. Latrobe, Baltimore, Md. Brick, steel and concrete, one and two stories, 610x45 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Stable (alt. and add.), 1424 North Marine street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Philadelphia Home Made Bread Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, 30x140 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. G. Myhlertz, 1723 Filbert street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

S. Krupinski (O), Tacony. A. Ziernicki (C), 1632 Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, Almond and Orthodox streets.

C. West & Co. (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$7,200. Two dwellings, 16x38 feet, Oakland and Allegheny avenue.

A. Nygreav (O), Roxborough, Pa. E. R. Tomlinson (C), 445 Martin street. Cost, \$2,800. Frame dwelling, two stories, 24x26 feet, Roxborough, Pa.

A. J. Swain (O), Sixty-fourth and Saybrook avenue. William Denney (C), 7410 Buist avenue. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x40 feet, Seventy-fifth and Buist streets.

George Hosfelt (O), 1223 Vine street. Stuart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$14,000. Manufacturing, brick, three stories, 40x100 feet, Ninth and Rising Sun lane.

Joseph Makowstki (O), 4749 Cambridge avenue. C. F. Doerr (C), 4857 Tacony street.

Cost, \$1,100. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 10x40 feet, 4751 Cambridge street.

Ed. Burrell (O), 2056 South Seventy-first street. Cost, 2,000. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x59 feet, Seventy-eighth and Bartram avenue.

R. B. Scott (O), 1200 Poplar street. W. S. Snyder (C), 2146 Cambria street. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 28x30 feet, 859 North Twenty-first street. George Oldham & Sons (O), John and Tackawanna streets. S. Dalton (C), 2316 Columbia avenue. Cost, \$9,000. Manufacturing, brick, two stories, 12x80 feet.

Estate of F. B. Mellon (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa. G. C. Dougherty (C), 1720 Ludlow street. Cost, \$9,000. Office and store, three stories, 30x64 feet, 1615 Sansom street.

Margolin & Block (O), 203 South Fifth street. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$28,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 54x130 feet, 917 North Second street.

P. E. Weitzel (O), York road and Erie avenue. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and

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W. E. Strock (O), 7326 Second street pike. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x37 feet, E and Stanwood avenue.

Freihofer & Nirdlinger (O), Twentieth and Indiana avenue. P. Haibach Cont. Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$13,000. Store and office, addition, brick, 50x39 feet, Fifty-second and Ludlow streets.

M. Malony (O), Fifty-ninth and Spruce streets. Cost, \$4,600. One store and dwelling, brick, three stories. Cost, \$101,500. Twenty-nine dwellings. Cost, \$4,400. Store and dwelling, Fifty-ninth and Cedar avenue.

J. Bennis (O), Ogontz and Haines streets. J. Thurman Company (C), 92 Callum street. Cost, \$2,650. Dwelling, stone, two stories, 16x42 feet, Ogontz and Haines streets.

Board of Education (O), Land Title Building. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1004 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$6,000. School, brick, three stories, 173x200 feet, Richmond and Ontario streets.

Arnholz Schaeffer Brewing Company (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Koelle Speth Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$10,000. Bottling house, one story, 64x101 feet, Thirty-first and Thompson streets.

William Lyons (O), Haines and E streets. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Haines and E streets.

J. Jenny (O), Woodlawn and Sprague streets. Charles Johnson (C), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling,

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brick, two stories, 16x32 feet, Cheltenham and Stenton avenue. Cost, \$3,750. Store and dwelling.

A. Menger & Sons, Twenty-third and Clearfield streets. J. G. Miller (C), 2315 West Clearfield street. Cost, \$3,800. Stable, brick,

two stories, 40x112 feet, 2312 Clearfield street. Cost, \$700. Garage.

G. W. Simpson (O), 707 Walnut street. Cost, \$14,400. Eight dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x40 feet, McKinley and Marsden avenue. Cost, \$14,400. Eight dwellings.

Alterations and Additions

Wirt & Knox (O), 22 North Fourth street. Cost, \$3,000. Manufacturing, Sedgley and York avenues.

M. M. Sladkin (O), 823 Arch street. P. Haibach Construction Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$9,000. Manufacturing, Schell and Cherry streets.

J. & P. Baltz (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. Pomeroy Construction Company (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, \$750. Saloon, 5101 Lancaster avenue.

G. M. Fox (O), Broad and Spruce streets. Richmond & Keane (C), Twenty-first and Washington avenue. Cost, \$500. Theatre, Broad and Spruce streets.

H. Mann (O), 329 Jackson street. D. Goldstein (C), 911 Morris street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 2204 South Seventh street.

L. J. Bergdoll (O), 250 North Broad street. W. H. Hetzel (C), 602 Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Sales room, 250 North Broad street.

Estate of A. Elton, care of George Savage, Commonwealth Building. Philadelphia House Wrecking Company (C), Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden streets. Cost, \$4,000. Storage, Third and Willow streets.

J. Malconroy (O), 227 West School lane. J. McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, 227 West School lane.

W. Levin (O), 2957 Kensington avenue. D. Snyder (C), 2130 East Clearfield street. Cost, \$1,100. Manufacturing, G and Willard streets.

W. Pergustove (O), 405 South Twenty-first street. Stewart & Stevens Iron Company (C), Ninth and Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$650. Club house, 2216 Spruce street.

H. Deilaritz (O), 530 Morris street. M. Yacknitz (C), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 920 North Fourth street.

Philadelphia Electric Company (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. Keystone P. and C. Co. (C), 320 Richmond street. Cost, \$1,500. Machine shop, Robbins and Tacony avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Broad Street Station. W. M. Thompson (C), 1529 Filbert street. Cost, \$670. Dwelling, Bustleton, Pa.

J. Fay (O), Boston, Mass. M. Sieger (C), 3116 Fountain street. Cost, \$7,000. Factory, 11-15 Catharine street.

W. P. Kemp (O), Horter and Emlen streets. Samuel Harting (C), 20 East Johnson street. Cost, \$1,250. Garage, Horter and Emlen streets.

Robinson & Crawford (O), Nineteenth and Pennsylvania avenue. A. R. Raff (C), 1635 Thompson street. Cost, \$5,000. Warehouse, Nineteenth and Pennsylvania avenue.

T. Toomey (O), 26 North Forty-first street. C. S. Frank (C), 1113 Cherry street. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling, 26 North Forty-first street.

J. P. Leery (O), Main and Manayunk ave-

nue. Cost, \$800. Garage, Green lane and Main street.

M. A. Haussman (O), 1545 Germantown avenue. Basch & Co. (C), 1436 South Front street. Cost, \$635. Store and dwelling, 1545 Germantown avenue.

J. Conner (O), 3027 Frankford avenue. A. S. Brown (C), 1901 Clearfield street. Cost, \$500. Workshop, 3058 Frankford avenue.

J. H. Earl (O), 1515 Spring Garden street. H. P. Dillon (C), 1223 South Twentieth street. Cost, \$1,059. Dwelling, 1515 Spring Garden street.

E. T. Statesbury (O), 1925 Walnut street. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, 1925 Walnut street.

J. Willmer (O), 923 Walnut street. Cost, \$800. Garage, 922 Sansom street.

Rogers Memorial Baptist Church (O), Manayunk, Philadelphia. James King (C), 6462 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$900. Church, Manayunk, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company (O), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Atkinson, Morse & Co. (C), 90 West street, New York City. Cost, \$2,500. Storage, Manayunk, Philadelphia.

A. P. Keith (O), Keith's Theatre. Cost, \$3,000. Theatre, 209 North Eighth street.

K. C. Gallagher (O), 3532 North Broad street. E. J. Kelly (C), 2334 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$825. Dwelling, 3532 North Broad street.

W. C. Duslof (O), 3135 Richmond street. H. A. Leisher (C), 1808 Harrison street. Cost, \$2,500. Dwelling, 3133 Richmond street.

McIlvain & Co. (O), Land Title Building. Hammett Fireproofing Company (C), Washington, D. C. Cost, \$5,889. Apartments, Eighteenth and Walnut streets.

St. Michael's R. C. Church (O), Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Eagle Construction Company (C), Fifty-second and Market streets. Cost, \$14,500. Church, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

A. S. Tourison (O), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, \$1,200. Garage, Clearview and Sedwick streets.

W. B. Irwin (O), 366 North Twenty-fourth street. Cost, \$5,000. Binss, 366 North Twenty-fourth street.

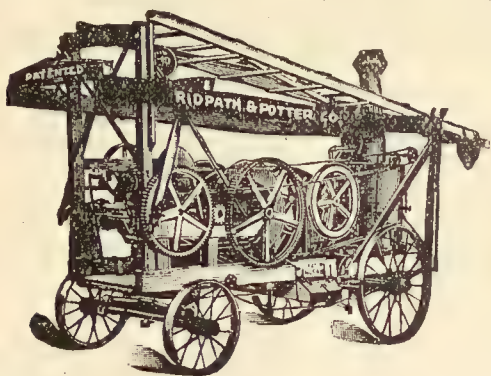
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H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, \$1,200. Garage, 5373 Belfield avenue.

C. C. Zantzinger (O), Seminole and Highland avenue. H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, Seminole avenue and Highland avenue.

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GERMAN INTERIORS AND GARDENS.

He who believes modern German architecture to be nothing but bizarre form and gross detail becomes an apologist on seeing the dwelling houses Mr. Muthesius has chosen for illustration in his "Landhaus und Garten." Dutch, Austrian, Danish, English and American work he has also included, but the German predominates. In spite of occasional architectural gaucherie and garden craft that is frequently bad, it is in these pictures of the German dwelling of to-day that is to be found originality of idea and virility in ex-

ecution. We find the German architect levying upon French house design, upon English and American, and we find him molding these anew with an overpowering addition of L'Art Nouveau; but it is from the reproduction of the traditional dwelling of Germany with storied gables, hipped roofs in two divisions, wide eaves and roughcast walls, that the most charming results have come.

From the interior views the most useful ideas are to be gleaned for vaulted rooms (the German still adheres to high ceilings), fine effects of wainscoting, grouping of windows, the development of the alcove, artistic and sanitary kitchens, beautiful furniture and hangings. It is refreshing to see so many interiors, in none of which is there any accumulation of mere bric-a-brac. Simplicity reigns, and if there be sometimes a rigorous simplicity, it must be either that the houses are new or that their occupants adhere to an orderly habit. Besides this work of the most skilful architects of other nationalities is placed our own domestic architecture. The choice is good, the work representative. When it is stated that it is America's best, it is unnecessary to add that these dwellings equal in beauty and practicality those of any portion of the book.—"House Beautiful."

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The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—"Novelty News."

PRICING CONSTRUCTION WORK

The Only Truly Scientific Way to Estimate is to Have the Quantities Accurately Figured

There is quite a discussion going on in the trade papers, in regard to estimating or pricing builder's work. It is now anything but an "exact science," notwithstanding the amount of "effort and money," that have been expended in the preparation of rules, tables, books and diagrams, that have only—seemingly—succeeded in making estimating more of a tangle. Thousands of dollars are yearly lost to both owners and contractors because of the unsystematic methods of "figuring" up. Mistakes in quantities and qualities of materials, misunderstandings of descriptions of work and methods of construction often lead to disastrous results. These conditions should not prevail. There is no reason why the owner should pay for a lot of things he does not receive, or that a contractor should help to pay for work he does for another man.

* * *

A bill of quantities should be furnished to every builder or contractor, says the "National Builder," defining the number of yards, feet, and inches of all the materials employed in the entire building—and the cost of same—which, in a measure, will stamp the quality and will give the contractor a fair opportunity to control his profits within certain limits, and act as a guarantee that the owner gets the quality he is paying for. The system would further inure to the benefit of the owner, inasmuch as it would do away with any chance of being obliged to pay for a lot of hardware, glass, and other items not used in the building, but which would likely be included in a general estimate, and the contractor having all these items, numbers, quality and prices before him in detail could not well escape doing justice to the owner, so far at least as materials were concerned.

* * *

Well thought out bills of quantities to an expert, are not very difficult to prepare, and the various associations of architects might easily arrange to secure the services of men of this kind, either to do their work in the offices of the architects, or in a special central office, in the larger cities and towns, or as might be decided upon by either, or both of the architects' and builders' associations. In all cases the owners should pay for the preparation of these bills, for as a matter of fact they will receive more benefit from them than either contractor or architect, and

results obtained by their aid will be much more satisfactory than by the "cut and fit" obsolete method of itemizing, cubing or squaring for quantities. To the honest contractor, this method would prove a great boon, as it would save him much time and trouble, and would insure him a fair and impartial bill of quantities, so that he will have the same chance when tendering for work on any structure, as his competitors, and this will prevent the wonderful discrepancies in amounts, as happen under our present system of estimating. The price of labor or the materials used cannot be given in the proposed new method, as these vary with date, and local conditions, but when the estimator has the exact quantity and the quality, of the materials to be employed, correct estimates become an easy matter.

* * *

We have been looking over a large number of books on estimating, old and new, American and foreign, in an endeavor to find some easy and fairly correct method. Our search has been unavailing—the methods that are easy are mostly unreliable and therefore untrustworthy; and if adopted by inexperienced contractors would be sure to lead to disastrous results. In making an approximate estimate, merely to give an idea of what a building would cost, the cubing method does very well when made by an old and experienced person, but even then, should not be accepted as correct. The main thing in cubing is to know your building, and to be able to "fix" a correct price per cubic foot for the whole building, a task that is not by any means an easy one under the best of conditions. A man can only become an expert "cuber" who has had a fair experience as an actual operator on the works, and there are some men so constituted that seem to know instinctively—after some experience—just exactly what a piece of work costs. Most contractors and workmen about a building, who keep their eyes open, can tell pretty nearly what a piece of work costs by having a good look at it, but when it comes to a mass of work of a miscellaneous kind, such as a villa, a school, a church or similar work, the conditions are entirely changed. The costly work and costly material, merged with the cheaper, and less sumptuous work, require an acute and analytical mind, to be able to make a price per cubic foot. The estimator must

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be able to see at once the probable amount of the more costly material, also the amount of lesser grad stuff, make calculations in his own mind, of what would be the average cost of the whole, and to this add the labor, profit and contingencies, and from this—inbulk—decide upon the cost per cubic foot, then the cubic contents of the building must be found, and this, multiplied by cost per foot, will give the total cost of the building.

* * *

In connection with this method a number of things have to be considered. First—it is usual to begin by taking the length and breadth from mout to out of the walls and the height from half the foundation to half-way up the roof. The cubic contents, then obtained in feet, are multiplied by the price per cubic foot of some similar building. Sometimes the height is measured from the bottom of footings of foundation to halfway up the roof, and this makes a slight difference in the amount per cubic foot employed as a multiplier; and it is arriving at this figure, where the estimator's knowledge and skill will be tested, and one mill on the foot may either make the tender on the work too much or too little, especially when the structure is a large one. Low cost buildings, such as annexed stables, shed or other similar structures, should be kept separate and priced lower, while more ornamental portions, like towers and porches, should be valued at a higher rate than the main block. Small buildings cost more in proportion than larger ones of the same type. The cubing system is open to some objections. The lumping together of solids and voids at one rate is certainly not scientific, for the same class of buildings may be divided into many rooms with numerous internal solids in the shape of walls, etc., between, and there are other things, all which must be considered when deciding on the cost per cubic foot. The estimator should arm himself with several good works on estimating which contain treatises on the method of cubing in making estimates. Study it up, then experiment on buildings already erected. Always bear in mind, however, that the safest and more correct way is to estimate by detailing and itemizing.

* * *

The following figures, which come from a reliable source, are offered as showing some

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of the advance in the price of odd items, made use of at times. These are scarcely noticed by the public in regard to building cost, but they often amount to large sums in the make-up of a large building. For instance, to take the figures as given us, bricks have gone up 20 per cent., cement 30 per cent., rolled steel joists 23 per cent., drain pipes 41½ per cent., general iron work 18 per cent., lead 30 per cent., light iron castings 60 per cent., copper goods 20 per cent., brass work 23 per cent., wrought iron pipe

30 per cent., glass 30 per cent., white lead 30 per cent., tiling 20 per cent., timber—some classes, especially hard woods—20 to 25 per cent. It is obvious that in order to make any profit at all a builder must charge much higher prices for his work than was the case a few years ago. It is surely a remarkable testimony to the satisfactory state of trade generally that the building trades still keep good. But, how difficult it must be for the regular estimator to keep up his end, when continually met with these advances in prices.

THE BEST WAY TO USE CEMENT

Cement concrete construction has given rise to a type of house somewhat different from other types. Of course, the same general characteristics prevail. Doors, windows, walls and cornices are like those in ordinary houses with which we are, most of us, familiar, but the effect of cement, itself, including the variation in construction which cement house experts have introduced as most fitting for cement concrete houses, gives the latter type a distinctive air of its own.

To enumerate all the clever little points now incorporated in cement house construction would be to take up more space than the limits of this article permit, but many typical details, such as are used in the best types, can be given. They may prove helpful to those about to build.

Many house owners are bewildered on the start, not understanding just what is meant by a "cement" house. People talk more or less about "stucco" houses; others speak of "plaster" houses, while there are many who prefer the cognomen "cement" house. As a matter of fact, speaking broadly, all three terms mean the same type of construction—that which is technically known as a "cement plastered" house (meaning a timber house plastered on the exterior with cement plaster or a hollow tile house plastered outside with cement plaster. The composition of "stucco," so well known from its extensive use on exposition buildings, is quite different from cement plaster. The latter is permanent, while the former, as most often employed, is temporary, soon disintegrating and falling away from the framework of the building. Thus the term "stucco house" is misleading. It would be much better if all writers would cease to use this term and employ a name more descriptive of the actual construction used—i. e., "cement plastered house."

Cement plaster, as most often employed, consists of two or three coats of a composition containing cement, sand, hair, lime and crushed stone in varying amounts. "Three-coat" work, which is that most frequently employed, is put on something like this: The first coat is composed nearly or entirely of lime mortar; that is, lime and sand are mixed precisely like lime mortar used for brick

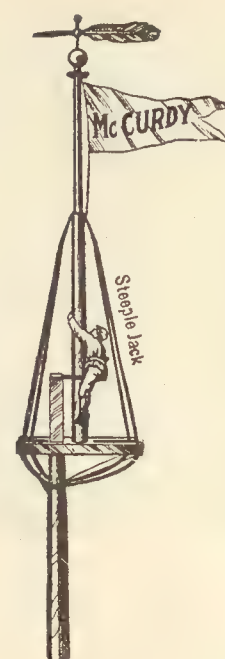
work, but sufficient cattle hair or fibre is added to the mixture to bind the mass when it hardens. This mortar, technically known as "plaster," is applied to the lathing on the building (or hollow tile, as the case may be) with a trowel. In this operation the material should be spread with a firm pushing motion, which causes the plaster to flow into the interstices between laths (or into the grooves of the hollow tile when the latter material is used), so that when the plaster hardens it will cling tightly and not come off.

Most plasterers put this first coat on rather roughly. After it has been in place a little while they "scratch" it over with a broom or coarse brush to roughen it sufficiently so the next coat will stick.

The second coat may consist of Portland cement and sand, with or without a small proportion of lime. This second coat is put on quite true and smooth to make an even surface for the third coat, more commonly known as "rough cast." The latter consists of Portland cement, sand and crushed stone or small pebbles, such as might be screened from ordinary gravel. The mass is mixed with water (as, indeed, the previous coats are, also), and when it is the right consistency it is thrown carefully against the sides of the building, forming a thin skin of rough-texture plaster which adheres firmly to the plaster surface already applied. The effect of such plastering when completed is that well-known rough texture so pleasing to the eye and so enduring in construction that it wears practically forever.

In cement plastered houses there are really three ways of finishing the last coat: rough cast, already described; sand finish, and smooth finish. Sand finish leaves a smoother surface than coarse rough cast, it being, in fact, grained slightly. This finish is produced by applying cement mixed with sand and water for the last coat (using no crushed stone or pebbles, as in rough cast). When the finishing coat has been applied it is allowed to harden slightly, after which the surface is scoured (usually by means of a wooden float). Rubbing or scouring the surface in this way produces the granular effect so pleasing to the eye.

When smooth finish is used for the last



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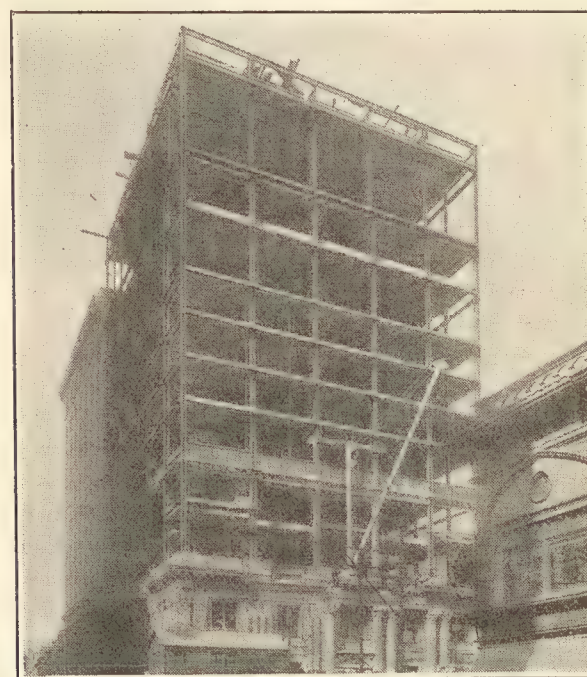
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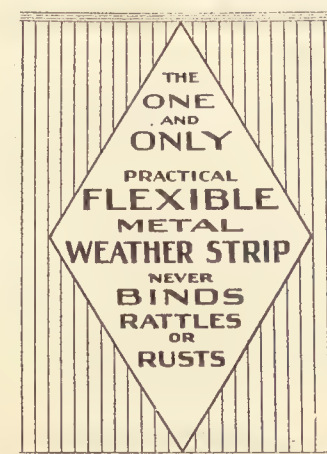
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coat, cement and sand are applied smoothly with a steel float and the material is worked something like inside plaster where smooth finish is used. As to the artistic advantages of one kind of finish over another, there is no rule, it being entirely a matter of taste. In one kind of house smooth finish seems to be best fitted; in another, rough cast or sand finish would be preferable. As a general item of information, however, it can be said that rough cast is probably the most durable of the cement finishes, since crushed stone or pebbles mixed with cement and sand in the final coat produce a tough, weather-resisting coating for the outside of the house, usually considered more substantial than smooth or sand finish.

So many readers ask, "Will cement plaster last?" it is evident there is some misapprehension and possibly some misunderstanding concerning the wearing qualities of this excellent material. It can be said authoritatively that no material in the world is more enduring than good cement plaster when properly applied. It is equally true, however, that the building on which plaster is to be used must be well built. It will not do to build of low-grade lumber and then expect cement plaster to stick and hold together permanently when the timber underneath shrinks and swells with every variation in temperature. I have seen houses probably twenty-five years old plastered on the exterior, and the plaster seemed as sound as the day it was put on—quite remarkable when one considers that old-fashioned plaster did not usually contain such good material as is now possible with modern Portland cement. On the other hand, I have seen cement plastered houses on which the cement began to crack and peel the second year after building. Most architects have had trying experiences with cement plaster. Every plasterer has difficulties of his own, but the cement plastered house has come safely through the test. Good types of construction have been developed, and the modern cement plastered house can be pronounced safe and sane.

Contrary to statements of enthusiastic writers on cement construction, cement plaster is not cheap as to first cost. That is to say, a house plastered with cement cannot compete in cost with a house covered externally with wooden siding or shingles. However,

when one considers the cost of painting (first cost as well as future cost), cement plaster looks more reasonable. Take, for instance, a house covered with wooden siding that might be built for \$4,600. The same building could be built with cement plastered exterior for about \$5,000. Now, it would cost approximately \$150 to paint the house the first time, and this operation would require to be repeated at least every three years. Thus you see, it would be but a little over six years before the additional cost of cement plaster would be offset by cost of painting. As years went on, the painted house would cost more for maintenance than the plastered house.

Many owners are smart enough to see this, and they recognize the additional advantage that cement houses are warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Cement plaster seems to conduct heat less readily than wood siding, and this characteristic has undoubtedly contributed largely to its increased use as a building material.

Another peculiarity cement plaster has, is its adaptability to any and every style. Architects were slow to recognize this quality at first, many thinking the material required different handling. That is one reason why plaster houses developed more slowly in the East than in the West, for in the former section of the country most architects work in what might be called a typical Eastern style (i. e., Colonial). They felt that Colonial was so well adapted for their part of the country they were against any innovation which might upset it. On the contrary, in the West, where architects allowed themselves more freedom in design, and where traditions are not strong enough to greatly influence architecture one way or the other, cement plaster was hailed with enthusiasm. At the present time you will find (in and near Chicago) nine houses with plastered exteriors where you will find one with wooden exterior. Cement plastered houses are greatly in the majority, and their popularity is constantly increasing.

Another reason for the growth in cement house construction is, of course, increased output of cement. Practically every State in the Union now has a well-organized Portland cement manufacturing industry. In many States there are huge plants turning out thousands of barrels daily of a product very high in quality. Years ago Portland cement was shipped from abroad, at great expense, of course. Now better Portland cement can be found within a few miles of almost any town, so numerous are the plants or warehouses.

When Eastern architects discovered that even their most typical Colonial designs came out well in cement plaster they, also, became enthusiastic, and now you will find plaster houses dotting every town in the East as well as the West. As used in the East, cement plaster is quite charming. Most often it is light, "natural" color, or, after the plaster is dry, a coat of white "plaster paint" is applied. This looks quite fresh and charming, and seems to wear well. Usually East-

ern houses are provided with green blinds, which give a pleasing touch of color to white or light cement plaster.

Beautiful white tones can be obtained in plaster without use of paint by employing what is known as "white" cement. This is a special product costing more than ordinary cement, but many owners are glad to pay the difference when they understand how desirable white cement is for some designs.

For those who do not desire a white building ordinary natural gray cement can be recommended. In other designs one can get beautiful effects with a wash of cement paint in tones of tan, cream, pink or green. Soft colors of this nature are quite in line with some of the charming plaster work of Italy, where country villas on green Italian hills make such stunning effects against the blue Italian sky.

California has become quite a cement plastered paradise. You will find hills and valleys studded with cement houses sparkling in the sun—usually pure white in color. In no section is cement plaster more eminently fitting—nowhere does it seem to blend more perfectly with the landscape. Climate and environment have combined to produce in California a type of house practical as well as attractive, and cement plaster has done much to assist California architects to obtain the right expression in their work. Many such houses can be used as types for other States, particularly where low roofs of slight slope are wanted.

Cement plaster has that most useful quality of always combining charmingly with other building materials, a characteristic often taken advantage of by skilful designers to produce striking results. In the first place, you will find many successful plaster houses trimmed with bands of wood, technically known as "timber work." This style, originally derived from old English houses, is always pleasing. There is something quite smart about strips of wood (usually brown or green, stained) against the soft gray of the plaster. Sometimes white plaster is used, and the effect need not be too startling when the entire wall surfaces are divided into panels.

For those who prefer more wood and less plaster in their designs, buildings with wooden siding up to the level of the second-story window sills can be used, plaster merely being employed in a narrow frieze at the top. The siding below can be painted or stained some soft tint to harmonize with the plaster.

Cement plaster combines perfectly with brick construction, as witness countless houses where these materials have been successfully used. Sometimes the brick work is the dominant material, plaster being used merely in a subordinate capacity. In other cases the houses are really cement plastered throughout, with brick trimmings.

There always has been, and probably always will be, considerable controversy concerning the relative merits of the several systems of cement plastered house building. Some architects believe only in metal lathing as satisfactory foundation for cement

plaster. Others recommend wood laths. Then there are some who use cement plaster applied on grooved hollow tile. Still other designers prefer concrete houses, cast solid or built of hollow concrete blocks, plastered on the exterior.

Most cement experts, however, have come to appreciate the various advantages of all good methods. They have discovered that, properly applied, cement plaster is excellent, whether used to cover one material or another. In some places one method of construction is most economical; in other places some other method would cost less; first cost and durability should be the prime factors in choosing.

Probably this is the most reasonable and best way to use cement plaster. Choose that method which seems to promise best results in the particular locality in which your house is to be built. Any good way is "best," provided it yields best results, and there is no reason why any architect should practice exclusively according to a single method.

When metal lathing is used, one should select a brand with small mesh and a large area of metal. This material should be delivered at the building either heavily galvanized or dipped in rust-resisting paint, for when metal lathing fails, the failure is caused by rust.

If wooden laths are to be used, narrow laths should be secured (not over one inch wide), and they should be what is known as "half-seasoned" (that is, neither too dry nor too wet). Most architects using wood laths prefer to have the laths nailed in place with at least five-eighths of an inch between each lath. Some plastering contractors dislike to apply wood laths in this manner as it takes more plaster to fill wide spaces between laths than it would for narrow.—Charles E. White, Jr., in "The House Beautiful."

STATUARY AND OTHER "FURNISHINGS."

At the Pennsylvania State Capitol, bookcases, rolling-top desks, chandeliers and cuspids are known as "furnishings." They contracted for at a fat price, far beyond their value. Nor was this value delivered by the political contractor who is now able to retire upon his ill-gotten gain.

Beside the main portal there was designed to be placed two heroic groups of statuary, one representing the "pain of labor," the other the "joy of labor." This work was "closed for" at a figure far below the cost of execution—a mistake, perhaps, on the part of the sculptor, but, nevertheless, George Grey Barnard has done his work, and done it well, as far as the money at his command would permit. The photographs which have come from his studio in Moret, France, exhibit groups of statuary boldly conceived and remarkable in execution. There are few public buildings in the world that would not acquire fame by the presence of these alone. Work on them has stopped. The models are collecting dust in the marble yard at Carrara,

where Italians hear with amazement that America has run out of money. Rather, have a few politicians in America chosen to line their pockets under the guise of purchasing luxurious furniture, while vainly attempting to save money upon a work of fine art. But legislators in Pennsylvania must have cuspids and visitors to the Capitol must fail to find at the entrance its fairest ornament. It is not unnatural that the inspiration the sculptor drew from Pennsylvania and its industries has withered. Henceforth he sees only the "pain of labor," while none of his countrymen are permitted to see the result of his effort.

STREET NOISES IN LONDON.

Worse than New York is either London or Paris in the matter of street uproar, say the officers of the New York Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, who are now investigating conditions abroad. Prof. Morton Arendt finds the Strand noisier than any street in America. The din in Paris must have been in the old quarters, for it is certain that wide streets, lined with trees and comparatively low buildings and interrupted by the many open spaces such as are found in the newer Paris, serve to dissipate noise and render it inoffensive. Such causes of street noise as rough paving, heavy, loosely-gearred vehicles and metal tires, the alarms carried by electric cars and automobiles and the shouting of vendors are being lessened as rapidly in New York as anywhere. Even the towboats plying around it have been restrained. An elevated railway is, of course, beyond the pale of silence, but this feature of the New York avenues has already heard its death-knell sounded by the successful subway. Of course, there are invalids to be cared for, which may be done by establishing "silent zones" for hospitals. Then there are nervous cranks who object to the sound of horses' hoofs and even human feet; but we believe the average set of nerves can get along as easily in an American city as in any city in the world where life goes on. Let neurasthenics seek the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee and elsewhere.—"House Beautiful."

HARNESS OF WOODS.

Taking shell bark hickory as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for hardness as follows: Shell bark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 96; white oak, 81; white ash, 77; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 69; white beech, 65; black walnut, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 54; chestnut, 52; yellow poplar, 51; butternut, 43; white birch, 43; white pine, 30.—National Builder.

Don't do anything till you do it; and when you've done it, stop doing it.—William Gillett.

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Editorial Comment

A novel and decidedly interesting experiment is about to be attempted in New York under the direction of Mr. Thomas F. Malone, a housing expert who has been associated for many years with the New York Tenement House Department. Mr. Malone's idea is to buy cheap land in the suburbs, improve and beautify this land and erect upon it model little homes suitable for wage earners which can be sold at a price easily within the reach of the average respectable and industrious workingman. By way of making it easy for this class of people to buy, the cash payment to be paid at time deed is passed is to be made so small that no decent head of a family will find it burdensome to save it out of the average weekly wage.

Here is Mr. Malone's scheme in detail, as described by him to the South Ozone Park Civic Association, of which he is president:

Mr. Malone proposes to erect a model five-room house, equipped with all improvements and furnished in every respect, on a lot 25x100 feet. This house he will open to inspection and he will contract to erect similar houses in its immediate vicinity under a guarantee that the total monthly burden of maintaining the house and at the same time paying off the purchase price shall not exceed \$17.75 a month.

The financial details of his plan he states in the following manner:

Cost of house complete \$1,650
Cost of lot approximately 500

Total cost \$2,150
Cash to be paid when house is completed and deed given \$100
First mortgage 1,500
Second mortgage 550

Total \$2,150

Interest on both the first and the second mortgage is fixed at 6 per cent., or \$7.50 a month for the former and \$2.75 a month for the latter. In addition, there is a monthly payment of \$7.50 to reduce the principal of the second mortgage, which will be liquidated in six years. These payments aggregate \$17.75 a month.

The houses are to be built in South Ozone Park.

"In the year 1910," he argues, "the records of the Tenement House Department show that in the Greater City plans were filed for 1,946 new tenement houses, to contain 29,399 apartments. Of these 29,399 apartments 67½ per cent. were four and five-room apartments. In 1911 plans were filed for 1,743 tenements, to contain 24,920 apartments. Of these again 67½ per cent. were four and five-room apartments. This shows conclusively that the great demand is for small apartments, and as these four and five-room apartments rent for from \$15 to \$20 monthly, it naturally is

to be assumed that 67½ per cent. of the people to occupy these tenements cannot pay more than the cost of four and five-room apartments.

"Compare this with the suburban situation, and it will readily be seen why congestion continues in the already overcrowded districts. There is no opportunity for expansion. The area is there and available, but the financial barrier is insurmountable. Ever since the development of suburban territory has become a lucrative enterprise the developers who have endeavored to supply the demand for suburban homes have presumed that every prospective suburbanite wanted a seven, eight or ten-room house. They have given little or no consideration to the occupants of the four and five-room apartments in the tenements.

"They have built for the man who pays \$30 or \$50 a month for his city apartment, and who can do likewise for a country home. They have not considered the humble workers who pay from \$15 to \$20 a month in their modest apartments and who could pay no more for a suburban home."

* * *

The outcome of Mr. Malone's experiment will be watched with interest by housing experts everywhere. If it is successful, and there seems to be little doubt that it will be, similar enterprises will be undertaken in other parts of the country. Philadelphia is particularly rich in suburbs adaptable for a project of the kind. Indeed, such an undertaking would probably pay big in this city, despite the fact that tenement living is not nearly so prevalent here as in Manhattan.

* * *

Advices received from Berlin announce Bruno Moehring, one of Germany's leading architects, as the winner of the first prize of 10,000 marks offered for a sketch of the proposed new German Embassy building to be erected at Washington. Two hundred and sixty-nine plans were considered in the competition in which Mr. Moehring was declared the winner. M. Thyriot, of Frankfurt-on-Main, received the second prize of 7,000 marks, the third prize of 5,000 marks going to Prof. Duelfer, of Dresden, and the fourth of 3,000 marks to Messrs. Engler & Scheibner.

The proposed building, which is said to be a replica of the Sans Souci Palace of Frederick the Great in Potsdam, Germany, will be erected at a cost of \$500,000. It will take four years to complete it.

The decorative details will be finished by German decorators, who will be sent to this country after building operations are well in progress.

When the building on the structure will begin has not yet been decided on.

It is said that the building will be con-

structed from materials to be sent from Germany, it being impossible to obtain materials to reproduce the details of the Sans Souci Palace in the United States.

Whether Bruno Moehring, who designed the building, will also be given the contract to build the edifice, has not been decided upon yet, but it is believed that he may be sent by the German government to carry out building plans on the edifice which he created on paper.

* * *

It has been estimated that the erection of high buildings costs the people of New York City more than a million dollars in increased electric light bills.

"Buildings with a general height of 75 feet on an 80-foot street enjoy all the natural illumination required for general office work," comments an exchange. "Office work requires a light intensity of three candle-power per square foot. An increase in the general height of buildings on such a street from 75 feet to 260 feet cuts off 90 per cent. of its mean flux of light per square foot of building front. In other words, it reduces the intensity of its natural light from three to three-tenths candlepower per square foot.

"Stated in terms of electrical current, the natural light shut out by increased height, which has to be supplanted by artificial means, is equivalent to seven watts per square foot per day. In an office with a floor area of 5,000 square feet this would mean a consumption of 3,500 watts per day. With electricity selling at five cents per kilowatt this office would have to pay \$52.50 per year for the artificial illumination made necessary on account of the excessive height of buildings.

"The net rentable floor area in the office buildings below Chambers street in Manhattan, between Gold street and Pearl street on the east and West Broadway on the west, is about 28,000,000 square feet. It is fair to assume that one-fourth of this area requires constant artificial illumination on account of the natural light being shut out by high buildings. If this is true, the bill that the owners in this district have to pay the electric light companies on account of the natural light robbed by high buildings amounts to \$735,000 annually."

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.

A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

Ever try a "Want" ad in The Guide?
Gets the goods every time.

SLATE ROOFS

By a Slate Man, in "The American Roofer"

The prime requisites of any sort of roofing material seems to lie within the following bounds: Architectural adornment, fireproofing qualities, permanence, non-porosity, and comparative low cost. The prospective builder is fairly bewildered by the multitude of various roofings on the market to-day, but when the matter is reduced to its prime factors, it would seem to me that the logical conclusion for the average builder should be slate.

Slate is the only roofing material to-day, excepting wood shingles, which is offered to the consumer unchanged, except in form, from its natural state. It is a close grained, tough elastic stone, with a more or less perfect cleavage. It is produced in black, blue, red, green, purple, and variegated, and varies in thickness from 3-16 of an inch to 1½ inches to suit the requirements imposed on it. The standard thickness is 3-16 of an inch, making a roof of this material weigh 650 pounds, as against 400 for shingles and 2,000 for tile.

The best slate, both as to texture, grain and lasting color, comes from old, deep quarries. "Top slate"—that is, slate taken off close to the surface in new quarries, is apt to fade out and to become soft and unserviceable. Slate rock is taken from the ground in large blocks as all stone is quarried, and while fresh is split into sheets of uniform thickness, trimmed to the desired size and marketed without further preparation. It can readily be seen that in all cases where the householder wishes to use his rain water, a slate roof is the cleanest source of supply for his cistern.

Slate is possessed of a very peculiar natural characteristic—while it splits very easily with the grain and works, while newly quarried, almost as easily as wood, it is practically impervious to moisture, taking up less than one-fourth of one per cent. of its gross weight after a protracted immersion in water and an imperceptible amount on ordinary exposure to heavy rain. The advantages of this characteristic are evident: there is no chance for the rotting of the supporting timbers by seepage or the disintegration of the material by action of the frost in the winter time. In addition to this, while slate is elastic it is unaffected by either heat or cold, having as a co-efficient of expansion .000005, it is evident that there can be no splitting of the individual slates by the strain at the nail holes caused by excessive heat and cold.

As a protection against fire, slate is without a peer—in fact, a very acceptable fire-place might be constructed of slate slabs. The activities of the various fire commissions of late years have produced figures to show 60 per cent. of the fires of to-day are caused by exterior ignition. In the city of Birmingham, Alabama, during one year in which

there were 529 fires, 180, or 34 per cent., were roof fires. By similar computation, Brookline, Mass., shows 44 per cent.; Altoona, Pa., 68 per cent., and Augusta, Ga., 58 per cent. These are cities in which there is practically no slate used. However, in Newark, Ohio; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Columbus, Ohio, and Akron, Ohio—towns in which a great deal of slate is used—all show a percentage of roof fires of under 30 per cent., and in Easton, Pa., a town of practically all slate roofs, only 7 per cent. are reported to have been roof fires.

As to architectural adornment, there is no gainsaying the fact that slate makes a handsome roof, easily adaptable to any style of architecture and by its durability retaining its ornamental qualities through a practically unlimited period. Slate split to greater thicknesses than the standard, is becoming universally competitive to the more expensive tile roofing, and approaches tile closely in both weight and cost. The added thickness, while of architectural value at times, does not in any way increase the actual roofing value of the material.

Gases of all kinds, chemical fumes and smoke have no effect upon slate; and it is a material largely in demand in places where various metal and ready roofings are unsuitable, such as chemical laboratories, large factories, and the construction of railroad buildings. As to the cost of slate roofing, it ranges from \$2.75 in the larger sizes, to \$6.000 f. o. b. the quarries. This price covers slate sufficient for 100 square feet of roof, allowing for a 3-inch double lap. There are innumerable cases in the country of slate having been used for sixty years. Taking an average cost of \$5.00 per square for the material, and \$5.00 more for freight and laying, you have an annual cost over a life of sixty years of 16 2-3 cents per annum per square—surely an inconsiderable premium to pay for a roof insurance. In Europe, where slate has been used for centuries, there are a number of roofs which have been on for two or three hundred years, and one old chapel in England, built in the eighth century, has had the same slate roof on it for a thousand years, and it is still performing all the offices of an ideal roof.

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Don't mope. Advertise!

Are you aware, Mr. Advertiser, that this paper circulates in 5,000 offices, reaches every architect of any prominence in the East and the Secretary of every architectural club and chapter in the country?

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Perry Building, Philadelphia.

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Do not rent or buy a dwelling which is not wired for Electricity. Dwellings may be wired on the deferred payment plan. For details consult



FORMAL GARDENS.

The furnishing of a formal garden demands more taste than the furnishing of a house, because in a garden there are but few things which can be used, and these must be perfect. In a house there are so many things that they are apt to be judged as a mass and not individually, as they must be judged in a garden.

Of the possible furnishings for a garden (plants are not to be considered furnishings), seats are, perhaps, the most important; their double appeal to tired bodies and languid dispositions is most powerful, and they may also have an esthetic value quite apart from their inherent beauties in marking axes, ending walks and giving snap and vigor to a formal scheme; hence, the placing of a seat in a garden is more to be considered than the seat itself, but the chances of wrong placing are much less where the positions are fixed by the formality of the garden than they are in a picturesque scheme, where they must be so nicely placed that they seem inevitable, as if the seat could not be moved, and look as well—as if the spot would be bare and uninteresting without it. This inevitableness of position is one of the great charms of all artificial objects in a picturesque scene.

The position of an informal seat is often determined by the view which one may enjoy while sitting on it, but it must have a more obvious justification than that, and should be the focus of the view and itself part of a pleasing composition.—“House Beautiful.”

The “Builders’ Guide” is the **OLDEST**, and the **ONLY** Architectural Publication in Pennsylvania.

THE WORLD’S HIGHEST SKYSCRAPER

To be Erected by the Pan-American States Association from Plans of Francis H. Kimball—Hudson Maxim Heading the Movement—
A Vast Edifice of Wonderful Parts.

Francis H. Kimball, of 71 Broadway, New York City, is completing plans and specifications for the proposed Pan-American States Association Building, which is to be erected in that city. As outlined by Robert Lee Dunn, manager of the association, at 102 West Thirty-second street, the proposed new home is to be the architectural wonder of the world, and is intended for permanent exhibits of the products of Central and South America and of the United States.

It will contain the most extensive and commodious club rooms, library and information and translation bureau in the world. It will have a height of 901 feet, topping the Woolworth Building by 150 feet, making it the tallest structure in the world. The design is of Spanish architecture, in keeping with the underlying purpose of the building—that of serving the joint interests of Latin-American countries and the United States. According to Mr. Dunn, the main section will have 32 floors with 23 and 25-foot ceilings. The remaining floors, up to the apex of the building, form a series of towers, rising to the full height. To quote from the association’s prospectus:

“The 21,000,000 cubic feet of material required will come in large part from Latin-American countries. The general plan is to provide a permanent place of exhibition of products of Latin-America, as well as of the United States, so that buyers from all over the world may have a place where goods are exhibited permanently, together with all the facilities for transacting business with far-away countries. This will include club and hotel features as well as offices for lawyers and merchants affiliated with different industries.

“Machinery Hall, which will occupy the first floor, will be an immense hall, taking in the entire area of the building. Here may be exhibited on a large scale every variety of machinery. The second floor will be devoted to exhibitions of local manufacturers, and the industries of different sections are to have floors devoted to the exhibition of their products.

“One floor is reserved as a club for the Governors of the various States, where they will be entertained when in the city. It is a part of the plan of the Pan-American States Association to have at all times the co-operation of the Governors of States, who are vice-presidents of the organization.

“Above the Governors’ floor the next four stories are set aside for the Latin-American republics. The next seven floors will be laid out as offices for exporters, merchants and interests transacting business with Latin-American people.

“Above the office section there will be a club floor, with a library unexcelled in the

world. The Latin-American governments are to contribute to this library not only literature, but all manner of governmental and business reports; in short, everything of value printed in their respective countries, Latin-American newspapers and periodicals, statistics of American affairs, etc.

“On another floor there will be a large dining room, and eight private dining rooms for men and women; with conference rooms and private club rooms. Another floor will be constructed as an auditorium to be used for lectures and assemblies. The space in the tower will be largely devoted to private apartments for the use of distinguished visitors and guests of the association.

“The cost of the building is estimated at \$11,000,000. At the present time several sites are under consideration. One of these is the site facing the new Pennsylvania Station on the east side of Seventh avenue, Thirty-second to Thirty-third streets; another is at the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-second street, at the Grand Central Terminal. The matter is in the hands of a committee, with the probability that it will soon be decided upon.

“The building fund will doubtless be forthcoming as soon as a sufficient number of leases for the floor space are secured. The response from the different Latin-American countries has been very gratifying; in fact, they are largely responsible for the idea of having a permanent home in New York for exhibits and for offices of consuls.”

Grand Rotunda.

The heart of the building, this magnificent chamber will loom as a thing of exquisite and impressive beauty as one enters on the main floor. A huge mosaic, representing the globe, will lie under foot, coronated with the emblems of each of the twenty participating governments. Four chambers apart will serve as concourses before thirty-two bronze elevators. High, aloft, will be beautiful arches with deep graining and panels in high relief in color and gold.

The hall, designed by the Brazilian government, will be a gigantic room covering 35,000 square feet of space. In panels about the walls will be emblazoned the names of that republic’s great cities, and in the main chamber will be shown permanently everything that Brazil has to offer to the remainder of the world, either as a matter of interest or a product for purchase. The extension expanse is so large that the lighting facilities will be unsurpassed.

Hudson Maxim, of Brooklyn, is president of the Pan-American States Association. The full ground area of the building is 200x200 feet.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Borough President George McAneny has arranged to hold a City Planning Exhibition in New York the last week in November and the first week in December. Members of an advisory commission have been appointed as follows: Frederic C. Howe, chairman; George B. Ford, secretary; Milo R. Maltbie, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Lawson Purdy, Charles R. Lamb, Nelson P. Lewis, Henry C. Wright, Raymond V. Ingersoll, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Richard M. Hurd, Frank B. Williams, Cass Gilbert, H. de B. Parsons.

**Architects, builders, engineers and others interested in the official report of the test conducted by Harold Perine, C. E., in co-operation with the Bureau of Buildings, New York City, at Greenpoint, on July 29, in which gypsum, hollow tile and concrete floor arches were subjected to a test as described in the "Record and Guide" of August 2, may now obtain official copies from Albert Oliver, 101 Park avenue, or from the Clinton Wire Cloth Company, of Clinton, Mass.

**The Income Tax section of the General Revenue bill contains a provision to which great objection is being raised by real estate interests throughout the country. It requires lessees paying more than \$4,000 a year for the rental of premises to deduct the Government tax of one per cent. of the gross rent paid by them above the amount exempted. The Senate amended the bill and gave lessees relief from the requirement, but it is now reported by the Allied Real Estate Interests that the conference committee has restored the original wording.

**The Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers are issuing from their offices the new standard specifications for exterior plastering (stucco) on metal laths. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers at 812 Wick Building, Youngstown, Ohio.

**The Woolworth Building carries the highest real estate assessment on the tax books for 1914. Its valuation is \$9,000,000.

**An exposition of safety and sanitation will be held in the Grand Central Palace on the dates of December 11 to 20, inclusive, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. The exposition will include among its exhibits safety appliances for machinery, plans, photographs and details of factory construction, etc., also hygienic details. The chairman of the Committee on Industrial Plants, Their Equipment and Surroundings, is asking architects, builders and factory owners throughout the country for exhibits of photographs, models, or suggestions of any sort which will show to industrial business the benefits from the use of color, architecture and landscape planting. Communications

should be addressed to Frank A. Wallis, chairman, 346 Fourth avenue, New York City.

**Charles W. Leavitt, landscape architect and engineer, 220 Broadway, has been retained by the city of Berlin, Ontario, as civic expert to prepare a plan of the city.

**The United Steel Sash Handybook, issued by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, of Detroit, Mich., is ready for distribution. It gives complete technical information and is fully illustrated, showing actual installations and photographic details. The complete line of United Steel Sash is shown.

**Plans for the Fourth American Good Roads Congress, to convene December 9-12 at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the American Road Builders' Association, are being worked out in detail by the committee and officials in charge. Following the usual custom, long papers will be avoided in order to permit general discussion.

**At the tenth annual meeting of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, the following officers were re-elected: President, Charles I. Deckman; secretary, Will P. Blair; assistant secretary, H. H. Macdonald; treasurer, C. C. Barr.

**Incorporation papers for a concern to be known as the Hecla-Winslow Company, Inc., to take over the Hecla Iron Works, of Brooklyn, and the Winslow Brothers Company, of Chicago, have been filed with the Secretary of State. The new concern is organized with an authorized capital stock of \$1,750,000 and its main office will be at Park avenue and Fortieth street, Manhattan. The Hecla Iron Works, which become a part of the new corporation, are well known as the factory of the late Niels Poulson and Charles M. Eger, who is still living and who will be associated with the new concern. Both of the companies that will merge under the new corporation are manufacturers of architectural and ornamental iron and bronze work for building purposes. The new corporation will be divided into two divisions. The Hecla Division, which will operate in the East, and the Winslow Brothers Division, to operate in the West. Mr. Eger, who has been president of the Hecla Company, will retire from that post to assume the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the new concern, and W. H. Winslow, of the Chicago concern, will assume the new presidency. Francis D. Jackson, who has been first vice-president of the Hecla Company, will continue with the new firm as the general Eastern manager. F. S. Bellevue and R. A. McCord will remain with the Hecla Division, so that the old Hecla Iron Works will remain under practically the same management as prior to the consolidation.

SPACE FOR A SMILE.

Pat and Mike were working on a new building. Pat was lying brick and Mike was carrying the hod. Mike had just come up to the fourth floor when the dinner whistle blew. His lunch won on the ground.

"I hate to walk down after it," he said.

"Take hold of this rope," said Pat, "and I'll let you down."

Pat let him down half way and then let go of the rope. Mike landed in a mortar bed, not much hurt, but terribly mortified.

"And why did you let go of the rope?" he demanded.

"I thought it was going to break," said Pat, "and I had presence of mind enough to let go."

* * *

"Now," said the architect, who was putting the finishing touches upon Mr. Nurich's residence, "what color do you prefer for the parlor decorations?"

"Oh! they've got to be red," replied Nurich. "My wife's got a red plush photograph album that always sets on the parlor table."

* * *

Mcfee lived in Brooklyn, but moved out. One of the men in the office asked him what was the greatest charm of his new home.

"The bath room," he replied. "My wife thinks it so cute she can hardly wait for Saturdays to come, so that she can try the tub."

* * *

Casey: "Ye're a har-rd worruker, McGinness. How many hods o' morthor have yez carried up that laddher th' day?"

McGinness: Whist, man—I'm foolin' th' boss. I've carried this same hodful up an' down all day, an' he thinks I'm worrukin'!"

THE INCOME TAX LAW.

How It will Be Levied and Paid—Explained by Congressman Hull.

In a statement issued from Washington and designed for the layman and intended to strip the income tax section of the tariff bill of its technical language, Representative Cordell Hull, who drafted the section, tries to make plain how the new tax will apply to the 435,000 citizens of the United States who, the Treasury Department estimates, must make returns under it.

"The income tax is divided into two phases, the 'normal' tax of 1 per cent. on the whole income above \$3,000, and the additional tax that begins with an extra 1 per cent. above \$20,000, and is graduated to 7 per cent. above \$500,000. Wherever the income tax is paid 'at the source' by a corporation for its employees or in similar cases, only the 1 per cent. normal tax is so paid.

"The individual has to pay any additional tax himself. The provisions of the law requiring the tax to be withheld at the source do not take effect until November 1, 1913.

"For the first year the citizen will make

return to the local internal revenue collector before March 1, 1914, as to his earnings from March 1, 1913, to the end of this year. The collector will notify him June 1 how much he owes, and the tax must be paid by June 30. After next year the tax will apply on the full calendar year.

"Every taxable person will be furnished a blank return by the district collector, or a deputy, and will be required to fill it out and return it to the office of the collector of the district in which he resides between January 1 and March 1, 1914.

"If any taxpayer should fail to receive such blank he will be required, under penalty, to apply for a blank return. Blanks will probably be on deposit with most postmasters for the convenience of the taxpayer.

Deducted from the Tax.

"Deductions allowed include necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business from which the income arises; all interest accrued and payable within one year on indebtedness; all national, State, county, school and municipal taxes; losses actually sustained during the year in the business from which the income is derived, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, arising from fire, storm or shipwreck, and debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year.

"A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion or wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in business will be deducted, not to exceed, in the case of mines, 5 per cent. of the gross value at the mine or the output for the year; all income the tax upon which has been paid at the source, and amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, etc., which is taxed upon its net income, but such dividends shall not be deductible unless first reported in the return as part of the gross income.

"Deductions not allowed include all personal, living or family expenses; taxes assessed against local benefits; all expenses of restoring property, or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance has been made, and amounts paid for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estates.

"Exemptions from the tax include interest upon the obligations of a State or any political sub-division thereof; interest upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions; the compensation of the present President during the term for which he has been elected; the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a State or any political sub-division thereof, but not including Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Small ideas, small methods, small men are becoming antiquated. This is the day of the broad outlook and big doings.

VALUE OF THE TRADE PRESS.

"It is the trade press—using the term in the broad sense to include both technical and commercial—it is the trade press that taught and is teaching our manufacturers the new and better ways—the short cuts to supremacy—the new machines and methods that are the basic secrets of our ability, in spite of high cost of labor, to compete in all the markets of the world.

It is the trade press that has placed our wholesale and retail merchandising methods so far ahead of those used in any other country on the globe.

It is the trade press that keeps both manufacturer and merchant fully posted as to the supply, demand, movement and market value of the raw and finished materials they buy and sell. It is the trade press that is the real fire under a half million commercial and industrial boilers.

The information that the trade press gives alone permits the small manufacturer and the small merchant to compete on almost equal terms with the giants who might otherwise squeeze them out of existence; and, be it remembered, it is the small merchant and the small manufacturer—the piled up thousands of them in the aggregate—who furnish the bulk of the advertising revenue that supports us all."—Address by R. R. Shuman before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

ADVANTAGES OF A TRADE JOURNAL.

Every progressive dealer appreciates the benefits derived from trade journals but there are some dealers who are not progressive and do not read these journals. The terms "progressive dealer" and "trade journal" are synonymous; wherever you find one you usually find the other. A progressive dealer appreciates a trade journal and a dealer who reads a trade journal may, if he so desires, become progressive. Thousands of dollars are spent in the publication of these journals every month. Editorial forces are put to work searching for information which will be of immense value to their readers. Surely the trade should appreciate these facts.

In some instances dealers will hire high-priced men to gather the information which their trade journals can give them, but it seems to us like a case of being "penny wise and pound foolish."

Every month these periodicals contain such news of the trade which is worth every dealer's time to read. The experiences of others may not always be followed with the same degree of success; but to emulate a dealer who has made rapid strides in certain directions because of improved methods cannot be considered unethical. It is a noticeable fact that whenever a dealer has met with success, he is willing that his brother dealers should benefit thereby. It is only the narrow-minded, unprogressive dealer who does not wish the trade to benefit by his experience. He has nothing

of value to give out and he is afraid that the trade might discover this fact.

Another important feature of a trade journal is the advertising section. The firms who advertise spend immense sums of money to bring before you the merits of their products. In addition to this, they spend vast sums in compiling catalogues which usually contain valuable information and should be in the hands of every dealer. When a catalogue reaches your office, do not throw it away, but go through it, hurriedly if need be; but look through its pages at least once before laying it aside. There may be something which you need at the present time nicely illustrated in the catalogue which is in your hands.

After thus going through its pages, do not destroy the catalogue but file it for future reference. There are many questions which come to a building material man, and information on these questions is valuable; therefore attempt to acquire it or have books and catalogues within easy reach where information may be readily had on such questions as lime, plaster, cement, clay products, structural steel, concrete aggregates, reinforcements, mortars, stucco, and all other materials used in building construction.

By being properly informed on these subjects you will be in a position to defend yourself against the unscrupulous salesman or contractor. Your knowledge will make you independent.—"Material Record."

ELECTRIC SIGNS.

Electric signs must go, is the order given in Chicago. By an edict of the Mayor, the winking, blinking, wriggling electric signs and whirligigs which have disfigured State street, the city's chief retail thoroughfare, are to be extinguished. Let us hope they will always remain so and again blaze forth as an abnormal firmament over a future administration weak in its leniency. Small shops and five-cent theaters must henceforth rely for business upon the argument of words—strong words, perhaps, but words that can at least be calmly read by the passer-by, who still has nerves and wears no smoked glasses. All overhanging signs are to be cleared away, and only signs parallel to the buildings permitted. This is only one instance of Chicago's aiming to improve its appearance, and is insignificant beside a project now before the local council for a boulevard system covering seven miles of streets. Many smaller cities, however, might begin the work of beautification by realizing the ugliness and danger, and often the indecency, of the electric signs, and forthwith suppress such disfigurements; and could not New York borrow a hint from Chicago, with great benefit?

Your salesman would consider himself fortunate to get **ONE TEN-MINUTE INTERVIEW** with a busy architect **IN THREE MONTHS**. We **REACH** and **TALK DIRECT** to men of this calibre **FIFTY-TWO WEEKS IN THE YEAR!**

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Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

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910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
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Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
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Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

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Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
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Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
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Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
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Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

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Samuel H. French & Co.,
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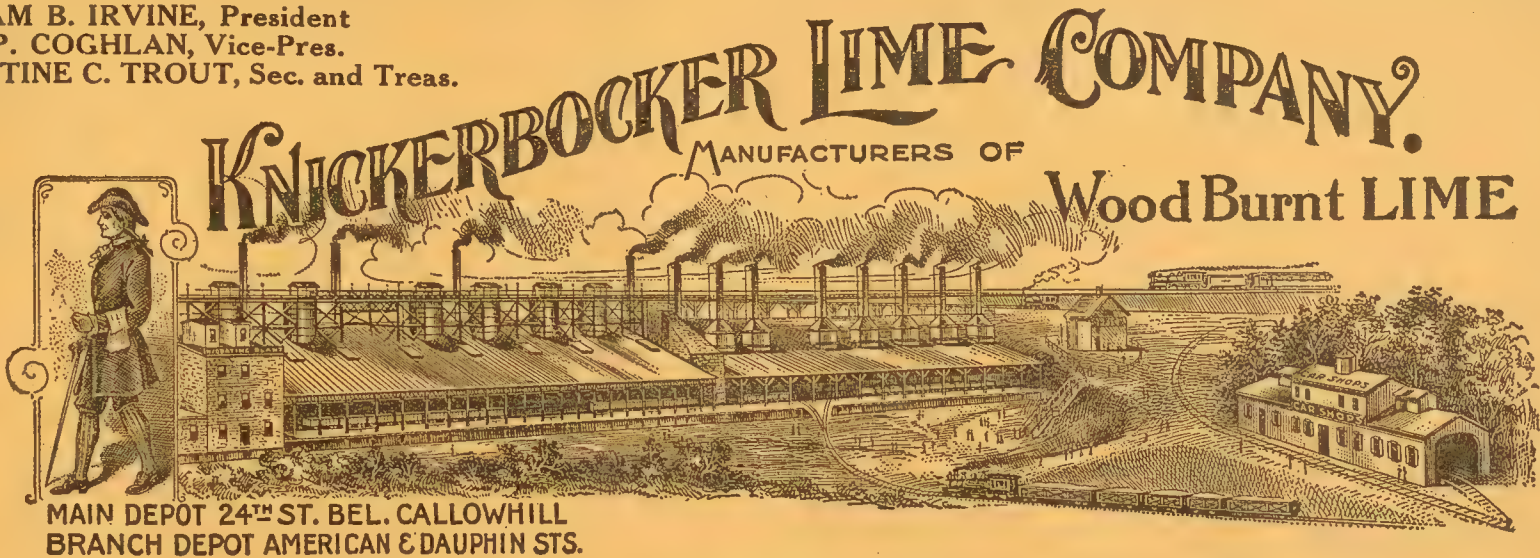
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 43.

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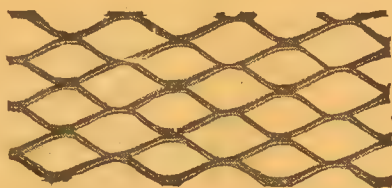
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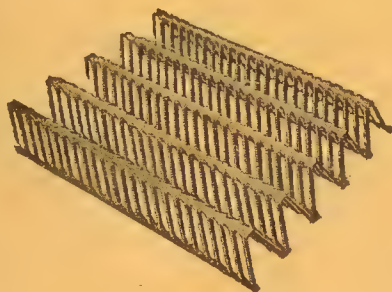
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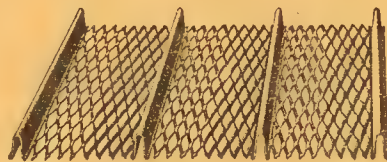


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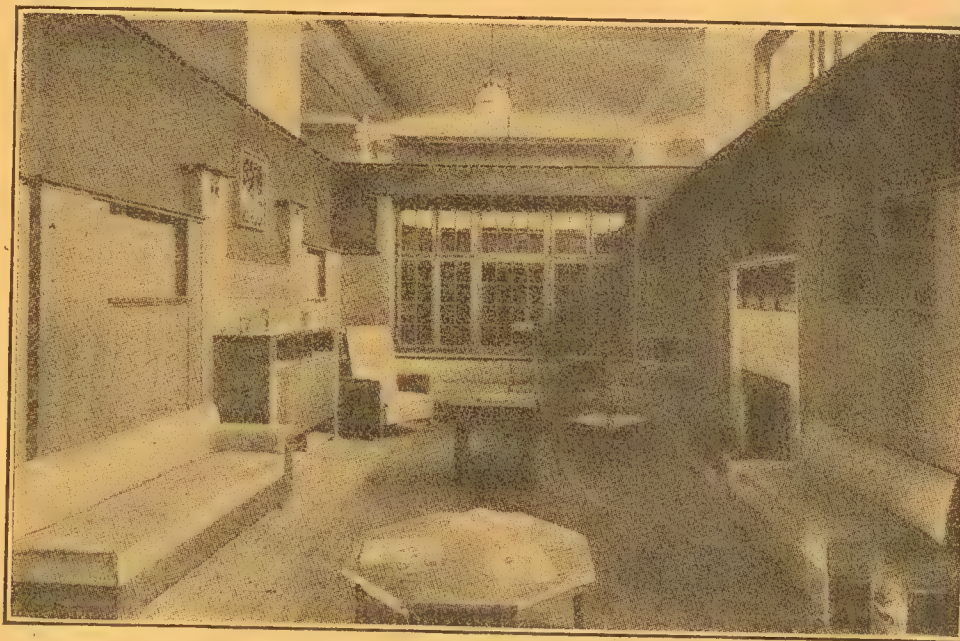
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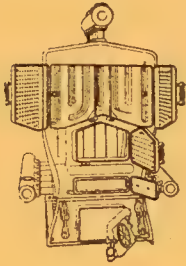
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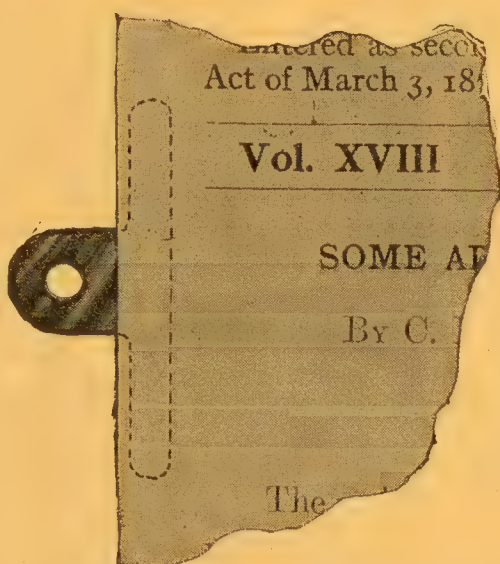
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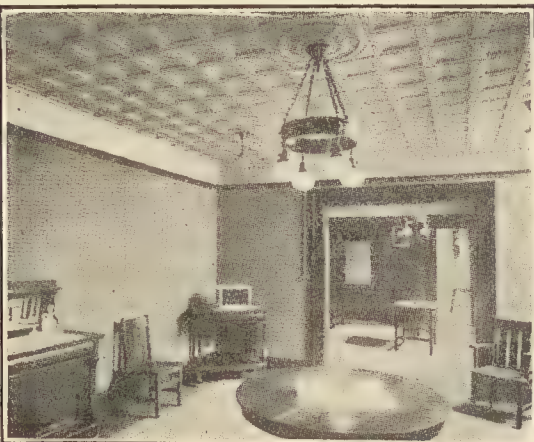
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Advance Construction News

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Garage, 243 and 245 North Juniper street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 31x112 feet, slag roof (steam heating and electric work reserved). Architect has received bids.

Distillery, Water and Mifflin streets. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Harry Publicker, Meadow and Tasker streets. Brick, one, two and three stories, 85x145 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, George Vaux, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 50x25 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors (hot air heating and electric work reserved), fireproof floors. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Wyncote, Pa. Architect, H. C. Wise, Franklin Building. Owner, Henry Spalding, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 35x60 feet. Plans in progress.

Laboratory Building (Completion), Broad and Ontario streets. Architect, H. C. Wise, Franklin Building. Owners, Temple University, Broad and York streets. Brick, three stories, 35x80 feet. Consists of completion and finishing of interior. Architect has received bids.

Garage, Oak Lane, Pa. Architects, Schermerhorn & Phillips, 430 Walnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 21x26 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Drexel Hill, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about one month.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-ninth and Market streets. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Cross Key Amusement Company, care of J. McQuirk, Parkway Building. Brick and terra

cotta, fireproof, one story, 110x155 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, Thomas S. Gates, 517 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids, due October 22nd. The following are figuring: W. J. Gruhler, 219 Hight street; Stokes Brothers, 6723 Musgrave street; J. Duncan, 920 Walnut street; W. C. Wright, 22 Harvey street.

Dormitory, College Park, Md. Architects, Flournoy & Flournoy, Washington, D. C. Brick, four stories, 52x179 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating, waterproofing, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Architects have received bids.

Store Building, Cape May, N. J. Architects, Martin & Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress. Bids in about ten days.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-second and Wyalusing avenue. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Frederick & George Felt, care of architects. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 40x151 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due October 22nd. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Smith-Hardican, 1606 Cherry street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Colbert Construction Co., Fifty-first and Haverford avenue; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Frank & Kayser, 1522 South Sixth street; C. White Brothers, 5406 Haverford avenue; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Factory Building, 504-516 Locust street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Heywood Brothers & Wakefield, 244 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, five stories, 80x116 feet, slag roof, metal sash, waterproofing (heat and

light reserved). Architects have received bids.

Warehouse, Trenton, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, American Steel and Wire Company, Trenton, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, three stories, 72x171 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, waterproofing, concrete, hollow tile fireproofing, power plant. Owners have received bids.

Hospital Building, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, care of H. F. Walton, chairman, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia. Brick, stone, steel, fireproof, three stories (heat and light reserved), slate roof. Consists of ward building, infirmary, workshop, amusement building and attendants' house. Owners taking bids, due October 25th. The following are figuring: Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building; Henry I. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; Guernsey-O'Mara Company, North American Building; Lathrop, Lea & Henwood Company, Scranton, Pa.; Gaylord & Butler Company, Scranton, Pa.

Factory Building, American street and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Dungan, Hood & Co., 2100 North American street. Brick, four stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due October 24th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Harry Gill, Jr., 2200 Germantown avenue; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; P. Haibach Cont. Co., 1004 Lehigh avenue; F. O. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street; George Kessler Const. Co., Drexel Building.

Residences (35), Bala, Pa., \$250,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Cynwyd-Bala Realty Company, Geo. C. Scott, president, Cynwyd, Pa. Stone, brick and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x34

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Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.feet, and 27x40 feet, shingle roofs, electric
lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors.
Plans in progress. Architect will take bids
in about two weeks.**Residences (8)**, Sixty-first and Larchwood
avenue. Architects, Durham Brothers, Heed
Building. Owners, James McCrea & Bro.,
1313 Arch street. Brick, two stories, 15x41
feet each. Owners taking sub-bids.**Apartment House**, Newark, N. J. Archi-
tect, Bart Tourison, Land Title Building.
Owner, William Keepers, 61 Lincoln Park
avenue, Newark, N. J. Brick, seven stories,
52x101 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam
heat. Plans in progress.**Chapel**, Twenty-second and Reed streets.
Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor,
1309 Walnut street. Owners, St. Simon the
Cyrenian P. E. Church, care of Rev. J. R.
Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street.
Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 50x86 feet,
slate roof (heat and light reserved). Archi-
tects have received bids.**Restaurant and Garden**, Nineteenth and
Chestnut streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold,
1309 Walnut street. Owner, Paul Belke, Rit-
tenhouse Hotel. Brick and stone, one story,
40x150 feet, composition floors, expanded
metal fireproofing, electric light, steam heat,
glass and steel, tile roof. Architect has re-
ceived bids.**Custodial Building**, Skillman, N. J. Archi-
tect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners,
State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Depart-
ment of Corrections and Charities, Trenton,
N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 37x
118 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat,
dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fire-
proofing. Owners taking revised bids, due
October 25th. The following are figuring:
Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Berry-
Goodwin Company, Drexel Building, both of
Philadelphia; John Lowry, Jr., 235 Fifth ave-
nue; Hanold-O'Brien Company, 118 East
Twenty-eighth street; Norman Ker Company,
1123 Broadway; Casper-Ranger Construction
Company, 101 Park avenue, all of New York
City; I. H. Clayton, B. Frank Livezey, L. H.
Smith, J. A. Maher, J. S. Hart, and Hiram
Hughes, all of Trenton, N. J.; Gustave De-
Kimpe, Hoboken, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Com-
pany, Moorestown, N. J.; William G. Shar-
well & Co., Newark, N. J.; Matthews Con-
struction Company, Princeton, N. J.; John P.
Gill, Princeton, N. J.**Amusement Building**, Skillman, N. J. Archi-
tect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owners,
State Hospital for Epileptics, care of De-
partment of Correction and Charities, Trenton,
N. J. Brick and concrete, two stories, 64x70
feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric light,
dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fire-
proofing. Owners taking bids (revised), due
October 25th. The following are figuring:Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, and
Berry-Goodwin Company, Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.; B. Frank Livezey, I. H.
Clayton, L. H. Smith, J. A. Maher, J. S. Hart,
H. Hughes, all of Trenton, N. J.; John Low-
ry, Jr., 235 Fifth avenue; Hanold-O'Brien
Company, 118 East Twenty-eighth street;
Casper-Ranger Construction Company, 101
Park avenue; Norman Ker Company, 1123
Broadway, all of New York City; Matthews
Construction Company, Princeton, N. J.; John
P. Gill, Princeton, N. J.; William G. Shar-
well & Co., Newark, N. J.; J. S. Rogers Com-
pany, Moorestown, N. J.; Gustave DeKimpe,
Hoboken, N. J.**Residence**, Rydal, Pa., \$35,000. Architect,
Ernst A. Arend, 105 West Fortieth street,
New York City. Owner, Joseph Haines, Jr.,
Bristol and Germantown avenue. Hollow tile
and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x51
feet, tile roof, electric light, oak floors, en-
amel brick (hot water heat reserved). Own-
er has received revised bids.**Monument Pedestal**, Thirty-third and South
streets. Architect, Paul P. Cret, 516 Wood-
land Terrace. Owner, Dr. R. Tait McKensie,
care of University of Pennsylvania. Marble
and brownstone, dampproofing. Architect tak-
ing bids, due October 29th. The following are
figuring: H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street;
James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; George
& Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; Irwin &
Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Pomeroy
Construction Company 1609 Ransstead street;
J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building;
Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street;
H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; George
Gessler & Sons, Thirty-ninth and Baltimore
avenue.**Entrance**, Fifth and Chestnut streets. Archi-
tects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building.
Owners, Drexel Estate, Drexel Building. Brick
and stone and steel, marble interior. Archi-
tects taking bids, due October 23rd. H. H.
Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; George &
Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; F. B. Davis,
35 South Seventeenth street, and Fred El-
vidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue, are
figuring.**Residence and Garage**, Haverford, Pa.
Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut
street. Owner, Mrs. James Rawle, Haver-**ORIENTAL RUGS**
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ford, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 50x57 feet, shingle roof, oak floors (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids, due October 24th. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; M. N. Croll, Radnor, Pa.; J. J. Brown, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, Isaac M. Simonin, Navahoe and Moreland streets, Germantown. Stone and stucco, two and one-half stories, 38x67 feet, shingle or tile roof, electric light, hardwood floors (heat reserved). Architects taking bids, due October 27th. The following are figuring: F. D. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; Fred Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue; W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street.

Cottage, Cape May, N. J. Architect, Martin & Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. B. Canfield, Woodbury, N. J. Frame and brick, one and one-half stories, 25x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Architects taking bids, due October 25th. The following are figuring: H. Godfrey, Cape May Court House, N. J.; Thomas Goslin, Wildwood, N. J.; Samuel Sharp, Cape May, N. J.; York Brothers, Cape May, N. J.

High School, Shamokin, Pa., \$150,000. Architect, W. H. Lee, Dime Bank Building, Shamokin, Pa. Owners, Board of Education, care of John Harris, secretary, Shamokin. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 134x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble exterior, metal lath and concrete fireproofing. Owners taking bids, due November 4th. P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, and J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Sub-Station, Sixty-fifth and Paschall avenue. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and terra cotta, concrete and steel fireproofing, one story, 50x79 feet, slag roof, metal sash, waterproofing. Architect taking bids, due October 26th. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street.

Church and Sunday School Building, Easton, Pa. Architect, A. A. Ritcher, Reading, Pa. Owners, St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Easton, Pa., care of Rev. A. M. Stump. Stone, one story, 77x124 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due October 30th. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Store Building, Frankford, Philadelphia.

Architect, Harry Zimmerman, 4957 Hawthorne street. Owner, Dr. Frank P. Embury, 4662 Frankford avenue. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Apartments (17), Forty-eighth and Sansom streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Dillwyn Apartment and Realty Company, 4801 Walnut street. Brick, two stories, 17x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Hotel, Kennett Square, Pa. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 134x150 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Factory, Forty-eighth and Parkside avenue. Engineers, Webster & Gibson, Harrison Building. Owners, General Flooring and Manufacturing Company, 1641 Ranstead street. Brick, two stories, 55x160 feet, slag roof. Owner taking approximate bids. H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, is figuring.

Factory, Tioga and Arbor streets. Engineer, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Tioga and C streets. Brick, two stories, 60x194 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Engineer taking bids, due October 22nd. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; Jacob Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; Fay & Son, 2 South Mole street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Club House (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Pa. Architect, Frank A. Hays, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Overbrook Golf Club. Frame and stone, one story, steam heat (light reserved), shingle and composition roof. Architect taking revised bids, due October 23rd. The following are figuring: Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Thomas Little & Sons, 1713 Moravian street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Milton Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), 326 Cheltenham avenue, Germantown. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets. Brick, three stories, 26x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking bids, due October 28th. F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street; George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street, are figuring.

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Church (alt. and add.), Pottstown, Pa. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Trinity Reformed Church, Pottstown, Pa. Stone, one story, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Post Office, Burlington, N. J. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories, composition roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due December 1st, 3 P. M.

High School, Kingston, N. Y. Architect, Arthur C. Longyear, Kingston, N. Y. Owner, Board of Education, Kingston, N. Y. Brick and terra cotta, two stories and basement,

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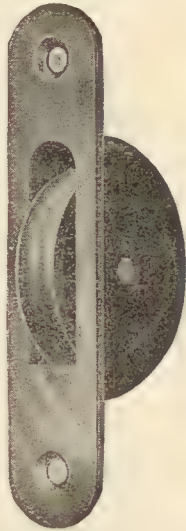
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156r254 feet, electric light, steam heat, con-
crete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing,
dampproofing, marble interior, Johns-Manville
roofing. Owners taking bids. J. E. & A. L.
Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Cottage and Stable, Riverton, N. J. Archi-
tect, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street.
Owner, Robert Biddle, Riverton, N. J. Frame,
two stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof. Archi-
tects taking bids, due October 22nd. G. W.
Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; Harry Williams, Bur-
lington, N. J., and J. S. Rogers Company,
Moorestown, N. J., are figuring.

Manufacturing and Store Building (alt. and
add.), 53-55 North Third street. Architects,
Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner,
David Rabinovitch, on premises. Brick, five
stories. Consists of new front and interior
alteration and addition. Plans completed.
Architects ready for bids.

Store and Office Building, 304 and 306
North Fifteenth street. Architects, Sauer &
Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Howard
S. Marks, care of architect. Brick, two stor-
ies, 32x42 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans
in progress.

Stores and Apartments, Eighteenth and
Berk streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112
Chestnut street. Owner, Estate of I. W.
Kaler, care of architects. Brick, three stor-
ies, 24x100 feet. Plans in progress.

High School, Shamokin, Pa., \$150,000.
Architect, W. H. Lee, Dime Bank Build-
ing, Shamokin, Pa. Owners, Board of Educa-
tion, care of John Harris, Secretary, Shamok-
in. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 134
x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat,
marble exterior, metal lath and concrete fire-
proofing. Owners taking bids, due November
4th. The following are figuring: J. E. &
A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; P. J.
Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Shamokin Lumber
and Manufacturing Company and the East
End Lumber Company, both of Shamokin,
Pa.; Mosier & Summers, Buffalo, N. Y.; W.
D. Steinbach Sons, Lewistown, Pa.; W. H.
Wiand, Pottstown, Pa.; D. W. Strayer, Le-
moyne, Pa.; Andrew Breslin, Summit Hill,
Pa.

Banking House (alt. and add.), 1429 and 31
Walnut street. Architects, Duhring, Okie &
Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Samuel
Brumbaugh, 1610 Spruce street. Brick, four
stories, electric light, steam heat. Plans in
progress.

Society Building (alt. and add.), Thirteenth
and Spruce streets. Architect, W. E. Jackson,
1003 Spruce street. Owner's name withheld.
Brick, three stories, tile and tin roof, electric
light, hot water heat. Architect taking bids,
due October 22nd. George & Borst, 277 South
Eleventh street, are figuring.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIl-
vaine & Roberts, Land Title Building. Own-
er, F. Clark Durant, Land Title Building.
Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet,
shingle roof, hardwood floors, electric light,
hot water or hot air heat. Architects taking
bids, due October 27th. The following are
figuring: Metzger & Wells, Heed Building;
George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street;
Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building;
Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; Pringle Borth-
wick, 8018 Germantown avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), 5840 Overbrook
avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, W.
J. Sprankle, 132 North Broad street. Brick,

two and one-half stories, 18x30 feet, shingle
roof, electric light. Owner taking bids. W.
J. Gruhler, 219 High street, Germantown, is
figuring.

Residence, Stable and Garage, Haverford,
Pa., \$40,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth
and Walnut streets. Owner, William M. Mc-
Cawley, Haverford, Pa. Stone and hollow
tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 48x
95 feet, slate roof, white oak floors (heat and
light reserved). Architects taking revised
bids, due October 28th. The following are fig-
uring: J. Myers & Sons Company, Withers-
poon Building; Thomas Little & Sons, 1723
Moravian street; W. D. Smedley, Narberth,
Pa.; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom
street; H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street;
M. N. Croll, Radnor, Pa.; Graham-Campion
Company, Heed Building; A. L. Fretz & Sons,
1222 Chancellor street; R. C. Ballinger & Co.,
218 North Thirteenth street; W. H. Roberts,
Newtown Square, Pa.; E. J. Hedden, 1418
South Penn Square; N. W. Young, Overbrook,
Pa.; Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street;
Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.

Monument, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, Al-
bert Kelsey, Pennsylvania Building. Owner's
name withheld. Milford pink granite, 40 feet
diameter. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Whitmarsh, Pa.
Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building.
Owner, David Newhall, 200 West Mermaid
lane. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate
and shingle roof. Architect taking bids. The
following are figuring: John E. Walt, 204
East Willow Grove avenue; Specht & Sperry,
Heed Building; P. A. Serensen, 422 North
Twelfth street.

Residence, Noble, Pa. Architect, L. V.
Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, William R.
Mathews, care of architect. Hollow tile and
plaster, two stories, 35x32 feet, slate roof,
electric lighting (heating reserved). Archi-
tect taking bids, due October 27th. The fol-
lowing are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South
Seventeenth street; Specht & Sperry, Heed
Building; J. W. Kohl, 38 North Broad street;
John Morrow, York road and Wilson street;
J. H. Dagney, York road and Sixty-ninth
avenue, Oak Lane; McLean & Baldwin, 6101
Walnut street.

Bungalow, Egg Harbor, N. J. Architects,
Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner,
M. L. Bloch, 1134 North American street.
Cement, brick and plaster, two stories, 26x50
feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Archi-
tects taking bids, due October 25th. The
following are figuring: Lam Building Com-
pany, 1001 Wood street; Freund-Siedenbach
Company, Bulletin Building; Andrews Con-
tracting Company, Hammonton, N. J., and
the following of Egg Harbor, N. J.: Harry
Rupp, Fred Wegelin and A. Weiler.

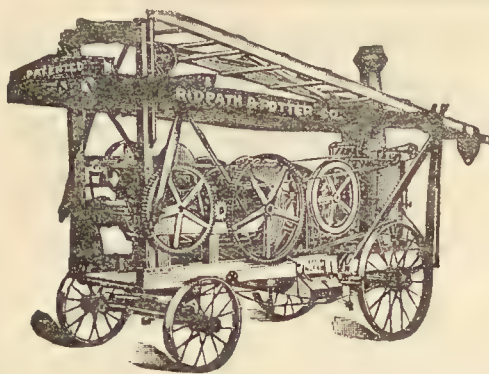
Saloon (alt. and add.), 1802 Market street.
Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first
street. Owner, Ed. M. Flood, on premises.

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Brick, three stories, 18x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Apartment House (alt. and add.), Fifty-seventh and Girard avenue. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Dr. C. T. Adams, 5701 Girard avenue. Brick, three stories, 20x20 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Store and Residence (alt. and add.), 7151

Germantown avenue. Architect, George S. Idell, 158 West Durham street. Owner, Robert J. Barr, 7160 Germantown avenue. Brick, two stories, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due October 25th. The following are figuring: Louis W. Kitselman, 125 East Upsal street; Robert Christy, 142 Allen lane; L. A. Dunkelberger, 71 North Herman street; R. W. Neff, 6610 Germantown avenue; Kohl & Megargee, 101 East Washington lane.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence, Strafford, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, L. M. Humrichouse, Harrison Building. Hollow tile, stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 40x29 feet; wing, 15x20 feet, shingle roof, atmospheric vapor heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Millard N. Croll, Radnor, Pa.

Public Comfort Station, Torresdale avenue and Bleigh street. Architect, E. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, Bureau of City Property, care of City of Philadelphia, City Hall. Stone, one story, 20x40 feet, slate roof, electric light. Lowest bid was submitted by David Peoples, \$2,489.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Lancaster, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Bell Telephone Company, Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and limestone, two stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Consists of two new wings. Contract awarded to Herman Wohlsen, Lancaster, Pa.

Garage, Rydal, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. H. G. Diamond, on premises. Stone, two stories, slate roof, electric light, 30x70 feet, steam heating. Contract awarded to W. J. Stevens, Wynecote, Pa.

Convent, Third and Ritner streets. Architect Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Our Lady of Mount Carmel R. C. Church, Rev. James A. Dalton, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 52x108 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Melody & Keating, Bailey Building.

Garage, rear 660 to 666 North Broad street,

\$7,500. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Samuel Sternberger, care of architect. Brick, one story, 66x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Passenger Station, Hatfield, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and plaster, one story, 22x75 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to Henry Specht, Jr., Willow Grove, Pa.

Residence (alt. and add.), Ambler, Pa., \$8,000. Architect, A. F. Schenck, 511 Betz Building. Owner, T. W. Miller, Ambler, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Parochial Residence (alt. and add.), 6315 Lancaster avenue, \$10,000. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Our Lady of Lourdes' R. C. Church, Rev. James A. Mullen, on premises. Stone, three stories, addition, 24x40 feet (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street.

Convent, Sixty-third and Lancaster avenue, \$22,000. Architect, Paul Monaghan, Drexel Building. Owners, Our Lady of Lourdes' R. C. Church, care of Rev. James A. Mullen, 6315 Lancaster avenue. Stone, three stories, 40x70 feet, slate roof (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street.

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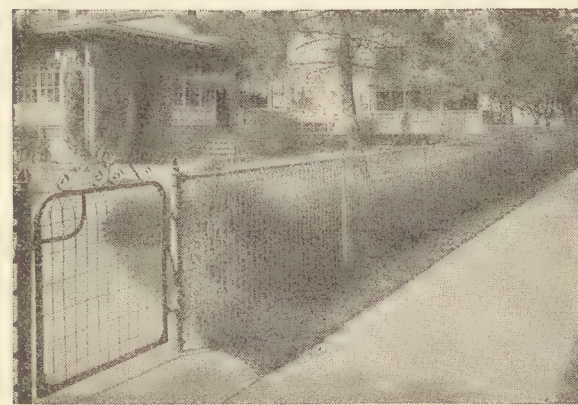


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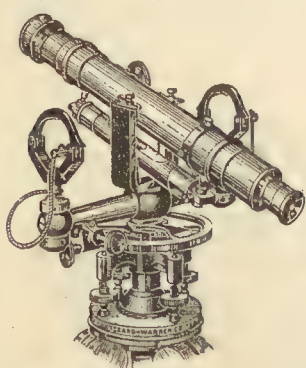
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streets, 023,000. Architects, Milligan & Pier-son, 520 Walnut street. Owner's name with-held. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 35x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Office Building (alt. and add.), Fifty-second and Ludlow streets, \$14,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Freihofer & Nirdlinger, care of architect. Brick, three stories, 36x50 feet, slag roof, electric light (heat reserved). Contract awarded to P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), 6817 Quincey street, Germantown. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Samuel T. Smaltz, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, new bath and bed room. Contract awarded to Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.

Factory (add.), Race and Fairhill streets. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, William C. Root, 524 Race street. Brick, three stories, 18x65 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Yoskin & Shefren (O), Seventy-seventh and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x34 feet, Eighty-first and Eastwick avenue.

Knickerbocker Realty Company (O). H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$17,500. Theatre, store and hall, brick, two stories, 60x100 feet, 4032 Market street.

J. Seitter (O), 1802 Schiller street. T. Duff (C), 3648 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$2,200. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x28 feet, 1820 East Schiller street.

E. T. Bender (O), 6014 Torresdale avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, 3013-15 Comley street.

J. W. Orr (O), 3532 Kensington avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Six dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 3361 to 71 Amber street.

Schuinglo Bros. (O), 2637 West Haggert street. Cost, \$45,900. Seventeen dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, Thirteenth and Loudon streets. Cost, \$45,000. Eighteen dwellings.

Harry Garelik (O), 7722 Laycock avenue. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, Seventy-seventh and Botanic avenue.

Reimer & Byers (O), 4842 Hawthorne street.

Cost, \$3,300. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, 1242 Harrison street. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling.

J. Mlorlzianowski (O), 4125 Germantown avenue. A. Ziermicki (C), 1632 Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$1,650. Stable, brick, two stories, 20x45 feet, Haines and Germantown avenue.

W. J. Robinson (O), 536 East Huntingdon street. G. W. Robinson (C), 549 DuPont street. Cost, \$1,200. Stable, brick, two stories, 14x22 feet, 536 East Huntingdon street. Hankin & Harad (O), 813 Ritner street. Cost, \$15,300. Six dwellings, two stories, brick, 15x37 feet, Media and Conestoga streets.

F. D. Williams (O), 1838 Venango street. Cost, \$33,000. Eleven dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Seventeenth and Butler streets.

F. B. Richert (O), 7939 Frankford avenue. S. C. Morrison (C), 3601 North Fifth street. Cost, \$4,800. Theatre, brick, one story, 28x131 feet, 7939 Frankford avenue.

Philadelphia Clinical Association (O), 1520 North Fifteenth street. J. F. Gerhard (C), 2142 North Franklin street. Cost, \$1,700. Meeting room, brick, one story, 20x52 feet, 1521 Sydenham street.

Cumberland street. Cost, \$3,000. Boiler House, Huntingdon and Aramingo streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. A. Custodes Chimney Company (C), Bennett Building. Cost, \$14,800. Pumping station, Torresdale, Pa.

H. A. Ronberger (O), Wayne and Vinona avenue. G. F. Payne & Co. (C), 401 South Juniper street. Cost, \$6,000. Dwelling, Wayne and Winona avenue.

H. B. Kaplane (O), 1215 Commonwealth Building. William Weneteraub (C), 412 Monroe street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 240 North Fourth street.

Ontario Amusement Company (O), 3053 Kensington avenue. T. Duff (C), 3645 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Theatre, 3053 Kensington avenue.

E. E. Hollenback (O), Fifteenth and Race

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streets. Cost, \$600. Dwelling, 317 North Eighteenth street.

Weightman Estate (O), 1524 Chestnut street. J. S. Talley (C), 1931 Market street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 1428 Girard avenue.

Philadelphia Home Made Bread Company (O), 1424 North Marvine street. F. G. Myhlertz (C), 1737 Filbert street. Cost, \$6,800. Stable, 1424 North Marvine street.

George Blabon Company (O), Nicetown, Pa. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,000, manufacturing, Nicetown, Pa.

J. D. Summerill (O), 5950 Spruce street. J. P. Fulton (C), 6036 Osage avenue. Cost, \$900. Garage, 5950 Spruce street.

R. H. Pugh (O), 5713 Market street. J. Jorgenson (C), 5538 Cambridge street. Cost, \$1,250. Store and dwelling, 400 North Fifty-ninth street.

E. P. Poess (O), Eighth and Columbia avenue. P. Haibach Cont. Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$2,300. Saloon and dwelling, Eighth and Columbia avenue.

S. Sklaroff & Sons (O), 712 South Second street. Drehman Paving Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$2,300. Saloon and dwelling, Eighth and Columbia avenue.

Worda M. E. Church (O), 719 North Forty-sixth street. W. J. Robinson (C), 1508 Lombard street. Cost, \$1,491. Church, 719 North Forty-sixth street.

H. McMahan (O), 244 South Second street. A. Goldener (C), 520 South Delaware avenue. Cost, \$725. Manufacturing building, 244 South Second street.

Parkway Building Company (O), Fifty-second and Ludlow streets. H. W. Geshwind (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$1,800. Store and apartments, Fifty-second and Ludlow streets.

Benj. Nelson (O), 37 South Sixteenth street. George Hogg (C), 1634 Sansom street. Cost, \$5,00. Restaurant, 1708 Sansom street.

George Henderson (O), Franklin Building. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$1,265. Six dwellings, 3802 to 3824 North Tenth street.

Davis Bros. (O), Twenty-ninth and Bristol streets. Belmont Iron Works (C), Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Cost, \$850. Crane runway, Twenty-ninth and Bristol streets.

Charles Gartner (O), 4820 Lincoln avenue. Cost, \$900. Stable, 1406 North Fiftieth street.

W. D. Edson (O), 233 Hortter street. M. Hammer (C), 6902 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, \$550. Dwelling, 223 Hortter street.

F. J. Shoyer (O), Penn Square Building. E. Stonehill (C), 6325 Race street. Cost, \$2,000. Store, 215 North Fifteenth street.

J. L. McGuigan (O), 6018 Drexel road. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$800. Dwelling.

J. C. Walker (O), 3939 Chestnut street. W. Briscoe (C), 3954 Ludlow street. Cost, \$700. Dwelling.

Alterations and Additions

Miller Memorial Baptist Church (O), Twenty-first and Jefferson streets. J. F. Trent (C), 1930 Montgomery avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Church, Twenty-first and Jefferson streets.

Vankin & Harad (O), 813 Ritner street. Cost, \$1,125. Garage, Media and Conestoga streets.

S. Steinberg (O), 2150 Mary street. M. Yachnitz (C), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, \$1,025. Store and dwelling, Twenty-sixth and Somerset streets.

J. Kuhn (O), 1211 North Firth street. M. Stevens (C), 922 Magee street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. Cost, \$5,000. Garage, Passyunk avenue and Gallows lane.

H. Hittner & Sons (O), Huntingdon and Aramingo streets. H. Robert (C), 2620 East

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COMMERCIAL SIDE OF LIGHTING**The Problem of Applying Illumination to Business Engrosses Many Minds**

By A. M. Seeger, of the Toledo, Ohio, Railway and Light Company.

(Paper presented at Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Ohio Electric Association, July, 1913.)

Light to a man and animals is a sensation which either produces an activity of the optic nerve or a sensation of heat to the nerves of touch.

As we cannot feel light in the commercial world, we will deal only with the sensation conveyed to us by the optic nerve.

There are two theories of light which are known; the wave theory and the emission theory. The emission theory was the idea held by Newton about 1669. He thought the light consisted of extremely small shining particles of matter moving in space at very high velocities.

The wave theory was started early in the sixteenth century, but Newton's explanation seemed to be more logical until Fresnel, in 1815, proved beyond a doubt that light consisted of waves, and each color or combination of color produced a certain wave different from other colors, either in length or shape of wave.

The velocity or rapidity of light waves varies with the media through which they pass, being more rapid as the density of the media is lessened, and visa versa. The first definite knowledge concerning the velocity of light was discovered by Romer, an astronomer, in 1675, who observed a difference in time in the eclipses of the earth by a satellite of Jupiter, and taking the time when the earth was at conjunction or opposition proved a difference of about 1,000 seconds, or the time for the light to cross the earth's orbit, which is approximately 186 million miles, or 186,000 miles per second.

As man has from the beginning of his existence been under the influence of the sun's rays, he has adapted his organs of sight to this particular wave length, and naturally the eye makes a comparison between the sun's light as a standard and the other luminous bodies as its inferior.

We naturally term sunlight as being white

light, but as we examine the sun's rays by a glass prism, we find that it is composed of mainly seven colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, and wave lengths range from .000068 Cm. for red to .000036 for violet, but even with this range of wave length, man can only see a very small per cent. of light as emitted from the various objects.

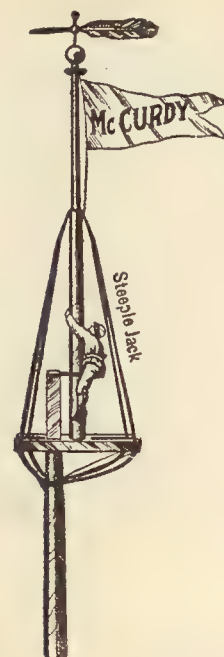
What makes color?

Color as we see it, is a combination of wave lengths. In general we are accustomed to regard color from comparison as we get the sensation in the objects of nature, but whereas in reality, the color depends upon the power of selective absorption of light waves. When light enters a body and is totally absorbed, the object appears black; when all waves are reflected, it appears white. Red objects destroy or absorb everything but red waves, and so on with each color or combination of colors.

We may also obtain different effects by a colored illuminant and a colored object, such as a mercury light which emits mostly green rays illuminating a red object, and the effect of the difference produces almost black, while a blue object appears to be indigo or purple, so we may continue to get endless numbers of combinations, but we cannot change the standard of the human eye, which regards nothing ideal except sunlight, and until we can produce this, the ideal will never be reached as far as the human eye is concerned.

Illumination may be termed commercial science of light, and the produce—ideal illumination—is the problem that science and research is trying to solve.

Illumination or its generator, let it be what it may, oil, gas or electricity, but as this is an electrical society of research, we will forget the two former; electricity may be used in three commercial classes each having its

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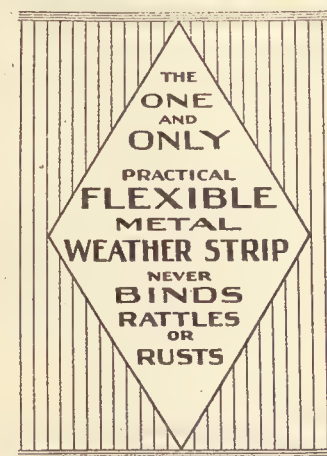
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own sphere and qualification, these are the home, the public and the business world.

The illumination of the home may be summed up in two classes, the general and the specific.

The general may be such as ordinary lighting for parlors, bed rooms, kitchen and the likes; the specific such as special lamps for reading, sewing, local intense lighting or decorative.

For general lighting, ordinary fixtures and units may be used. The person is not particular to a degree of going into the theoretical problem of selecting just the required shape reflectors, the exact candlepower of the



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unit or the color effect of the interior, all he wants is a good light at the average cost.

The specific lighting is next to be dealt with, and the average person desires to have a local intense light for reading or for doing close work, special lamps or fixtures for the appetizing effect at meal time, special decorative lighting for pictures, stand lamps and small bric-a-brac. But, illumination for the home does not require the close attention of the engineers, the person requires the ordinary amount of light to see clearly and is only willing to pay the average amount for the same.

The next class is public illumination. This has a very broad field and one that requires a lot of studying and the employment of best engineers. There are a great many systems of public lighting, series arcs, series tungsten; also multiple systems of each of the former.

With series arcs, either A. C. or D. C., or the metallic flame, we find that first advantage is to central stations because they are controlled at the power house, and this class is only adopted for general street or outside illumination. The candlepower is quite high and also the watts per candle quite low; it gives a good distribution, and in general, any of these systems will give very good satisfaction.

The tungsten system has the advantage for decorative effects, smaller units, lower maintenance, but the watts per candle are quite high in comparison with arc lamps. Many large cities have adopted this system for parkways and boulevard lighting to good effect.

Multiple arcs have every advantage the series or systems have, but the one deciding advantage is that they must be started away from the power house and therefore require some outside extra expense in maintenance.

In Toledo we have two systems, one the metallic flame series which is devoted to the general outside street lighting in residence districts and are grouped in circuits of fifty lamps each, the energy being supplied by a 50 light mercury arc rectifier set. We also have several of these circuits on twin lamp poles on the downtown streets.

The multiple metallic flame, is also used on the twin poles; must be switched off and on by men that go around each night and morning, and a circuit consists of about

twelve lamps which are controlled by a switch located in one of the pole bases. Both systems have given very good satisfaction.

The problem of illuminating the business world is the live problem and requires the most able engineers, architects and specialists that can be procured to handle the situation from a commercial scientific basis.

This class of illumination covers the lighting both exterior and interior of stores, factories, public buildings, halls and open air displays, such as scintillator effects, gardens, and amusement places.

To properly light all of these places herein mentioned, the designer or consulting man must work along three lines, namely, economical, physical and psychological. These must be in direct proportion with each other and each has its limitations. The economical, of course, is first to be considered, and upon this the value of the physical and psychological is determined.

Store lighting embodies these three, for instance, the economical is always considered, but the physical effect must be taken into consideration for the selling of goods, displaying of colors, artistic placing of units of proper size and correct distribution of light by reflectors. The psychological effect in decorative display and attractive window lighting, as large department stores find an attractive window properly illuminated is a fine salesman, because possibly more people stop and scrutinize a good window display twice over than visit any department in a single day. Then each department requires different arrangement and amounts of light, for instance, jewelry requires more than the average, hardware requires the least, so each department represents an illuminating problem, and the basis of calculation is, how much money is it worth, what size and the number shall be the units and what kind and shape of reflector?

Hotels require a varied problem; the lobby should present a cozy homelike and inviting place to give the traveler an impression of welcome; the dining room, outside of the general lighting, presents a problem in psychology, that of making the patron feel the need of nourishment. An attractive dining table is the best suggestion on the bill of fare; an emphasis may be laid on the bar and cafe in this respect.

Theatres and convention halls need a thorough diagnosis in regards to the proper balance of light to display the stage, the interior and to leave an impression with the audience to return and occupy the same seat at the next week's performance.

What, where and how should we illuminate a theatre?

Art galleries have a field of their own, purely physical and psychological. The paintings, statuary, and mosaic need attention individually; paintings of landscapes must be different from people or animals, and statuary different than mosaics. The economical phase is of minor importance if the effect can be produced.

So it is with each phase or requirement in illuminating the business world, we find the



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same number of problems to solve with each new condition. Could we imagine each window, each store, each cafe or each anything else that needs light in the business world, having the same sort of units, fixtures, arrangements or intensities? We must necessarily have a difference. Monotony is the great bug of the human race; we must therefore be original to produce the result of profit either financially or physically.

The subject of illumination has herein been dealt with as to its cause and effects. To produce electricity is another problem equally as great, and after we have produced it, then we must dispose of it with the profit added to its manufacture.

We will take for granted, we have produced the means by which we can illuminate.

How are we to dispose of it? We can accurately determine and record the amount of raw material, call it electricity and place a definite value on it, but can we do likewise with light, which is the effect of electricity? We can determine the intensity of an illuminant by certain standards, but we cannot record it or place a definite value on the amount with any commercial accuracy.

Could our light solicitors approach the home world and try to sell the housewife, say 20 foot candles for the parlor or various other amounts throughout the house, could the oper-

ating company enter into a contract with the city to supply the various illumination for the streets, or could the specialist approach the proprietor of a large store and sell him light for the different departments on an illuminating standard

The various consumers may be induced to accept the proposition as offered, but the salesman could not fulfill his contract. So it is, the tailor can sell you a suit, the hatter a hat, or the shoemaker shoes, but they cannot sell you satisfaction, looks or comfort.

If a person had a monopoly on an ideal illuminant and could control the supply or regulate the intensity and adopt it to every condition of service, then and only then could he sell illumination on an illuminating basis.

Therefore, the conclusion I have come to presents only one side, and that is get the most efficient illuminant for the price you wish to pay that will give you the desired result, then you can fulfill your contract in the home, public or business world and make a success of illumination.

COURTESY IN BUSINESS.

From time to time our attention is called by business men and others to the growing lack of courtesy in business. Sometimes the complaints refer more especially to the an-

swering of telephone calls. Sometimes it is the incivility and indifference of clerks and office staff, and at other times it is the lack of courtesy on the part of the employer himself. Whatever the cause, it is to be regretted that this tendency towards discourtesy is growing. Undoubtedly the present is an age of hurry. The man of business that does not hustle is left behind in the race. Competition is keen and competitors often unfair in their methods. While we acknowledge the keenness of business competition and the age of hurry in which we live, we still contend that there is time for the little courtesies which make our business life pleasant. These little courtesies are to business what oil is to machinery. It takes very little more time to give a courteous answer than it does to shout a rude reply.

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

A group of doubtless well meaning persons foregathered here in Philadelphia during the week just closed and vaticinated at some length upon the general subject of fire prevention. To take these overheated persons seriously one must conclude that to reduce the annual fire waste in these United States all beauty, grace symmetry, harmony and craftsmanship must be ruthlessly and forever eliminated from American ideals of design. The perfect architecture—the architecture of the future,—is to be a thing of concrete, sprinklers, fire glass and metal furniture. Fire hazard is to be stamped out by substituting for the order of building now commonly accepted a building which shall be unburnable both as to outer walls and interior contents. In other words, all architecture is to be commercialized, to be denuded of ornamentation, texture, color, softness and charm in order to make it proof against fire. Of course, not everybody in the community takes these fire fanatics seriously. Nature has wisely provided a goodly proportion of the population here and elsewhere with the sense of humor. Men who are able to analyze figures without the assistance of persons interested in metal furnishings, sprinkler appliances, fire retardant materials and other junk useful enough in its own limited sphere, but by no means adaptable to all creation, know that the real reason why our American fire loss is so much greater than the fire losses in Berlin and certain other foreign centers is not so much because of any marked difference between the materials used here and abroad as it is because of the immensely superior efficiency of German and foreign laws and regulations, and the vastly more effective character of foreign methods of inspection. These fire fanatics would, indeed, be comparatively harmless in their hobby to make the universe proof against fire if it were not for the annoying disposition shown by some of their leaders to enact the views they hold into laws binding upon the remaining and more thoughtful section of the community. Just here the shoe pinches.

* * *

Permit these exponents of unburnable materials to have their own sweet way, and in a quarter of a century American architecture may be expected to resemble a dream of the art of the Cubist. Lumber will be obsolete, decoration a thing of the past, beauty an iridescent dream and the average urban settlement a nightmare of metal, cement and automatic water pipes.

Legislators must be admonished to go slow in the matter of enacting the views of this small group of extremists into the law of the land, if for no other reason than this one,—that no law, however rigorous, will suffice to make any building fool-proof. The men who permit inflammable rubbish to collect in

inaccessible corners may be expected to carry the same habits into the new and hideous structure demanded by the fire fanatic.

* * *

If it were practicable to have metal stationery, metal wearing apparel, metal matches and metal waste material, this fire prevention “bug” might eventually realize in some degree the dream of its promoters. Even this may be regarded as doubtful. Fire plays pretty tricks, now and then, with materials normally classed as fireproof. The sensible thing would seem to be to adopt the German idea of better laws governing carelessness in handling and storing inflammable waste and a more efficient and thorough system of inspection in seeking out cases wherein these laws are evaded and in fixing the responsibility for losses whether of life or property.

* * *

Considerable talk was had at the recent convention touching the necessity which is supposed to exist for a new building code, meaning presumably one requiring the construction of buildings to be more nearly fireproof than has up to now been the rule. Philadelphia does need a new building code, but not, to the “Guide’s” way of thinking, one designed to sell sprinklers, metal furnishings or concrete reinforcement. What Philadelphia needs worse than anything else just at this time is a building code that will prevent scamp builders from throwing houses together in the way this work is now being done in outlying sections. A new building code that will check the pernicious activity of the operative builder and throw something like a decent legal safeguard around the investment of the wage-earner who is sinking his life-savings in a “home” would be a welcomed and sorely-needed innovation. The fire fanatic element, however, is not interested in this kind of a code. Such a code wouldn’t sell sprinkler apparatus, metal roofing, hollow tile, fire glass, metal sash and the one hundred and one lesser specialties involved in all this ceaseless and tiresome fire-prevention lobbying.

* * *

Certain remarks made regarding New York’s new building code by Mr. Ernest Flagg, architect of the Singer and many other monumental buildings, are so clearly pertinent to the subject in hand that we are tempted to here quote them. Said Mr. Flagg:

“I believe that if our whole building law was abolished and people were allowed to build as they chose, except that walls supporting wooden beams should be designed to stand upright of their own strength, and cellars be covered with vaulting or non-inflammable material, that our fire loss would constantly decrease. Under the present elaborate building law and the substitutes proposed for it, it is certain not to decrease.”

Whether Mr. Guy Lowell,—whose design was awarded first place in the competition for New York's new County Court House,—ever gets the snarl over that award straightened out,—so that his ideas may be given a practical exposition,—or not, this much is certain, Lowell comes of excellent stock and happens most happily by his talents. A member of the Lowell family of New England, Mr. Lowell is a cousin of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and of Percival Lowell, the astronomer. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892, studied for two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and finished off at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris.

GROWING SHADE TREES ON PAVED SIDEWALKS.

One of the problems in modern city building is to pave properly the sidewalks and at the same time conserve the shade trees already in existence or make existence possible for new ones. Some cities pave close up, and by thus cutting off the natural surface water supply contribute to the early death of the tree. Others leave an unpaved circular space around the tree, which is often dangerous for pedestrians, is unsightly at best, and grows more so as loose paper and other debris accumulate in the space.

The city of Ghent, Belgium, solves this problem by leaving a space of two feet all around the tree and paving up smoothly to a flush iron ring, having a recess inside to receive a sectional removable iron grating flush with the sidewalk. The diameter of the outer ring may be made standard, large enough for all ordinary sizes as to inner ring, so that one may be selected to fit reasonably close to any tree. This makes a neat walk and saves the tree.—Consular Reports.

A GIGANTIC NEPTUNE.

At Monterossa, near Spezia, Italy, there is an architectural curiosity, a gigantic figure of Neptune, constructed of cement and used to support the extreme end of a terrace for a seaside villa. The house is the Villa Pastine, says the "Wide World Magazine," and the statue is the work of the Signor Arrige Minerbi, a talented sculptor of Rome. The small promontory on which the villa is built presented many difficulties to the architect, but he finally succeeded in building there a very commodious and comfortable villa. The statue is wonderfully lifelike and is eleven meters in height. The body, which, like the head, is built of reinforced cement, is hollow and contains a spiral staircase. Considering the nature of the material with which Signor Minerbi had to work, he is to be congratulated on the result of his labors.

Small ideas, small methods, small men are becoming antiquated. This is the day of the broad outlook and big doings.

Ever try a "Want" ad. in The Guide? Gets the goods every time.

ADVANTAGES MAKE METAL SHINGLES POPULAR

There are many advantages to be gained by the use of metal shingles. Their lightness in weight makes them desirable to handle; their uniform size enables workmen to lay them with ease and accuracy.

Features that appeal to home owners and architects are the ornamentation and artistic possibilities of the various styles of shingles. From the wide variety of metal shingles offered the trade, harmony can be obtained with all styles of architecture.

One of the principal reasons why metal shingles are so extensively sold is the artistic effects which may be produced through their use. Residences constitute a line of buildings on which metal shingles have been successfully placed. They have been highly recommended for this work by architects and builders specialized in residence work.

Metal shingles are non-combustible. Where fireproof construction is desired, a roof of metal shingles will complete a structure built of any of the fireproof materials. Some prospective builders may object to the use of metal shingles because they fear the effects of lightning upon such a roof. When statistics are sought upon this subject, the fact becomes known that the instances where lightning has struck a metal roof are extremely rare. There are communities in this country where metal roofs are extensively used and where an experience of this nature has never been heard of. The danger therefore of lightning, if based on past experiences, is hardly worth consideration.

Metal shingles are impervious to the elements, and suffer no evil effects from heat or cold.

Their application to a building does not require the services of an expert roofer, because they can be laid by the ordinary workman. For this reason they should be more universally used.

Metal shingles are usually made four to a sheet, and because of this fact are quickly laid. The fact that they are stamped in this manner guarantees them to be able to withstand moisture and dampness, that might otherwise be drawn through the joints into the framework. Reliable manufacturers of metal shingles arrange for a lap which may be extended under other shingles, thereby making them absolutely weather tight.

In this manner practically a solid roof of metal has been secured and the first thought that comes to the mind of the home owner or builder is that repairs will be impractical in such a case as this. Such, however, is not the fact, as the shingles can easily be removed and replaced without damage to the material or ornamentation.

When considerable money has been spent in erecting a beautiful home, serious consideration should be given to the roofing of such a structure. The various materials advertised

as being artistic, ornamental and practical should be investigated and when possible tested. This will have a tendency to increase the present use of metal shingles for smaller residences. There are a large number of bungalows and cottages built in a much money has been expended. To top off this building with a roof of metal shingles is to give a completed appearance to the job.

Metal shingles are not expensive and building material dealers realize a good profit from their sale. Because of their lightness in weight they are easily handled, and can be readily delivered whenever orders for such material are received. There is a nice profit in the sale of metal shingles. Building material dealers will do well to look through the advertising pages and correspond with firms manufacturing metal shingles and offering to sell them through the retail building material dealer.—Dealers' Material Record.

FIREPLACE INSCRIPTIONS.

Lucky the man who can cut down his own trees, chop them into firewood, season the product of the axe to his liking, and use the stout billets to warm and cheer his home and guests. Whether the house be hut or palace, it can have no fitter decoration than a seemly hearth, and no hearth is the worse for an inscription suitable to the room and its purposes. As a matter of fact, such inscriptions can hardly be called usual either in this country or in Europe. Long before most men knew aught of writing the hearth was invented, perhaps in its simplest form, soon after men began to use articulate speech. Fit inscriptions for the hearth, therefore, are not easily found, nor are they easily invented. It is easier to make a posy for a ring, or a suitable rhyme to accompany a gift, than to put into apt words a proper sentiment to take its permanent place upon the chimney breast. Such a phrase or sentence must not be too long or too short. The idea conveyed must be one that host and guest, parents and children, may see before them day after day and not find trite, pretentious, malapropos or priggish. Such a motto should express in well chosen words the finest sentiment of the hearth, and if the room be one of hospitable resort, the sentiment should be sufficiently homely to connote that warmth of heart, without which the logs blaze in vain, yet not so intimate as by implication to include in the welcome only those of the family.

It is a pleasant thought that the main hearth of the house should never really grow cold all winter long, and it is a sort of duty upon every householder, once a week at least, to let midnight find hosts and guests still

Once having introduced Electricity into your dwelling, you have at your command any or all of the many Electrical devices which have revolutionized housekeeping from the labor, time and money-saving standpoint.

Do not rent or buy a dwelling which is not wired for Electricity. Dwellings may be wired on the deferred payment plan. For details consult



gathered about the cheering blaze. To the intimate guest it is a special privilege to be present at that half lustral rite, the midnight covering of the embers with their own ashes against the resurrection of the fire on the morrow. The hearth inscription that shall seem as fit by the flickering light of that intimate hour which comes toward the end of a long evening's converse as it seems when the logs are all ablaze against the cold of a snowy mid-winter morning has vindicated its right to the place of honor.—"House Beautiful."

MAKING USE OF THE ROOF.

Aviation will grievously disappoint our expectations if it fails to work a drastic change for the better in the appearance of city roofs. As they are now, or most of them at any rate, nothing could be more depressing, more distressing, than the view from a tower or high office building—or of course an aeroplane—over the weary expanse of roofs spread out below. It is a dreary desert for "tarry pebbles and tin," broken only by an occasional skylight with its gleam of glass, or here and there an air shaft whose purple depths suggest bad ventilation and worse light. Now and again the round bulk of a water tank obtrudes itself, squatting in the midst of its own rectangular patch of slag or tin, or else painfully perched across the angle of the side walls carried up above the roof at one corner of the building.

Could any prospect be more disheartening and sordid looking? If the altitude of your position brings a sense of exhilaration, one glance downward at the doleful waste at your feet serves to dash your spirits to the

depths. The only relief comes either from scattered old buildings whose pitch roofs, covered with weather-green copper or decent slate or tiles, rejoice the eye, or else from structures of recent date where some regard for appearance from above has prompted a decorous treatment. One notable feature of these newer roofs is that the water tanks are not only not placed where they will be visible from the street, but they are enclosed in little house-like structures of suitable design so that they offer no offense to the sight. Domes, towers and spires are all pleasant to look down upon, but on comparatively few buildings would this kind of embellishment be in keeping. We turn, then, to one other device that can be of almost universal

application, the roof garden. On the large hotels, roof gardens by the score have flourished, and city houses and even country dwellings too are following the lead. In summer the occupants of hostelry and dwelling alike find comfort and enjoyment amid growing things, high above the heated streets, while, for the aviator, the down-look upon these oases in a glare of heated roofs cannot be other than agreeable. It would be an ideal condition if every roof, or nearly every roof, could be equipped with a garden over at least part of its extent. Think of looking over a city clad in verdure! What a pleasant place over which to aviate must Babylon have been with its hanging gardens.—Harold Donaldson Eberlein, in "American Homes and Gardens."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., architects, and I. R. Taylor Company, Railroad avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., general contractors for the new hotel to be erected on the beach front at Spring Lake, N. J., will be ready to take bids on all sub-contracts about October 20. The building will have a frontage of 270 feet with a depth of 214 feet, five stories in height, and contain 200 bed rooms. The Hastings Square Hotel Company, care of Mrs. S. E. Eurie, Spring Lake, is the owner. The cost is placed at \$250,000.

**The Cement Products Exhibition Company has announced the appointment of George Low as traffic manager for the Seventh Chicago Cement Show. He will render the same kind of service to the exhibitors, performed during the last several shows by his predecessor, F. E. Guy. Exhibitors are at liberty to avail themselves of the traffic manager's help and advice in shipping, rating, routing, tracing, teaming and delivery of goods for exhibition. At the preliminary drawing for space practically all of the Coliseum main floor was assigned to exhibitors whose applications were filed before July.

**American Radiator Company's New York branch held its seventh annual outing for its salesmen September 6 at Rye Beach, N. Y. Among those present were Charles K. Foster, vice-president and general manager of sales; A. A. Landon, superintendent of plants, Chicago; H. R. Dillon, manager of the company's architectural department, and H. P. P. Emery, manager of the Philadelphia branch, in addition to Assistant General Manager of Sales James D. Erskine and Manager W. M. Cosgrove, of the New York branch.

**The National Lime Manufacturers' Association is issuing to those interested the following bulletins: "Some Remarks on an Ac-

curate Determination of Profits in the Lime Industry," by Alfred D. Warner, Jr.; an address of Arthur Jerome Eddy; "Profit Sharing," by Charles Warner; "The Crossland Lime Kiln; Tests of Commercial Limes," by Warren E. Emley; "Determination of Waste in Lump Lime," by E. N. Conwell; "An Analysis of Financial and Industrial Conditions and Their Explanation," by William E. Carson; "Hard Wall Plaster and Stone Plaster," prepared by the Tonindustrie Zeitung, of Berlin; "Labor Saving in Building and Operating Modern Lime Kilns," by E. Schmatolla; "A New Application to a Lime Kiln Producing Lime and Steam at a Minimum Cost," by Ph. J. Daurenheim.

**The annual convention of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, October 22-24. James H. Herron, general manager, Engineering Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

**The National Hardware Association convenes at Atlantic City, N. J., October 29, 30 and 31. Secretary, T. James Fernley, Philadelphia, Pa.

**The American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., has purchased the entire Air Washer interests, including patent rights, of the McCreery Engineering Company, engineers and manufacturers of air-purifying apparatus, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, and later of Detroit, Mich. The McCreery purifying, cooling and humidifying equipment will hereafter be exclusively manufactured and sold by the American Blower Company under its trademark—"Sirocco."

**Thomas Tait, of the Moline Vacuum Vapor Heating Company, Moline, Ill., has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Arts, London.

**The American Institute of Architects will meet in annual convention at the Grune-

wald Hotel, New Orleans, La., December 2-4, 1913.

**The Oak Floor Manufacturers' Association of the United States, of which William L. Claffey is secretary, with offices in the Hammond Building, Detroit, Mich., is issuing to architects and prospective builders the fifth edition of the booklet entitled "Oak Flooring," in which is described the grading rules for different kinds of oak floors, including tables for computing quantity of oak flooring required, giving standard weights of flooring, how the material is handled, how it should be laid, illustrating the difference between quartered and plain sawed oak, describing how oak floors should be scraped and finished and describing the various finishing most adaptable to this type of floor. It also describes how oak floors should be cared for. The book is accompanied by a folder giving some views of building floored with this material.

**The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users will be held at Chicago, Ill., February 16-20, 1914.

**Minneapolis is the first American city to try the system of "districting" which is not uncommon in Europe, particularly in Germany. A law enacted by the Legislature of Minnesota at its last session permits cities with a population in excess of 50,000 to establish exclusive districts. When petitioned by 50 per cent. of the property owners in a neighborhood, a city council may, by a two-thirds vote, designate such neighborhood either as a residential or as an industrial district. The City Council of Minneapolis on February 28 passed its first resolution under this act and has now designated several districts, which, however, comprise only a small part of the city.

**The American Road Builders' Association, Secretary, E. L. Powers, 150 Nassau street, New York, will hold its annual convention December 9-12, at Philadelphia.

**An exposition of safety and sanitation will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, on the dates of December 11 to 20, inclusive, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. Communications should be addressed to Frank A. Wallis, chairman, 346 Fourth avenue, New York City.

**The American Hardware Manufacturers' Association will convene at Atlantic City, N. J., October 29, 30 and 31. Headquarters at Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel. Secretary, F. D. Mitchell, Woolworth Building, New York.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

Paul P. Cret, architect, formerly of 806 Perry Building, Philadelphia, has moved his offices to 516 Woodland Terrace, Philadelphia, where in future all work will be transacted.

* * *

Bissell & Sinkler, architects, Bailey Building, Philadelphia, have taken into their firm Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., and will hereafter operate under Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden. Mr. Tilden is a graduate of Harvard University, has studied in Ateliers in Paris, and was for years with the old architectural firm of Cope

& Stewardson, Philadelphia. Mr. Tilden has been associated with Mr. Bissell and Mr. Sinkler on recent work and has shown thorough knowledge of architecture.

THE SUCCESSFUL BOOSTER.

"All the world loves a booster." Wherever we go, and no matter what we have to sell, we are well received if we display the utmost confidence in the goods we have to sell. The persons whom we meet may not have thought seriously of purchasing any of the particular products over which we show such enthusiasm, but our boosting methods are bound to have an effect upon the prospective purchaser. In a large number of cases, orders will be forthcoming, where they would not otherwise have been received.

SOME MORE ADVERTISING

"DONT'S."

Don't try to do a million dollar business on a two thousand dollar basis.

Don't try to advertise a quarter page proposition in a three-inch space.

Don't belittle a big business reputation by running a piking little "ad" among piker competitors.

Don't overlook the fact that as a man is judged by his stationery, so a firm is judged by its advertising.

BUILDING SHOWS A GAIN.

Building returns for September, 120 cities reporting to Bradstreets, make a much better showing than for some time past; in fact, the aggregate of all expenditure for the ninth month of the year shows the first increase over the like month a year ago reported since March, while the gain over August at 120 identical cities shows that the lethargy of summer has to a certain extent been dissipated. Still, the gain over September a year ago, though a shade larger than that of March, is a slight one, and it needs to be recalled that comparison with September last year was with a period when expenditure, compared with recently preceding months of 1912, was on a descending scale, and when the aggregate expenditure was smaller than in all but two of the other eleven months.

It may be perhaps too early to predict that with easier money conditions there has come a livening up of interest in building, but the fact nevertheless remains that September saw a gain over August and over September a year ago, that a majority of the cities showed gains, and that most of the larger cities of the country report increases over September, 1912.

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute

Do It Now.

Find your duty and begin it

Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going

To be "a going to be," and knowing

You must sometime make a showing.

Do It Now.

REAL GOLD UNMINED.

"I am here as the self-appointed representative of 900 trade and technical publications printed in the United States and circulated wherever the English language is spoken. How important they are in their relation to advertising may be understood when I tell you that they carry, in the aggregate, advertising to the amount of at least \$25,000,000 a year—one-eighth of all the advertising money that is spent for all forms of publicity in the country—and that these advertisers "stick" year after year because it pays them to stick.

I have bought, sold and written all kinds of advertising—pasted and printed, indoor and outdoor, consumer and dealer, technical and commercial—and I have reached the conclusion that there is more real gold as yet unmined in the trade press field than in any other field of advertising endeavor."—Extract from address by R. R. Shuman, before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

DO YOUR BEST.

That's the sum and substance of service. That's the whole thing in life.

When you can put on your hat and coat and walk out of the door—actually knowing that you have done your best, your sleep to-night will be wholesome and your prospects good for to-morrow.

Keep this up. It's mortal man's biggest ideal.

Your best to-morrow may make to-day look pale.

And it may not.

But whatever comes or goes, whoever makes the big sales and the little sales, whichever clerk springs the brightest ideas or makes the most effective display, you—you in your heart feel that you have put your best thought and your best energy into the work of to-day and that makes you a man among men.

PLACE AND VALUE OF THE TRADE PAPER.

"Eloquent speakers who have preceded me have told of the greatness of our American industries, and have rightly given to advertising a large measure of credit for our industrial and commercial supremacy.

They have spoken of the daily and weekly newspapers, the agricultural press, the magazines, the billboards, the street cars, and even the advertising novelties, as the forces that have played an important part in this wonderful upbuilding, but they have wholly missed the greatest force of them all—the trade and technical press of the country."—R. R. Shuman before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

"Just a word to the manufacturers and merchants of wall-papers, to the makers of furniture and so-called draperies. Please stop pouring a flood of ugly and superfluous things on a misguided and helpless public," said Robert C. Spencer, Jr., in an address before the Illinois Chapter of Architects. "At least half of your figured wall-papers are ugly a lot more uninteresting, and even your plain papers crude or over-strong in color. Your slickly varnished furniture, with its cheap machine carving, its foolish imitation of weak 'period' styles, does not belong in the home that ought to be the average in this progressive city. Your so-called lace curtains, hanging from window-top to dusty floor, catching the soot and dust of a grimy city, add to the 'white woman's burden,' and give no recompense in beauty or real use.

"Let department-store managers show the average humble citizen and his wife how a real, not a make-believe, cottage can be furnished with the essential, the simply beautiful, and above all, the durable and the economical; show these hundreds of thousands of people that they may enjoy good colors and good forms in their humble homes. Cease making the old, familiar excuse that the public wants the ugly things of which you now sell such quantities.

"Do a little pioneering on modern progressive lines. It will not pay at first but, sooner or later, some one will do it, and he shall not be required to go to heaven for his reward."

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE

is the only paper devoted to building material and equipment interests in Philadelphia—the only architectural and construction organ in the State of Pennsylvania, and the most readable and progressive trade paper of its class this side of New York city.

If you are not a subscriber—subscribe now.

If you are a subscriber let us have the names of some of your friends who would be likely to be interested in a paper of this kind. Or send us in a club of five subscribers and we'll send you a premium well worth your time. Or—

For three subscriptions we will send you the paper free for one year.

We want 10,000 paid subscribers to the Builders' Guide before the close of 1913.

Won't you help your home trade paper to realize this ambition?

Lend a hand.

We have an attractive proposition to make to a few good subscription canvassers. The other kind need not apply.

BUILDERS' GUIDE,

Perry Building,

Philadelphia.

The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—"Novelty News."

VALUE OF THE TRADE PRESS.

"It is the trade press—using the term in the broad sense to include both technical and commercial—it is the trade press that taught and is teaching our manufacturers the new and better ways—the short cuts to supremacy—the new machines and methods that are the basic secrets of our ability, in spite of high cost of labor, to compete in all the markets of the world.

It is the trade press that has placed our wholesale and retail merchandising methods so far ahead of those used in any other country on the globe.

It is the trade press that keeps both manufacturer and merchant fully posted as to the supply, demand, movement and market value of the raw and finished materials they buy and sell. It is the trade press that is the real fire under a half million commercial and industrial boilers.

The information that the trade press gives alone permits the small manufacturer and the small merchant to compete on almost equal terms with the giants who might otherwise squeeze them out of existence; and, be it remembered, it is the small merchant and the small manufacturer—the piled up thousands of them in the aggregate—who furnish the bulk of the advertising revenue that supports us all."—Address by R. R. Shuman before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

ADVANTAGES OF A TRADE JOURNAL.

Every progressive dealer appreciates the benefits derived from trade journals, but there are some dealers who are not progressive and do not read these journals. The terms "progressive dealer" and "trade journal" are synonymous; wherever you find one you usually find the other. A progressive dealer appreciates a trade journal and a dealer who reads a trade journal may, if he so desires, become progressive. Thousands of dollars are spent in the publication of these journals every month. Editorial forces are put to work searching for information which will be of immense value to their readers. Surely the trade should appreciate these facts.

In some instances dealers will hire high-priced men to gather the information which their trade journals can give them, but it seems to us like a case of being "penny wise and pound foolish."

Every month these periodicals contain such news of the trade which is worth every dealer's time to read. The experiences of others may not always be followed with the same degree of success; but to emulate a dealer who has made rapid strides in certain directions because of improved methods cannot be considered unethical. It is a noticeable fact that whenever a dealer has met with success, he is willing that his brother dealers should benefit thereby. It is only the narrow-minded, unprogressive dealer who does not wish the trade to benefit by his experience. He has nothing

of value to give out and he is afraid that the trade might discover this fact.

Another important feature of a trade journal is the advertising section. The firms who advertise spend immense sums of money to bring before you the merits of their products. In addition to this, they spend vast sums in compiling catalogues which usually contain valuable information and should be in the hands of every dealer. When a catalogue reaches your office, do not throw it away, but go through it, hurriedly if need be; but look through its pages at least once before laying it aside. There may be something which you need at the present time nicely illustrated in the catalogue which is in your hands.

After thus going through its pages, do not destroy the catalogue but file it for future reference. There are many questions which come to a building material man, and information on these questions is valuable; therefore attempt to acquire it or have books and catalogues within easy reach where information may be readily had on such questions as lime, plaster, cement, clay products, structural steel, concrete aggregates, reinforcements, mortars, stucco, and all other materials used in building construction.

By being properly informed on these subjects you will be in a position to defend yourself against the unscrupulous salesman or contractor. Your knowledge will make you independent.—"Material Record."

SPECIALIZED MEDIA FOR SPECIALIZED THINGS.

It must be evident to any thinking man that the place to advertise commodities or appliances special to any given industry is in the publications that reach that industry and that such advertising, if well written, well displayed and persistently kept up, will not only effect the desired sales, but will build up a permanent good-will asset of inestimable value. . . .—R. R. Shuman, in "Standard Advertising."

The One That Gets the Trade.

The constant dropping water wears away the hardest stone,
The constant chewing bulldog masticates the toughest bone,
The constant cooing lover takes away the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser is the one that takes the trade.

Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the "mix" isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up,—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs 1218 Chestnut Street

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
Craig Bros., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

Commercial Service Co.

1711 Sansom St. Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
Warren-Knight Co., 136 N. 12th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
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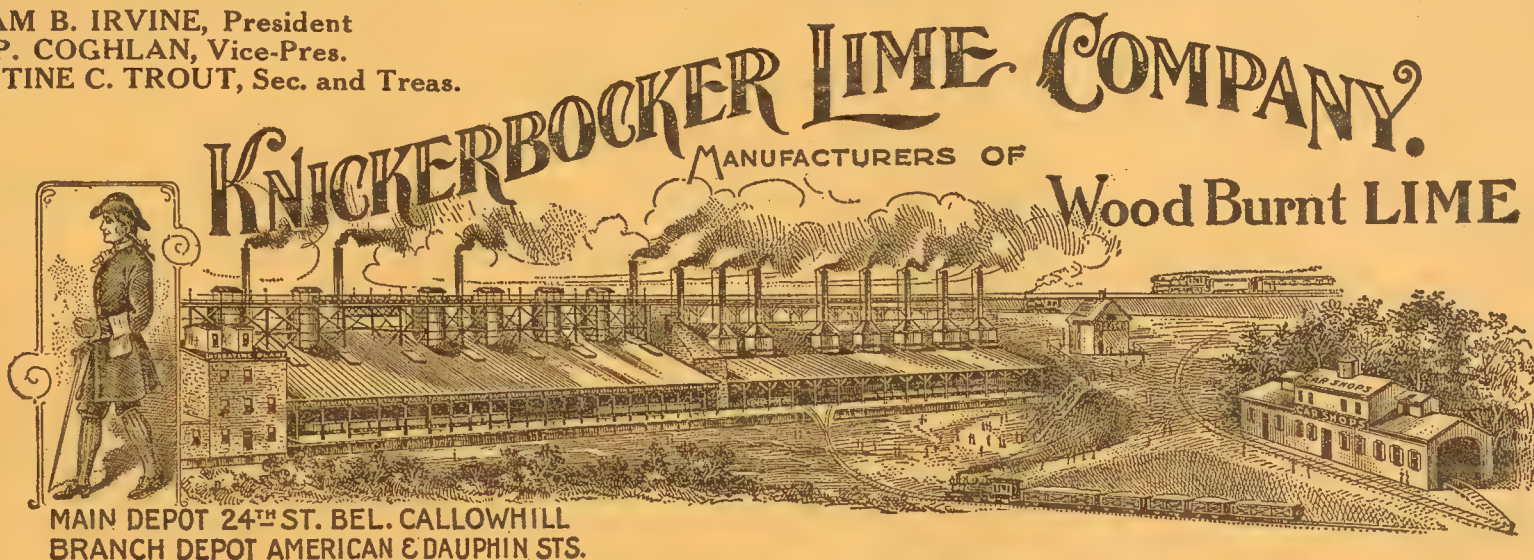
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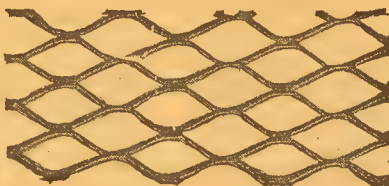
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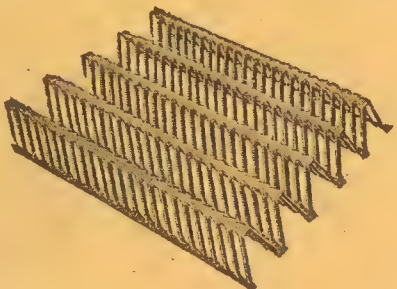
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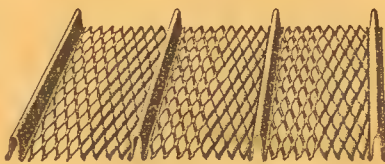


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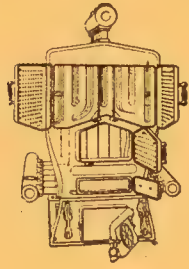
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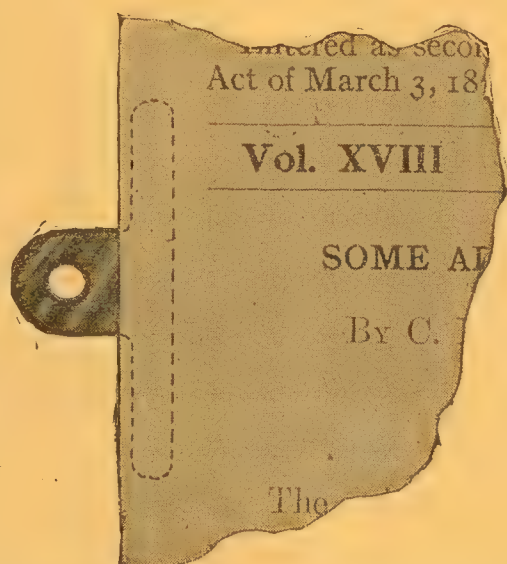
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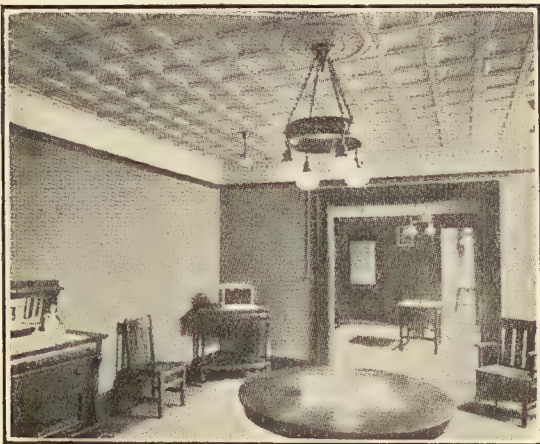
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Bungalows (3), Wynnewood, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, McIlvain Co., Land Title Building. Stone and frame. 1½ stories. Plans in progress.

Church and Sunday School, Easton, Pa. Architect, A. A. Richter, Reading, Pa. Owner, St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, care Rev. A. M. Stump, Easton, Pa. Stone, 1 story, 77x124 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids due October 30th. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia; Beard Const. Co., Colonial Trust Building, Reading Pa.; Asa P. Smith & Sons, Easton, Pa.; H. J. Menzelberger, Phillipsburg, N. J., and Ochs Construction Co., Allentown, Pa., are figuring.

Warehouse, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Private plans. Owners, American Steel & Wire Co., Trenton, N. J. Brick, steel and concrete, 72x171 feet, slag roof, electric light, water-proofing, concrete and steel fire-proofing. Owners taking bids. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, and Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring.

Saloon (Alt. and Add.), 1802 Market street. Architect, H. E. DeHoff, 48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Ed. M. Flood, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, 18x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, N. L. Barr, Oak Lane, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 28x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Owners will take sub-bids.

Cottage, Wildwood, N. J. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Wm. Atkinson, care Architect. Frame, 2½ stories, 28x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Bottling House (add.), 859 North Perth street. Architects, Charles C. Schweiker, 38 North Fellon street. Owner, Leo G. Balzereit, 723 Parrish street. Brick, 3 stories,

slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Owners taking bids due October 30th. The following are figuring: A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; George Kessler Const. Co., Dréxel Building; M. Schmitt, 1308 N. Sixth street; J. Gaertner, 2214 North Third street.

Bank and Office Building, 1420 to 26 South Penn Square. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Empire Building. Owners, Finance Co. of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, 20 stories, 92x94 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, water-proofing, concrete and hollow tile fire-proofing. Architect taking revised bids due November 1st. The following are figuring: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Wm. Steele & Sons, 1600 Arch street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; A. H. Williams & Sons, 419 Locust street.

Manufacturing and Store Building (alt. and add.), 53 and 55 North Third street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, David Rabinovitch, on premises. Brick, 5 stories, consists of new front and interior alteration and addition. Architect taking bids due November 1st. The following are figuring: Samuel Schultz, 923 East Moyamensing avenue; H. Reusswick, 137 North Tenth street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; J. Gorchov, 317 Reed street.

Factory and Warehouse, Swanson and McKean streets. Architects, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Christoph Koch, on premises. Brick, 2 stories, 100x150 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects taking bids due October 29th. The following are figuring: Frank English, 1610 North Carlisle street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street; Joseph Bird & Co., 213 North Eleventh street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; George Stewart, 2119 Germantown avenue.

Residence and Garage (alt. and add.), Whitemarsh, Pa. Architect, Frank A. Rommel, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. G. Ross, 1721 Spruce street. Frame, 1 and 2

stories, 18x20 and 21x28 feet, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Factory, Royersford, Pa. Architects, E. B. Lewis & Co., Lansdowne, Pa. Owner, Progressive Knitting Mills, Spring City, Pa. Brick, 3 stories, 102x40 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Owners taking bids. Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Store Building, 5219 Market street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Wm. Frehofer, Twentieth and Indiana avenue. Brick 2 stories, 28x32 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Owner has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.) and Two Stores, Eleventh and Lindley avenue. Architect, Carl P. Berger, 1418 South Penn Square. Owners, Weil & Sattler, Real Estate Trust Building. Stone and brick, 2 and 3 stories, 18x29 and 21x29 feet, steam heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids due October 31st. The following are figuring: Burd P. Evans & So., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; A. L. Fretz & Son, 1222 Chancellor street; Fred Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue.

High School, Shamokin, Pa. \$150,000. Architect, W. H. Lee, Dime Bank Building. Shamokin, Pa. Owner, Board of Education, care John Harris, Secretary, Shamokin, Pa. Brick and terra cotta, 3 stories, 134x150 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, marble, metal, lath and concrete fire-proofing. Owners taking bids due November 4th. Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

City Hall, Ocean City, N. J. Architects, V. B. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J., and E. M. Honderer, Ocean City, N. J. (Associates). Owners, City Hall Commission, Ocean City, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, 3 stories, 73x84 feet, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat, water-proofing, marble interior, enamel brick. Owners taking bids. Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects,

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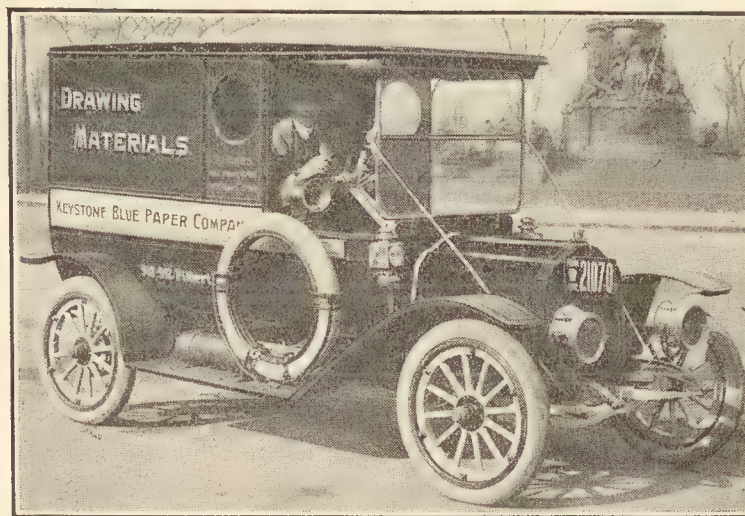
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Shrubs, Roses, etc. Fully Described
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Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.

Druckemiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, John Comley, Glen-side, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 35x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Plans about completed. Bids in one week.

Mill Building, Main street and Manayunk avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, A. T. Baker & Co., Main and Carson streets. Brick and concrete, 4 stories, 75x200 feet, slag roof, electric light, power plant. Plans in progress. Bids in about ten days.

Ice Storage House, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, American Ice Co., Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Brick and concrete, 1 story, 49x84 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, name withheld. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 20x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, warm air heat. Plans in progress. Bids in about one week.

Post Office Building, Long Branch, N. J. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Brick and stone, 3 stories, 64x104 feet, slag and slate roof, electric light, steam heat, marble exterior and interior, metal sash, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fire-proofing. Owners taking bids due November 21st. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; D. T. McCarthy, 411 Walnut street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; F. W. Lan Loon, Denckla Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1516 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. B. Kohn, 1325 North Thirteenth street. Brick, 4 stories; consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Bids in about one week.

Banking House (alt. and add.), 1435 Walnut street. Architect, Joseph M. Huston, Wissahickon and Lebanon avenues. Owners, Hughes & Dier, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Brick, 4 stories, 18x100 feet, consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Service Building, Columbus, Ohio. Architect, John Graham, care Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. Owner, Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. Brick, terra cotta, 4 stories, 108x206 feet, concrete and hollow tile, electric light, steam heat, slag roof, water-proofing. Owners have received bids.

Church (alt. and add.), Hunting Park and Germantown avenues. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Holsey M. E. Church, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 38x100 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Apartments and Stores (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Wallace streets. Architects, Chas. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, W. F. Geddes, 2001 Wallace street. Brick, 3 stories. Plans in progress.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, M. J. Comerford, Ridley Park, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 29x42 feet, wing 13x20 feet, shingle roof, electric light, warm air heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Bids in about two weeks.

Shelter Sheds, Stenton, Pa. Architect, Wm. Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., Twelfth and Market streets. Stone and steel, 1 story, 57x12 feet, slate roof, electric light. Owners taking bids due October 30. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Chas. Gilpin, Harrison Building; Brown-King Construction Co., Harrison Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Cornell & Son, Land Title Building; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Speclet & Sperry, Heed Building.

Factory Building, American street and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Dungan, Hood & Co., 2100 North American street. Brick, 4 stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due October 24. Geo. L. Sipps, 912 Locust street, is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Factory (add.), Ninth and Cumberland streets. Architects, Koelle, Speth & Co.,

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FLOORS

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Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Breyer Ice Cream Co., on premises. Brick, 4 stories, 20x80 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Owners taking bids due October 25. The following are figuring: Stacy Reeves & Sons Co., 2011 Market street; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; Koelle, Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets; Jacob Gaertner, 2214 North Third street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Columbia avenue and Patton street. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, Charles Sessler, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Brick, steel and terra cotta, fireproof, 1 story, 50x144 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due October 30. The following are figuring: Wm. R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Monument, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Perry Building. Owner, M. E. Olmsted Estate, Harrisburg, Pa. Granite and marble, 80x80 feet, damp-proofing. Architect taking bids due October 29. The following are figuring: J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; Norcross Bros., Worcested, Mass; Colwell Granite Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Picture Theatre, 412 Market street. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut street; Owner, C. O. Kruger, care of A. M. Greenfield, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, 1 story, 40x125 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

School, South Orange, N. J. Architects, D'Oench & Yost, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. Owners, Board of Education, South Orange, N. J. Stone, 3 stories, 62x157 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, damp-proofing, marble interior. Owners taking bids due October 31. Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street, are figuring.

Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Conn. Architects, Shattuck & Hussey, Chicago, Ill. Owners, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Conn. Brick and terra cotta, 7 stories, 86x146 feet, slate and composition roof, electric light, steam heat, waterproofing, marble interior. Architects taking bids. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Martin & Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. B. Steel, 435 Chestnut street. Stone, 2 stories, 25x30 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Apartments (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Wallace streets. Architects, Chas. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, P. C. & S. J. Geddes, Twentieth and Wallace streets. Brick, 3 stories, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Factory, Tioga and Arbor streets. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Tioga and C streets. Brick, 2 stories, 60x194 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Architect taking revised bids due October 29. J. Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building; K. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Pomeroy Construction Co., 1609 Ranstead street, and A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Picture Theatre, Twenty-fifth and Allegheny avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. Selzman, Fifth and Moore streets. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 70x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress. Bids in ten days.

Garage, rear 6108 Girard avenue. Architect, J. C. Fernald, 5523 Wyalusing avenue. Owner, Frank Kerr, 6108 Girard avenue. Brick, one story, 40x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Residence, Narberth, Pa. Architect, J. C. Fernald, 5523 Wyalusing avenue. Owner, Harry F. Sullivan, 5166 Viola street. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hardwood floors, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Residence, Haddonfield, Pa., \$5,000. Architects, Durham Bros., Heed Building. Owner, J. C. Street, 535 Washington street, Camden, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, oak floors. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Store and Garage (alt. and add.), 822 and 24 North Broad street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. R. Isaacs, 2314 Wood street. Brick, one and three stories, 40x160 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking bids, due November 1st. The following are figuring: Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; John McKenna & Sons, 1032 Race street.

Farm Building (alt. and add.), Chester Springs, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories (heat reserved). Consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress. Architects will probably take sub-bids.

Store and Office Building, 304 and 306 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Howard S.

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and ScalesDOMESTIC RUGS AND CARPETS
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DAVIS & NAHIKIAN

201-203 So. 13th ST., PHILA., PA.

Marks, care of architects. Brick, two stories, 32x42 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due November 4th. The following are figuring: George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; H. Reusswick, 137 North Tenth street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Samuel Schultz, 923 East Moyamensing avenue; Thomas Little & Sons, 1723 Moravian street.

Factory, Tioga and Arbor streets. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Tioga and C streets. Brick, two stories, 60x194 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Architects taking revised bids, due October

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Applied over old or new wood or other floors in a half inch layer. Put down in plastic state, rapidly hardening into a quiet, springy, durable floor of attractive appearance. Water, fire, frost acid and alkali proof. Any color. Scored in imitation of tile if desired. Floor and baseboard all one piece, sanitary "cove" at their junction. Peerless for schools, hospitals, stores, apartments. Send postal card for sample to

The Woodoleum Flooring Company
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29th. The following are figuring: Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street; H. E. Grau Company, 1707 Sansom street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; B. Ketcham's Son, Jacob Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

He would save the commission of the architect, but ruin the store.

This is the age in which one man DOES ONE THING. You can run your BUSINESS. Find a man who can RUN YOUR ADVERTISING.

Advertise! The minute you stop advertising you lose ground. You may not feel this loss right away. But you must feel it in the end. Advertising is the dynamo of modern business.

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Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Tracings called for and delivered. Phone orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAIG BROTHERS, Successors to The H. H. STOREY CO.
Bell, Lombard 3559
Keystone, Main 1935
329 Walnut Street, Phila.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Residence (alt. and add.), Laverock, Pa. Architects, G. Howe and Furness Evans & Co., Provident Bldg. Owner, C. H. Krumbhaar, Jr., 511 Chestnut street. Stone, 2½ stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Carr & Hinkle, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Garage, 243-245 North Juniper street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Benjamin Alexander, Hale Building. Brick 1 story, 31x112 feet, slag roof (steam heating and electric work, reserved). Contract awarded to M. J. Benamy, 1818 South Fourth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Bryn, Mawr, Pa. Architects, Morris & Erskine, Crozer Building. Owner, Geo. Vaux, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 50x25 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors, (hot-air heating and electric work, reserved), fire-proof floors. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Moving Picture Theatre, Fifty-second and Wyalusing avenue. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Frederick and George Felt, Architects. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 151x40 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. R. Jackson, Perry Building.

Cottage and Stable, Riverton, N. J. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Robert Biddle, Riverton, N. J. Frame, 2 stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Geo. W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.

Saloon (add and alt.), 2030 N. Sixteenth street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., Thirty-second and Master streets. Brick, 3 stories, consists of interior alteration and addition. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Garage, Riverton, N. J. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler, & Tildon, Bailey Building. Owner, Mrs. Charles W. Nevin, Riverton, N. J. Cement blocks, 1 story, 30x150 feet. Contract awarded to George W. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.

Office Building, Chambersburg, Pa. \$100,000. Architects, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owner, Cumberland Valley R. R. Co. (Penna. R. R. Co.), care M. C. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa. Brick, terra cotta and stone, 4 stories, 81x121 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, waterproofing. Contract awarded to Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street.

Residence, Rydal, Pa., \$10,000. Architect, Ernst A. Arend, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City. Owner, Joseph Haines, Jr., Bristol and Germantown avenues. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 33x51 feet, tile roof, electric light, oak floors, enamel brick (hot water heat reserved). Contract awarded to J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street.

Fraternity House, Easton, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Delta Tau Delta, care of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 34x80 feet, slate roof, electric light, heat reserved, hardwood floors, marble interior. Contract awarded to Butz & Clader, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Residence, Magnolia and Woodlawn avenues, \$8,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Francis A. O'Neill, 70 East Penn street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 36x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. J. Cowell, 943 East Cheltenham avenue.

Hospital Building, Fairview, Pa. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, care of H. F. Walton, chairman, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia. Brick, stone, steel, fireproof, three stories (heat and light separate bids). Consists of ward building, infirmary, workshop, amusement building and attendants' house. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, submitted the lowest bid.

An advertisement should stick out like a sore thumb without being so sensitive.—
"Novelty News."

PLACE AND VALUE OF THE TRADE PAPER.

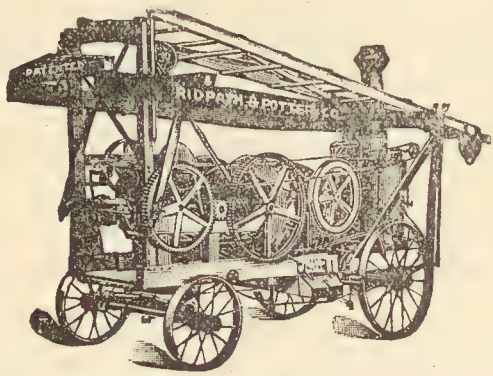
"Eloquent speakers who have preceded me have told of the greatness of our American industries, and have rightly given to advertising a large measure of credit for our industrial and commercial supremacy.

They have spoken of the daily and weekly newspapers, the agricultural press, the magazines, the billboards, the street cars, and even the advertising novelties, as the forces that have played an important part in this wonderful upbuilding, but they have wholly missed the greatest force of them all—the trade and technical press of the country."—R. R. Shuman before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

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587 Bourse Building
Philadelphia, Penna.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Chas. Weinberg (O), 223 South Sixth street. Cost, \$10,000. Theatre, brick, 1 story, 43x120 feet, Wayne and Logan streets.

A. Carleto (O), Eighth and Christian streets. Dorato & Buro (C), 809 South Eighth street. Cost, \$3000. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x54 feet, Eighty-fourth street and Tinicum avenue. Cost, \$3000, dwelling.

J. Swoysa (O), Jacob and Peckin streets. Cost, \$1600. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 14x40 feet, Rikba and Wilde streets.

Archbishop E. F. Prendergast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. W. J. McShane (C), 417 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$99,275. School, brick, 3 stories, 82x175 feet, Eighteenth and Wood streets.

Geo. Campbell (O), 5011 Spruce street. Cost, \$4000. 2 Dwellings, brick, 3 stories, 16x32 feet, Manayunk and Roxborough avenues.

M. H. Riegel (O), 5513 North Second street. Cost, \$5000. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x50 feet, Olney and Mascher streets.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), 810 Dauphin street. Cost, \$5000. Garage, brick, 1 story, 20x60 feet, 33 East Rittenhouse street.

Louis Kolsky (O), 912 South Sixtieth street. F. Kraupziger (C), 5741 Chestnut street. Cost, \$4000. Office, brick, 2 stories, 22x35 feet, 719 Passyunk avenue.

J. W. Smith (O), McCallum and Gowan avenues. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$16,000. One dwelling, stone, 3 stories, 47x92 feet, McCallum and Gowan avenues.

D. McKibbin (O), 2900 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$2500. Store and dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x43 feet, 3303 North Front street.

Dr. Shane (O), 761 South Fifth street. J. Gorchov (C), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$6300. One dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 18x59 feet, Fifty-ninth street and Snyder avenue.

J. C. Yundt (O), 301 Tabor street. Cost, \$12,000. Six dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 20x27 feet, Second and Palethorp streets.

Dillwyn Apartment and Realty Co. (O), 4801 Walnut street. Cost, \$55,000. Seventeen apartments, brick, 2 stories, 16x150 feet, Forty-eighth and Sansom streets.

M. J. McBride (O), 1013 Mountain street. Cost, \$1200. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x40 feet, Eighty-fourth and Tinicum avenue.

R. M. Hunter (O), 1102 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$15,600. Six dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x54 feet, Fifty-ninth and Huston streets.

A. Ambler (O), 5508 North American street. Cost, \$1000. Store and storage house, brick, 2 stories, 16x32 feet, Third street and Clarkson avenue.

F. K. Pearson (O), 3076 Kensington avenue. H. H. Wehmeyer (C), 1004 West Lehigh avenue. Cost, \$23,000. Apartment house, brick, 3 stories, 33x139 feet, High and Baynton streets.

J. C. Knight (O), 5326 North Front street, Shrieber & Steinhauser (C), 502 Tabor road. Cost, \$6000. One dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 25x41 feet, Front and Tabor road.

Samuel Sternberger (O), 31 North Tenth street. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$7000. Garage, brick, 1 story, 59x80 feet, Broad street.

James Paul (O), 2534 Howard street. Cost, \$2000. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 15x42 feet, Comley and Montague streets.

L. Ahler (O), 4433 Salmon street. Cost, \$3200. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x42 feet, Stiles and Margaret streets.

Theo. Presser (O), 1712 Chestnut street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$150,000. Home, stone, 3 stories, 153x83 feet, Jefferson and Johnson streets.

Lewis Abornski (O), 1011 Chestnut street. Cost, \$2600. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x41 feet, 5012 North Warnock street.

Archbishop E. F. Prendergast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. Melody & Keating (C), Bailey Building. Cost, \$29,000. Convent, brick, 3 stories, 56x35 feet, Third and Ritner streets.

Land & Ragan (O), Twentieth and Ontario streets. Cost, \$19,800. Nine dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 15x31 feet, Twentieth and Estaugh streets. Cost, \$200,000. Twenty dwellings. Cost, \$39,200. Fourteen dwellings. Cost, \$3200. One dwelling.

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We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without fads;
But business to-day cannot live without ads.

Don't expect outsiders to give you a big rating on a one-inch space.

Don't do anything till you do it; and when you've done it, stop doing it.—William Gillett.

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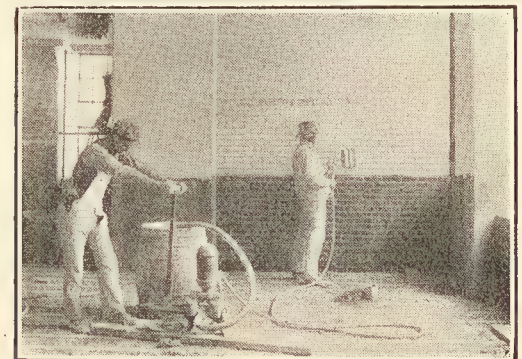
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SMOKE CONSUMING CHAMBER
Installed on **FREE TRIAL**

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Cold Water Painting and Whitewashing

Machine-brush. Best Method of application. Highest grade materials used.

Commercial Service Co. 1711 Sansom Street Philadelphia

Trying to run a business without advertising is like trying to run an automobile without gasoline. You may make it go, but it's tall pushing for a snail's progress.

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck noway.

Alterations and Additions

C. Magnin (O), 1501 North Sixty-second street. Cost, \$300. Dwelling, 1501 North Sixty-second street. E. Magnins (C).

Power, Weightman & Rosengarten (O), Ninth and Parrish streets. Cost, \$1000. Manufacturing building, Ridge avenue and Calumet street.

Mrs. J. M. Horner (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa. E. J. Shuttleworth (C), 3054 Kensington avenue. Cost, \$1500. Dwelling, 3041 Kensington avenue.

E. L. Blackman (O), 43 Cedar street, New York City. Ed. Butterworth (C), 923 Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$1200. Office, 818 Chestnut street.

General Process Co. (O), Collins and Willard streets. Cost, \$1000. Manufacturing building.

Union Petroleum Co. (O), Mifflin and Water streets. Turner Concrete Steel Co. (C), 1713 Sansom street. Cost, \$8134. Manufacturing building, Mifflin and Water streets.

Thornton Fuller Co. (O), 1527 Natrona street. Krubel Co. (C), 826 Spring Garden street. Cost, \$725. Garage, 1527 Natrona street.

A. W. Dilks (O), 107 North Thirty-fourth street. Kribel Co. (C). Cost, \$660. Residence, 107 North Thirty-fourth street.

M. B. Wood (O), 4309 Manayunk avenue. Keller Bros. (C), Harmond road. Cost, \$4000. Dwelling, 4309 Manayunk avenue.

J. Just (O), Thirtieth and Girard avenue. C. Kennick (C), 2837 Poplar street. Cost, \$800. Residence, Thirtieth street and Girard avenue.

Chas. Illingworth (O), Pine and Strakle streets. J. R. Dickinson (C), 4139 Orchard street. Cost, \$8000. Dwelling, Pine and Strakle streets.

W. L. McLean (O), Queen Lane. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$2500. Greenhouse, Queen Lane, Pa.

C. L. Renz (O), 7361 Ridge avenue. J. Fagan (C), 131 Swanson street. Cost, \$1100. Stable, 7361 Ridge avenue.

A. D'Abio Orlando (O), 329 North Sixty-fourth street. T. Kennedy (C), 321 North Sixty-fourth street. Cost, \$2000. Manufacturing building, 329 North Sixty-fourth street.

F. L. Davis (O), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, \$2000. Dwelling, Hutchinson and Nedro streets.

J. & P. Baltz Brewing Co. (O), Thirty-first and Thompson streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$800. Saloon, Twenty-first and Dauphin streets.

Guarantee Trust Co. (O), 316 Chestnut street. J. McCrea (C), 1313 Arch street. Cost, \$1650. Garage, 1513 Brandywine street.

Pennsylvania Co. (O), 517 Chestnut street. J. H. Smith (C), 1033 Tasker street. Cost, \$785. Store, 437 Market street.

A. Rapler (O), 810 South Sixth street. B. Bornstein (C), 412 South Fifth street. Cost, \$850. Store, 804 Passayunk avenue.

A. Querns (O), Fifth and Independence avenue. J. Morrow (C), Ninth and Oak

Lane avenue. Cost, \$400. Dwelling, Oak Lane, Pa.

Brann & Stuart Co. (O), Arcade Building. Cost, \$2000. Residence, (2), State road and Bleigh street.

Geo. Esslinger & Sons (O), 417 North Tenth street. Koelle Speth Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$500. Stable, Hutchinson and Callowhill streets.

H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$1500. Building, Third and Walnut streets.

Church of the Nativity (O), Seventeenth and Tioga streets. Cost, \$1865. W. F. Hetzel & Co. (C), 602 Allegheny avenue.

Bingham (O), Forty-sixth and Washington avenue. B. P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$1400. Dwelling and store, 1416 South Broad street.

John Scott (O), 5008 Penn street. J. Tothingham (C), 3367 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$700. Dwelling, 2108 Auburn street. Cost, \$2500. Two dwellings.

M. H. Rich (O), Eleventh and Poplar streets. L. Bokar (C), 1540 North Sixth street. Cost, \$700. Storage, Eleventh and Poplar streets.

Richmond Baptist Congregation (O), Tilton street and Indiana avenue. A. McClintock (C), 1937 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$700. Church, Tilton street and Indiana avenue.

St. Augustine's Congregation (O), Twentieth street and Columbia avenue. A. McClintock (C), 1937 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1500. Church, Twentieth street and Columbia avenue.

Simon Lewitsky (O), 1327 E. Moyamensing avenue. B. Shestack (C), 528 Reed street. Cost, \$650. Store and dwelling, Fifth and Reed streets.

M. P. Ziegler (O), 740 Lincoln avenue. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, \$1200. Garage, 740 Lincoln avenue.

R. Y. Filbert (O), Pennsylvania Building. S. Faith & Co. (C), 2427 Pennsylvania avenue. Cost, \$1750. Dwelling.

Samuel T. Smaltz (O), 6819 Quincey street. Thos. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street. Cost, \$2000. Dwelling, 6819 Quincey street.

A. Bonnock (O), American and Vine streets. H. Wilson (C), 427 Reed street. Cost, \$12,000. Bakery, 215 Vine street.

S. Zaresky (O), 1516 South Tenth street. Cost, \$3000. Dwelling, 1013 Tasker street.

J. Lorenzo (O), 363 Haines street. G. Fossel (C), 128 Cheltenham avenue. Cost, \$800. Shop, 355 Rittenhouse street.

A. Harley (O), 2740 North Fifteenth street. B. F. Virdin (C), 2917 Fletcher street. Cost, \$1200. Store and dwelling, 132 South Sixtieth street.

Kerr Henfthi Coal Co. (O), 2925 North Broad street. Braun & Stuart (C), Arcade Building. Cost, \$1500. Office, 2925 North Broad street.

Theo. Presser (O), Seventeenth and Chestnut streets. Vulcanite Paving Co. (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$17,000. House, Jefferson and Johnson streets.

F. A. Potts & Sons (O), Philadelphia Peterson Bros. (C), 1203 Haddon avenue,

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Philadelphia Electric Co. (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. H. W. Geshwind (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$975. Boiler-house, 3945 Market street.

B. Alexander (O), 601 Hale Building. M. J. Benamy (C), 3042 York street. Cost, \$2500. Garage, 243 North Juniper street.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. (O), Delaware avenue and Shunk street. Cost, \$3000. Manufacturing building.

Philadelphia Paper Mfg. Co. (O), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Cost, \$3000. Manufacturing, Manayunk.

Dr. L. H. Jacob (O), 141 West Susquehanna avenue. Cost, \$675. Dwelling, 141 West Susquehanna avenue.

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ADVANTAGES OF IMPERVIOUS OVER POROUS FRONT BRICK

Porous Front Brick, or Impervious, Which?

Architects, builders and building owners are awakening to the fact that the disadvantages of porous brick outnumber any merits of a textural finish, it is possible to claim for this make of brick. As a front brick, the porous article is admittedly a failure. It is inferior to the impervious brick in wearing qualities, lacks the resistance of the impervious article to moisture and climatic changes, fails to stand up with the impervious brick in retaining undamaged its original freshness of color and speedily collects, under normal conditions, a coating of dust and filth, which is so absorbed into the pores of the clay, as to defy successful cleansing or restoration of the original color.

Experience shows that a large percentage of all jobs on which porous brick is used, show rapid and noticeable deterioration within a few years. Being of an absorbent nature, this brick sucks in the moisture and frost, with the result that comparatively new buildings are soon disfigured and become unsightly, due to bleaching out of color and the absorption of dust and soot.

A prominent builder, discussing the subject here recently, remarked to the writer, "There can be no question to my mind as to the respective merits of porous and impervious brick. With me it is a case of the impervious article every time. Your porous brick makes a damp wall for one thing, and a damp wall means an unhealthy house."

The arguments against front brick with a porous body are briefly these:

First. They soon grow dirty, due to street dust and to the drippings from sills, trimmings and roof of the building. This dirt is absorbed into the pores of the bricks as ink is absorbed by blotting paper, and can never be removed, no matter how thoroughly washed.

Second. The object of using a light-colored face brick is to produce a bright, clean building, harmonious with its surroundings and beautiful to look upon. Any brick that is porous, no matter how beautiful when first laid in

the wall, will soon become soiled and unsightly, and defeat the very object for which it is chosen.

Third. A porous brick will produce a porous wall, and unless special precautions are taken, will render the inside of the building damp and unhealthy and will often affect the plastering.

Fourth. Good buildings are being ruined all over the country by the use of porous materials. In a few years they become unsightly, rendering them difficult to rent or sell.

METHODS OF TESTING FRONT BRICK.

The following simple experiments are infallible in the detection of a porous and often dangerous quality:

Pour a small amount of water on the face of the brick, rubbing it slightly with the finger. If it absorbs the water readily, the brick is of inferior quality.

Rub some pencil lead or black dirt on the face of a porous brick and then try to wash it off. It will be seen that much of the dirt is washed into rather than off the brick.

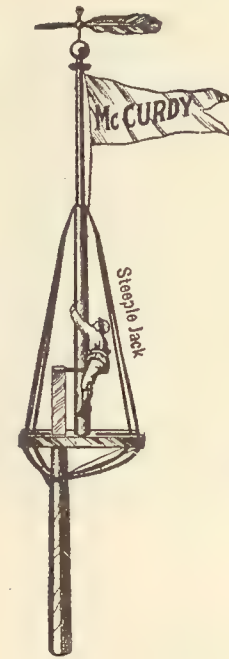
If the brick is very absorbent, continue to pour water into it until it is saturated; the amount it will absorb is astonishing to one unfamiliar with the subject.

In short, if you wish a brick that will always remain clean and bright, that will keep your building free from dirt and dampness, use one made by the old-fashioned, reliable "Tempered Clay" or plastic process. This will insure a building of permanent cleanness and beauty, while the use of a porous brick will result in a permanent damp and disfigured one.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT ARCHITECTS.

That architects realize the unsatisfactory quality of brick made by the porous or "dry" process is shown by replies received from many of the leading men in the profession to the question, with which this article opens, viz.—"Impervious or porous front brick, which?"

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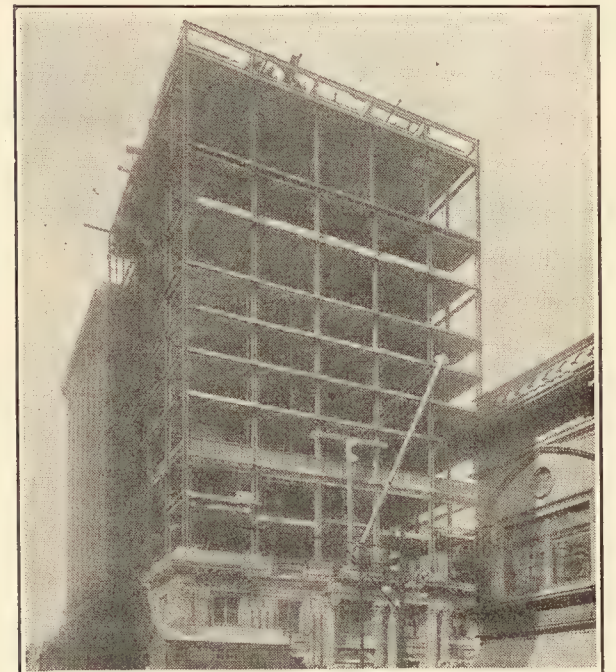
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of the most notable buildings in the United States, write:

"Wherever possible we use vitreous or impervious brick, we endeavor to get a brick which will wash its own face with every rain."

Don Barber, of New York City, famous as a designer of beautiful and palatial apartment houses, says:

"I have always found the stiff mud process brick to be the most satisfactory."

AFRAID TO USE THE POROUS VARIETY.

McKim, Mead & White write:

"We do not recall ever having used a dry-pressed brick. Owing to their porosity, we should be somewhat afraid to use them. At any rate, we consider the mud brick superior."

Horace Trumbauer, designer of the Union League and the Ritz-Carlton, writes:

"As to the choice between a dry clay and a stiff mud brick, I can say that the latter has proven to be more satisfactory in my practice. This I find is so, principally because of its impervious character and material strength, and more particularly, its color. The color has been unfortunate in several instances where I have used a dry clay brick."

"Stiff mud bricks for mine every time," writes Guy King; "I will never use a dry clay, unless it is forced on me by the client."

Mowbray & Uffinger, of New York, write: "We prefer an impervious brick."

Savery, Scheetz & Savery write: "We believe the impervious material is much to be preferred generally over the absorbent brick for face work."

William Copeland Furber writes: "Since the impervious bricks have become a merchantable product, I have used them almost exclusively, where the character of the building will permit it. I think the bricks have many advantages over the dry press brick, not only because they exclude moisture, which, of course, means eventual disintegration, and also because with the impervious brick it is possible to have the building cleaned down at intervals, which restores its original freshness. Considering the growing smokiness of our cities, I believe materials should be favored for buildings, which permit of this periodical cleaning."

Stuckert & Sloan write: "Most of our work is of a commercial nature and we find a non-

absorbent brick more desirable in all cases. Most of the trouble with our buildings is that within a short time after they are completed any absorbent material in the same causes the building to get dirty and unattractive. Therefore we always try to use material that will keep as clean as possible."

WITHSTAND THE ELEMENTS BETTER.

Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., writes: "I believe in using non-absorbent and impervious materials in the construction of buildings, in preference to any others, as the result of my experience has been that impervious material will withstand the elements much better and last longer. On one occasion, I used in a quick curtain wall, in connection with a caged concrete building, a dry pressed brick, and in this particular case the brick absorbed so much water in seeking the lowest level, when coming in contact with the concrete girder, that the water absorbed by the brick ran out on the floor of the building. I have not had this experience with a mud brick. Moreover, I find that the majority of our clients are familiar with this subject and in the majority of cases ask for mud brick."

Walter Smedley writes: "As to my opinion on the relative value of dry clay and stiff mud process brick, would state I prefer the latter, owing to its being much more impervious to moisture, and with the close texture, also absorbing dust and dirt from the atmosphere less than the dry clay process."

LIFE OF THE WALL IS IN ITS FACE.

J. Elvin Jackson writes: "It seems to me the prerequisite of a wall is to eliminate moisture as far as possible. To do this the bricks necessarily should be made from non-absorbent material, such as well wet and puddled and kneaded clay, well baked. By so doing, we have a homogenous whole, when the wall is built and from its very denseness, reduces the air and water cells to a minima, and so dry walls. Another important feature is the laying, for if there is too much absorption in the bricks, the life of the mortar-water will be pulled away from the lime before it has had time to set, the consequence is rotted mortar and loose bricks. Another point is, the less absorbent the brick, the greater compression it will stand. From the backings of brick walls there is a greater or lesser amount of moisture, according to the nature of the materials used, but the life of the wall is its face—or face bricks—therefore, they should be a repeller rather than an absorber of the elements, as well as dense enough to shed the dust and dirt as usually collects on face work. Absorbent bricks do just what they say, 'absorb.' As a consequence, damp walls, weakness and dirt so imbedded in the walls, it is impossible to get it all out. Without going into the nature of sand, composition or other brick products, in my judgment, the stiff clay bricks are the best for all conditions."

Watson & Huckel write: "We have used the mud process brick to best advantage in twenty-five years of practice."

J. E. and A. L. Pennock write: "We have

found in our experience of more than thirty years the bricks manufactured by the stiff mud process to be more durable than those manufactured by the other process and we invariably select this kind of brick."

Charles Barton Keen, whose country houses are said to be about the most hopefully distinctive things in American architecture, says: "The absorbent brick loses its color, due to the dirt being washed into it, while the impervious brick, by the dirt being washed on its face, is probably more susceptible of cleaning down and restoring to something of its original color."

Ballinger & Perrot write: "Relative to standing qualities of dry clay and stiff mud process bricks, would say that from our experience we much prefer the stiff mud process, an impervious brick."

Looks as if the answer to the question—"Porous brick or impervious—which?" is—impervious, by a somewhat substantial majority.
JOHN IRVING.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**Alfred G. Clark, of Cleveland, secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, announces that an exhibition of building materials and supplies will be held at Pittsburgh in connection with the next annual convention of the association. The question of combining a material exhibit with the annual gathering of the real estate men of the United States and Canada has been under discussion since the Winnipeg convention. Secretary Clark announces that a committee on concession is already at work.

"The interest shown at Winnipeg and Louisville," said Secretary Clark, "has convinced the officers of the association that we are ready for an exhibit of this character."

It is said to be the intention of the committee in charge of the Pittsburgh exhibit to have a diversified display of those materials that will be of practical interest and value to the real estate men. A special time during the convention is to be set aside for examination and a demonstration of the exhibits to the realty delegates. At other times the exhibit will be open to the public.

**The Scioto Lime and Stone Co., Delaware, Ohio, is making extensive improvements to its plant at White Sulphur, Ohio. New equipment is being installed with a view to increasing the capacity of the company.

**Building construction in 90 cities for September shows an increase of 5 per cent. over the corresponding month a year ago. Permits were taken out in 90 cities during the month just closed, according to official reports to *Construction News*, for the erection of 21,316 buildings, involving an estimated cost of \$64,926,713, against 20,204 buildings at an estimated cost of \$61,901,245 for the same month a year ago, an increase of 1112 buildings and \$3,225,468 or 5 per cent. This is a very satisfactory showing, as each of the past few months for a considerable period has shown a loss.

THE COST OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS

The Upward Tendency of Running Expenses Indicated by Analysis of the Elements of Time, Labor and Material

What is it actually costing me to conduct my business? This leading question constantly presents its problems to the mind of every sheet metal contractor, because of its vital bearing upon the question of successful competition. But vital as it always has been, it is misunderstood and misapplied by many and by many more is unheeded. It is vital because upon its proper application profits depend. If the cost of conducting business is not definitely known, it is not within reach to ascertain whether any particular piece of work has been done at a loss or profit; and if this important factor in the estimate is not known, it becomes impossible to intelligently compile prices. In the absence of such system, many find occasion for conjecture at the end of the year as to what has become of the supposed annual profit.

The difference between forty cents an hour paid to a mechanic and the sixty cents received for that hour's time on jobbing looks like a big margin of profit, and many are deceived by it, because the expense of carrying business for the hour is not accurately understood, writes E. L. Seabrook in "Sheet Metal." When the microscope of cost analysis is put on this twenty cents, very little of it will show as profit. During the hour of work by the mechanic an average of from fifteen to eighteen cents is sent out in many directions for items of expense. Thus very little is left of the twenty cents. No doubt many will look askance at the statement that the employer must add fifty per cent. to the wages of hourly paid mechanics to break even. It is nevertheless a fact, which may be clearly demonstrated.

The cost of conducting business is more often under than overestimated. Many delude themselves into the belief that they are not under as much expense as some of their competitors. In only exceptional cases is this true. One man thinks because he works himself, does his bookkeeping after hours, at home, he cannot possibly have as much expense as some competitor who does no mechanical work and employs office help. The theory may appear correct, but it does not work out in practice. No employer can do mechanical work continuously, and the calculation is thus upset; at least one-third of his time will be spent in looking after work, collecting, and many things of like nature. His expense goes on while he is attending to these duties, but he is not producing anything to meet it.

An analysis will show that the cost of conducting business preserves a practical equality for all classes of dealers in the sheet metal contracting business in a given place. One may have some advantage over another, but this is nearly always offset by some disadvantage overlooked in making the comparison.

Cheap rent may be offset by undesirable location, and increased expenses in handling work, holding trade, or securing a proper share of the natural increase in business. Personal interviews with hundreds of firms on this question of a level expense rate of conducting business in the same city confirms the statement that, as a rule, no one firm has any particular advantage over another.

The items entering into the cost of conducting business need not be mentioned here. Any one keeping an account of cash expended can readily ascertain them. Many do not do this, and their case is hopeless; others do not keep an accurate cash account, and thus pay out sums for expense which are not included in records of cost; others are not over particular to include every item. One person said to the writer, when he named many small items not included in his schedule: "It isn't necessary to get the thing down too fine." Too many are afraid to apply the measuring rod.

Assuming that a fairly accurate schedule of expense has been made, what about its application? Two methods have been widely discussed in the last three years. One is to add the cost of labor and material for the previous year and find the percentage of expense on this total. The other is to make time, which represents the productive pay-roll, bear the entire burden of expense. The first named method seems to be the easiest understood and applied, and is the most frequently used. But, like many other easy things, it is often misleading, being subject to fluctuation, and frequently permitting the user, when in a tight place, to ease his conscience by not insisting upon its being strictly applied. It may be said, however, that this method, with all its defects, if strictly applied, is better than no method at all.

The second method is somewhat newer and not quite so well understood, but it is just as easy of application as the first, and much safer, because it lays a plumb line on every item of work done. It is more accurate, more uniform, and does not allow loopholes through which to crawl by knocking off part of the percentage added on high-priced material with the plea that the job will not stand it.

Shall the expense of conducting business be applied by the percentage basis on cost of material and labor combined or on productive labor alone? This is an important consideration, because it affects very materially in some cases the price to be named. With the latter method the element of time bears the entire expense. There is a vast difference between material and time regarding expense. The only expense incurred by material is the interest on the money invested in it. Expense is measur-

(Continued on page 713.)

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Editorial Comment

An error in preparing reprint copy for our issue of October caused the GUIDE to ascribe an article by A. S. Atkinson on "Figuring Brickwork in Building Construction" to "The Building Agent." Inasmuch as no such paper exists as "The Building Agent," the article having been taken from "Building Age," the credit should properly have gone to "Building Age" and not to the non-existent "Building Agent." The GUIDE begs to offer an apology to Editor Colwell, of the Building Age, for what we believe might have been recognized as an obviously unwitting and unintentional error.

* * *

One of the local dailies which, under its new management, has become a kind of hybrid mixture of popular magazine and unpopular newspaper, devoted a page of a recent issue to an advertisement celebrating the "value to the trade" of its "building news"—purporting to be advance information covering new work. The self-boosting process involved reminds one of the performance of the ostrich which when pursued inserts its head in the sand and, unable in this position to see its pursuers, deceives itself into thinking it has become invisible. When news is a week or ten days old it has ceased to be "advance information." When, as not infrequently happens, it turns out to have been unverified it is not even plain "news." To flare of self-laudation will avail to wipe out hard geometrical facts and the facts in this instance are at sharp and inverse variance with the advertisement.

* * *

Which is the best brick—that made by the dry process or that made by the stiff-mud process? The brick that is porous or the brick that is non-absorbent? Brick men say that the non-absorbent brick is to be preferred in every instance, being more durable, less susceptible to climatic and atmospheric changes, more tenacious as to color and less liable to stain from city dust, soot and smoke grime. The GUIDE hopes to present an article on this topic in the not distant future embodying the opinions of prominent architects, builders and others.

* * *

Local architects should feel a certain sense of pride in the thoroughness and sincerity with which the restoration of Congress Hall has been brought to a successful consummation. The amount of labor, research, infinite study and attention to painstaking detail involved in a task of this magnitude may be but faintly glimpsed by the average lay observer. How well, how efficiently, how accurately the work has been done is attested in the wave of appreciative tribute upon all sides. This grand old building is in many ways a credit to American architecture. Its successful restoration is a triumph of intelligent, skilled, tireless and patriotic application.

The Little Theatre has not given rise to the long procession of diminutive things predicted as one of the outcomes of its popularity. The Little Cafe has yet to materialize outside of the theatre. The Little Hotel is still a disembodied conception. The Little Church exists only "around the corner." If anything the popular craze still runs to increasing bigness. And yet there is a strong possibility at least that some of the "little" things enumerated would pay. True the prices would necessarily have to be high and the patronage more or less exclusive. Philadelphia's leisure class is, however, amply large enough to supply the responsive note in each case. The one thing lacking is the speculator with money and daring equal to the task of thus flying in the face of that hoary tradition which preaches the safety that lurks in numbers. Still, all things are possible—even the little things.

* * *

Buildings architecturally beautiful and dignified will flank Philadelphia's Parkway if plans outlined by the City Parks Association do not miscarry. To unravel the tangle now existing in regard to the city's power to acquire property abutting on public improvements, the association will bend its efforts to secure an amendment to the State Constitution giving to municipalities in general the privilege of excess condemnation.

The publication of this intention was brought about by the secretary of the City Club of New York, who recently requested the local body to send him as much of its forthcoming annual report as deals with excess condemnation. The electors of New York are to vote on a constitutional amendment which grants this power to all cities of the State. It is because of this impending election that the request was made.

In the report is printed the opinion of Judge Sulzberger upholding the constitutionality of the "Parkway Excess Condemnation Act of 1907." Following the Philadelphia Judge's decision is printed the regrets of the association that it was reversed by the Supreme Court. The report continues:

"The final decision declaring the condemnation of property abutting on a parkway for resale to be unconstitutional, in no way deprives the city of the power to purchase property under the act and resell it with proper restrictions. But in view of the limitation of the city's powers by this decision it will, of course, be advisable to secure as soon as possible an amendment to the State Constitution giving municipalities in general the power of excess condemnation."

The amendment to the New York Constitution is to be voted upon next month. The Mayors of cities in New York met at a conference in Utica in June, 1912, and adopted a resolution in favoring an amendment providing excess condemnation. Such a provision

was adopted as a part of the new Constitution in Ohio, approved by the electors in 1912. An amendment giving somewhat less general powers had been adopted earlier in Massachusetts.

Although the principle of excess condemnation to insure the beauty of buildings lining improved boulevards and highways is new in America it has for decades been recognized and practiced abroad. The innovations carried out in Birmingham, England, by Joseph Chamberlain, when he was a member of the City Council, and the operations of Haussmann, in Paris, are among the best known examples of excess condemnation.

THE COST OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 711.)

ed by time and it continues every day in the year, through holidays and periods when weather conditions do not permit of working, with sundry items of lost time, etc. Rent and a hundred other items are not measured by the cost of material, but by time. The whole expense is so much for a year, a month, a day, down to so much per hour. A man renting space in a garage pays for the time occupied regardless of the cost of the machine. Time which measures expense should be applied on the production of a given piece of work regardless of the cost of material. Ten pounds of iron may be worked into an article in an hour; it may take three hours to make another ten pounds of iron into something else. The latter should bear three times as much expense as the former. Ten pounds of copper may be worked up in the same time as ten pounds of iron; while one costs six times as much as the other, the same amount of expense should be applied to each. The copper, as material, cost more than the iron, but in the working it did not consume any more rent and other expense. It is therefore most unwise to make it bear several times more expense than the iron, which would occur if a percentage basis of material and labor were applied.

One simple illustration will show how easy it is to disregard the cost factor and almost entirely set it aside when it is applied on the cost of material and labor. Let us assume a bid is asked on some galvanized iron work and that the estimator allows twenty per cent. of the cost of labor and material for expense. The material costs \$100, labor \$25—\$125. Twenty per cent. for expense, or \$25, makes a total of \$150, upon which can be added the desired profit.

Suppose the customer changes his order from iron to copper. It will take a little more labor for copper; but for the sake of illustration let us assume that it remains the same. The estimate would be: Material, \$600; labor, \$25, equals \$625. Twenty per cent. for expense, \$125; total, \$750. Note that the expense item has jumped from \$25 to \$125 through the change of material. Would any one claim that the expense of doing this work increased \$100 because of the increased cost of the material? Many would remark: "If I add that amount for expense I will not get the job." But if

the amount is not added a certain loss will occur, because the percentage of expense is based partly on the price of the material. The expense calculation at the beginning of the year showed that 20 per cent. must be added to the cost of labor and material in order to meet this item. If fifty or seventy-five dollars of this particular one hundred dollars is disregarded, who can assert that it is not a loss? True, the loss may not be recognized, but the expense must come from somewhere. If a sufficient amount is not indicated in that column it must come from the profit column. If the expense item had been placed entirely upon the time it took to perform the work, the price for the copper would have been more reasonable.

Perhaps the wide difference in some estimates is not due so much, as is often intimated, to ignorance or error as to the proper application of the expense item.

Now, how shall the expense be applied to time alone? Very simply. Take the wages paid mechanics, or in other words, the productive pay-roll, and compare them with every item of expense; get the percentage of expense to pay-roll. If, for instance, the pay-roll to mechanics is \$5000 a year and the expense is \$2500, then the expense is 50 per cent. of the productive pay-roll. When a dollar is spent in wages, fifty cents has gone in many directions for expense. Let no one deceive himself about 50 per cent. being too high an allowance for the total expense item. Experience from more than nine-tenths of the tests made by comparison of the pay-roll book and the expense account shows that it is around 50 per cent., varying but little one way or the other. If this be a fact, can the employer pay a mechanic forty cents an hour, hire him to some one else for fifty-five cents and make a profit?

NO LIMIT, SAY THE UNIONS.

The men employed in the building trades have come out in opposition to any restriction on building height. The announcement was made by Secretary Roswell T. Tompkins and three other delegates of the United Board of Business Agents at a public hearing given recently by the Heights of Building Commission in New York City, Edward M. Bassett presiding. Hitherto there has been an almost unanimous expression of opinion that some restriction should be imposed, providing that it be constitutional. Almost the only ground of divergence related to the degree of restriction and the method.

Mr. Tompkins said the Board of Business Agents was opposed to any sort of restriction on height. Land was too valuable, he said, for building height to be limited. All buildings should be fireproof above the first story. Light and ventilation were provided for in the building codes, and the unions were opposed to any further striction on the area of buildings.

William O. Ludlow, of Ludlow & Peabody, architects, explained to the committee a plan for limitation which would avoid a severe horizontal line. He illustrated his remarks by

means of diagrams. He did not believe a flat limitation worthy of consideration in this day and generation. The only excuse for it was that it was easy.

Mr. Ludlow's scheme proposes to limit the height according to the widths of streets and with a setback provision. At street corners higher buildings are arranged for. The regulations he proposed are based on making the height of buildings at the property line twelve times the square root of the width of the street.

Women's organizations were numerously represented, and the chairman called on each and every one. All who spoke favored restriction. Rossiter Johnston, of the Authors' Club, and H. A. McNeill, of the National Sculpture Society, were among other speakers who supported the proposal.

HOLLOW TILE WITH BRICK.

Hollow tile construction seems to solve the problem for brick houses better than any other method. This form as most often employed consists of an exterior facing of outside brick (which is really a veneer) backed up with hollow tile. Here we have the principle of the solid wall (practically, so far as strength is concerned) combined with the advantages of a hollow wall (so far as insulation goes). It has been found in many buildings that in localities not too far from the source of supply the cost of brick backed with hollow tile is slightly less than the cost of a solid brick wall. Brick veneer on hollow tile in most instances has been found less costly than hollow walls of brick. Really, there is no comparison between the permanency of the former as compared with the latter.

There are many methods of building brick veneer with hollow tile. Almost any kind of tile can be used, set on edge or flat-wise. The method which might be called best (as it is the culmination of many years of experimental brick veneer building) is the use of what are known as "bakup" blocks, laid flat-wise.

No inside furring is required on a brick veneer wall lined with hollow tile, as the tile are scored to receive the plaster. Tile being so dense no moisture can penetrate the wall.

In a fireproof house when brick veneer on tile is used holes in the tile are left, for bonding the cross partitions of tile. At the angles, tile are laid alternating, and the holes left in every other course are afterward blocked by tucking in bats slushed with mortar. Considering all things, brick-veneer-hollow-tile is a valuable acquisition to the family of building methods. It has already become "standard" in the offices of most architects and promises to increase the demand for brick houses, since it reverses the criticism of so many owners that "brick houses are damp."—*Building Progress.*

We know lots of men who have made money without the aid of advertising, but—they haven't made it since 1876.

Once having introduced Electricity into your dwelling, you have at your command any or all of the many Electrical devices which have revolutionized housekeeping from the labor, time and money-saving standpoint.

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AMBITION WORTH WHILE.

There is nothing remarkable about the "capacity for work" for which most big men are noted. These men do not work any differently from any other sensible man. They have simply formed the habit of making every moment count.

Man was made for growth. It is the object, the explanation of his being. To have an ambition, to grow larger and broader every day, to push the horizon of ignorance a little further away, to become a little richer in knowledge, a little wiser, and more of a man—that is an ambition worth while.—*Orison Swett Marden.*

MOST EXPENSIVE ADVERTISING.

Few persons appreciate the enormous cost of advertising a popular product before it obtains popularity. One of the most successful advertisers in the country, whose income reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, told *Leslie's Weekly* that he wasted at least a quarter of a million dollars "before he learned the advertising game." He estimates that he spent this amount on circulars, gaudy lithographs, sign boards, and street car advertising, out of which he received so little benefit, as far as he could trace it, that he regarded the expenditure as money pretty nearly wasted.

"The knowledge of to-day may be the ignorance of to-morrow. Then where are you unless you keep posted from day to day?"

Many are on the road to success—traveling the wrong way.

THE RESTRICTION OF BUILDING HEIGHTS

New York Commission Visits Boston to Study the Effects of the Law in Force There—Has Checked Land Value in Business District

Members of the Advisory Commission of the Heights of Buildings Committee of the Board of Estimate of New York City, spent a couple of days in Boston recently, studying the effects of the laws in force there relating to building heights. Boston has had a longer and wider experience with such laws than any other American city, and first-hand information concerning their workings was deemed important in view of the proposal to limit the heights of buildings in New York. The commission conferred with about thirty city officials, architects, real estate agents, merchants and other professional men at the City Hall in Boston, where a number of sessions were held on Friday and Saturday, October 3 and 4.

Among the prominent men who supplied information were ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, Building Commissioner Arthur G. Everett, John Nolan, J. R. Coolidge, Charles F. Adams, treasurer of Harvard College, and Nathan Matthews, chairman of the commission which drew up the zone system adopted for Boston in 1904.

A CHANGE OF OPINION.

The testimony showed that although real estate men at one time were almost unanimously opposed to restricting the height of buildings, there is today practically no division of opinion as to its desirability. Indeed, sentiment at present seems to incline towards reducing the height limits now in force.

Since 1904, Boston has been divided into a business district and a residential district, each with its special height restrictions. It was shown that in the business district land values have remained more or less stationary since the height limit was imposed. At the same time values are fairly uniform, spreading out over a comparatively wide area, instead of being concentrated in particular streets or localities. A value of \$100 a square foot is regarded as pretty high in Boston, the record price being about \$200 a square foot. There can be no doubt from the evidence presented that the limitation by law of the height of business buildings has kept down maximum land values in Boston and that it has tended to raise the lower level of values off the main thoroughfares.

Less than half of the business district has been built up with buildings reaching the full legal height. Nevertheless the streets are already very much congested, and in the opinion of some of the conferrees the height limits should be still further reduced. Comparatively few owners have cared to build the maximum height permitted by the law, because the law also provides that buildings over 75 feet high must be fireproof. Experience has shown that non-fireproof buildings, being cheaper, are more profitable investments, and the feeling is

gaining ground that the law should be so amended as to discourage non-fireproof buildings.

LAND VALUES RAISED.

As regards the residential district, the testimony was to the effect that land values there have increased since the height limit was imposed. The increase was no doubt made possible because the restrictions as to height are not at all drastic. Besides, land values in residential districts are probably less affected by such restrictions than are land values in business districts. For twenty years, it was stated, rentals in the older residence sections of Boston have been depressed, owing to the very strong suburban migration induced by the city's policy of providing improved transit facilities.

The height of buildings has been limited in Boston since 1891. In that year the Legislature passed a general act applying to all cities in the State. This act forbids any building from being erected or increased to a greater height than 125 feet. The restriction applies, with minor exceptions, to all buildings without reference to their location or use. At the time of its passage there were but two buildings in Boston that extended 125 feet in height.

THE ZONE SYSTEM.

The principle of the zone system was adopted for Boston in 1904, when a commission was authorized by the Legislature to divide the city into a business and residential district. The boundaries were to remain unchanged for a period of fifteen years. Without taking up minor enactments, Boston has two districts, District A and District B. In District A, the business section of the city, buildings may not exceed 125 feet in height. In District B, the residential area of the city, buildings may not exceed 80 feet in height, except on thoroughfares that are over 64 feet wide. On such streets buildings may be erected to a height equal to one and a fourth times the width of the street, but no building in District B may be erected to a greater height than 80 feet, unless its width on each and every abutting public street is at least one-half of its height. No building, however, in District A or District B may be of a greater height than two-and-one-half times the width of the widest abutting street.

THE POWERS INVOKED.

Some small tracts of land in the city have been subjected to more stringent restriction than those imposed in case of either District A or District B. The buildings on the east, south and west sides of Copley Square are restricted to a height of 90 feet; those on the north to a height of 100 feet. The buildings on certain parkways, boulevards and public

ways bordering on a park have been restricted to a height of 70 feet. A special limitation has also been imposed on the height of buildings in the vicinity of the State House. The buildings on the three blocks west of the State House have been restricted to a height of 70 feet; those on the two blocks east of the State House to a height of 100 feet.

In the case of Boston both the police power and the power of eminent domain have been exercised in limiting the height of buildings. The police power has been used where the limitation has been applied to the entire city, or to some considerable area in the city; the power of eminent domain where a more stringent restriction than that generally applicable to the adjoining territory has been imposed upon a particular street, a small restricted area or an individual estate.

Where special restrictions have been imposed on the height of buildings in a narrow strip of land adjacent to a park or street, the

superior light, air and view secured by such park or street have been treated in the nature of an easement over the neighboring land. The city, in acquiring it, has consequently done so, not under the police power, but under the power of eminent domain. The constitutionality of the various statutes have been sustained by both the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

The party which made the "study trip" to Boston included Grant Esterbrook, Borough President of Brooklyn; Louis H. Hahlo, of Corporation Counsel's office; Abram W. Herbst, chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen; Edward W. Bassett, Lawson Purdy, Nelson P. Lewis, Lawrence Veiller, Allan Robinson, George T. Mortimer, Burt L. Fenner, Gaylord S. White, J. Monroe Hewlett, Franklin S. Tomlin, William A. Cokeley, Robert W. Higbie, George B. Ford, R. H. Whitten, Herbert S. Swan and A. E. Heffelfinger.

INSTITUTE CONVENTION

Arrangements and Program for the Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects at New Orleans

The forty-seventh annual convention and dinner of the American Institute of Architects will be held on December 2, 3 and 4, at New Orleans, La. The Grunewald Hotel has been selected as the headquarters for the institute, and it will be necessary for members intending to attend to secure accommodations in advance. The rates are from \$1.50 to \$4 per day, according to the accommodations. Delegates who have been elected, and other members who expect to attend the convention will meet December 2 at the Grunewald Hotel at 9 A. M.

The principal topic to be considered by the convention will be the enactment of a law by which the Government may secure men of the greatest ability in the architectural work of the United States. On the night of the 4th of December a formal dinner will be given by the Institute, at which prominent men interested in the fine arts have been invited to speak. The dinner will cost members \$6 per plate. Communications should be sent at once to Glenn Brown, secretary. Address, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

THE CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Delegates will be distinguished by a blue knot, and will occupy seats from the front row as far back as is necessary for their accommodation. Attendants, not delegates, will be distinguished by an orange knot. Members of the institute who are not delegates are entitled to take part in all discussions, to offer resolutions and motions and to vote on a proposition that it is the sense of the meeting. The institute committees which have sub-committees in the various chapters will hold conferences of their members in rooms provided in the Grunewald.

The Committee on Public Information, D. K. Boyd, chairman, and the Committee on Competitions, M. B. Medary, Jr., chairman, will meet Monday evening, December 1, at 8 o'clock. The Committee on Education, C. C. Zanzinger, acting chairman, and the Committee on Membership, J. H. Rankin, chairman, will meet Tuesday evening, December 2, at 8 o'clock, in rooms provided in the Grunewald.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

On Tuesday morning, December 2, the members of the institute will meet on the first floor of the hotel, at 9.30 o'clock. They will register their names, and addresses of welcome will be made by Hon. Luther E. Hall, Governor of Louisiana, and by the President of the Institute, Walter Cook. In order to expedite matters, those having resolutions to offer are asked to prepare them ten days in advance and submit them to the secretary to be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The standing committees include: On Contracts and Specifications, Grosvenor Atterbury, chairman; on Allied Arts, Thomas R. Kimball, chairman; on Government Architecture, J. H. Rankin, chairman; House Committee, Leon E. Dessez, chairman; Committee on Education, C. C. Zanzinger, acting chairman; Committee on Competitions, M. B. Medary, Jr., chairman.

Special committees: Relations of Chapters to the Institute, Irving J. Pond, chairman; Conservation of Natural Resources, Cass Gilbert, chairman; Delegates on Testing Materials, A. O. Elzner, chairman; on Electrical Code and Fire Protection, Julius Francke; on International Congress of Architects, Walter

Cook, president; on Town Planning, H. V. B. Magonigle, chairman; on Legislation, L. C. Holden, chairman; on Schedule of Charges, I. K. Pond, chairman; on Government Competitions, John Hall Rankin, chairman; on Public Information, D. Knickerbocker Boyd, chairman; to Confer with the National Association of Master Plumbers, D. Everett Waid, chairman.

On Wednesday, December 3, the morning session will begin at 10 o'clock, when reports of the various committees will be made. Afternoon session at 2 o'clock. In the evening there will be a reception to members of the institute by the Louisiana Chapter, and two addresses on the Question of Government Fine Arts will be made.

On Thursday, December 4, at the 10 o'clock morning session the principal topic of discussion will be the status of Government Fine Arts. At the 2 o'clock session reports will be heard and visits will be made to points of interest in New Orleans. In the evening, a banquet will be held.

Members of the institute have been invited to review the new buildings of the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, after the convention. All who desire to take advantage of this invitation are requested to notify William Ward Watkin, Houston, Texas. Those who desire to make a side trip to Panama will have the opportunity, as boats leave every Wednesday and Saturday. The fare, including meals, is \$95 to \$100.

SURE.

Stick to your work, forget the mob,
Avoid the discontented throng;
For, if you're always on the job
Success is sure to come along.

REAL GOLD UNMINED.

"I am here as the self-appointed representative of 900 trade and technical publications printed in the United States and circulated wherever the English language is spoken. How important they are in their relation to advertising may be understood when I tell you that they carry, in the aggregate, advertising to the amount of at least \$25,000,000 a year—one-eighth of all the advertising money that is spent for all forms of publicity in the country—and that these advertisers "stick" year after year because it pays them to stick.

I have bought, sold and written all kinds of advertising—pasted and printed, indoor and outdoor, consumer and dealer, technical and commercial—and I have reached the conclusion that there is more real gold as yet unmined in the trade press field than in any other field of advertising endeavor."—Extract from address by R. R. Shuman, before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**By a State law of 1913, favoring people who improve real estate, Pittsburgh and Scranton are the first cities in the United States to cut the tax rate on buildings radically lower than the rate on land, following the plan which has attracted so much attention in the cities of Western Canada. It is said that the principle had its origin in Buda Pesth, Hungary, where the plan has been in vogue for many years.

**American architecture has been discovered at last, though it was necessary to go to Europe to do it. Returning tourists assure us when they were at the "movies" they could always recognize an American picture by the buildings. The corner of a porch, plank steps, or a roof were all that was necessary to establish the nationality of the scene.—Construction Details.

**Recent statements by two mortgage companies with upwards of \$300,000,000 outstanding on real estate show interest arrears on September 1 of only \$28,305. The total interest due annually on the mortgages of these two companies is probably about \$15,000,000. No one need fear that there is anything radically the matter with real estate so long as the reports of mortgage companies continue to make such a showing as this.

**There are 44,000 apartment houses and tenements in Brooklyn, 40,000 in Manhattan and 6000 in Richmond. Forty per cent. of all the buildings in New York City were erected as one-family dwellings.

**Bertram G. Goodhue, of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects of the new St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth avenue, says that fifty years ago such an undertaking as the construction of this edifice was impossible in America. On the fabric alone nearly a million dollars has been spent. The stained glass will cost well over \$100,000. The reredos covering the eastern end will cost from \$40,000 to \$70,000. So far no architectural falsity whatever has entered into the construction.

**In order to better care for the important trade coming to it from Milwaukee and surrounding territory, the Inland Steel Company has established a branch sales office in Milwaukee. The office is located in the Majestic Building and is in charge of Mr. C. M. Easterly, district sales manager.

**Berger Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa., well-known manufacturers of tin plate metals and sheet metal products, have changed the address of their several places of business as follows: Office, 229-231 Arch street; store, 237 Arch street; warerooms and factory, 100-114 Broad street.

**The commissioners of Wilmington, Delaware, have announced a competition for selection of an architect for the Wilmington (Del.) City Hall and New Castle County Court House, to be erected in that city. The two structures are to be built conjointly at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The competition is in accordance with A. I. A. principles under the advice of Prof. Warren P. Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania. The competition will be restricted to three architects, especially invited; six admitted from the open field, and such local practitioners as may, in association with non-resident architects, be approved by the commissioners. A fee of \$750 will be paid to each of the three especially invited, and to each of the three others who shall, in the report of the jury, rank highest in merit; any competitive fee, in the case of the successful competitor, to apply on account of his fee as architect of the building. The commissioners will be advised in their choice of a design by a jury elected by the competitors. Architects who may desire to enter from the open field may apply on blank forms to be had upon application to Thomas F. Gormley, secretary, Church Building, Wilmington, Del.

**A competition for a general landscape plan for the development of Telewana Park, Borough of Queens, is open to all landscape architects and landscape engineers, whether residents of the State of New York or not. The prizes offered are as follows: First prize, \$500; second prize, \$200; third prize, \$100. Landscape architects or engineers desiring to submit plans may notify the commissioner, Arsenal Building, Central Park, New York, in writing, in which case they will be furnished with a printed copy of the rules governing the contest, together with a topographical and location map of the property in question. All plans, estimates and reports submitted for this contest must be in the hands of the committee on or before noon of November 1, 1913, addressed to the Hon. W. G. Eliot, Commissioner of Parks, Borough of Queens, Richmond Hill, N. Y. The committee will examine the plans and report its findings to the competitors on or before December 1, 1913.

**The National Incinerator Co., 303 Fifth avenue, New York City, has recently closed contract for the Municipal Incineration plant at Charlotte, S. C., to cost about \$25,000. The contract includes the necessary building and all equipment necessary for a complete incinerating plant.

**Warren R. Briggs, F. A. I. A., Security Building, Bridgeport, Conn., announces that he has formed a partnership with Edward B.

Caldwell, Jr., for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Briggs & Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell is a graduate of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, supplemented by seven years of work in the leading New York and Philadelphia offices, and is consequently fully equipped in every department of his profession.

**It is almost superfluous to marvel at the growth of cities, but the increase in construction is only short of marvelous. Chicago shows a gain of 9 per cent., Boston 17, Philadelphia 17, Brooklyn 56, San Francisco 28, Detroit 9, Cleveland 41, Portland, Oregon, 78; Minneapolis 19, Pittsburgh 6, St. Paul 89, Milwaukee 9, Cincinnati 24, Baltimore 20, Seattle 14, Spokane 245, Toledo 99, Duluth 455, Dallas 34, Akron 17, Sacramento 14, Evansville 16, San Antonio 16, Portland, Me., 247; Norfolk, Va., 60, and a number of smaller cities likewise contribute their proportion toward making it one of the most satisfactory months in the history of the building trades in this country. The cities in which there were losses are widely scattered to such an extent that it cannot be said from any view point that there is any general depression in the building trades.

**Cornelius N. Ray, general manager of the C. H. Little Company, Detroit, was elected president of the firm at a recent meeting of the board of directors. He will also continue in his present office. Porter A. Tucker, who has been connected with the business for 22 years, was elected a director. These changes were made to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Charles H. Little.

**The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Builders' Supply Association will be held at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 17 and 18.

This information is contained in a letter from Charles Warner, of Wilmington, Del., acting president of the National Builders' Supply Association. Due to the illness of President Edward S. Walton, it was thought advisable to appoint an acting president. Because of his past experience, Mr. Warner was selected to fill the position.

Mr. Warner also outlines a tentative program for the convention. He has compiled a list of topics which he has suggested for papers and addresses during the meeting at Chicago.

**During the week of September 29 to October 4—the week of the Good Roads Congress—the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers met at Detroit. This city was selected so that the members might examine the many miles of concrete roads that have been laid on the highways leading out of the city during the past several years. The whole matter was investigated with the utmost care, and the opinion of most of the manufacturers who have been giving this interesting subject previous thought, was that the results shown were of the most satisfactory character; and it was freely predicted that the demand for cement for road construction would continually increase and assume large proportions.

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs 1218 Chestnut Street

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
Craig Bros., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ransstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Cold Water Painting.

Commercial Service Co.

1711 Sansom St. Phila

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
Warren-Knight Co., 136 N. 12th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Witherspoon Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Coverings.

Davis & Nahikian, 201 S. 13th st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardware and Tools.

Sees & Faber Co., 2008 N. Front st., Phila.

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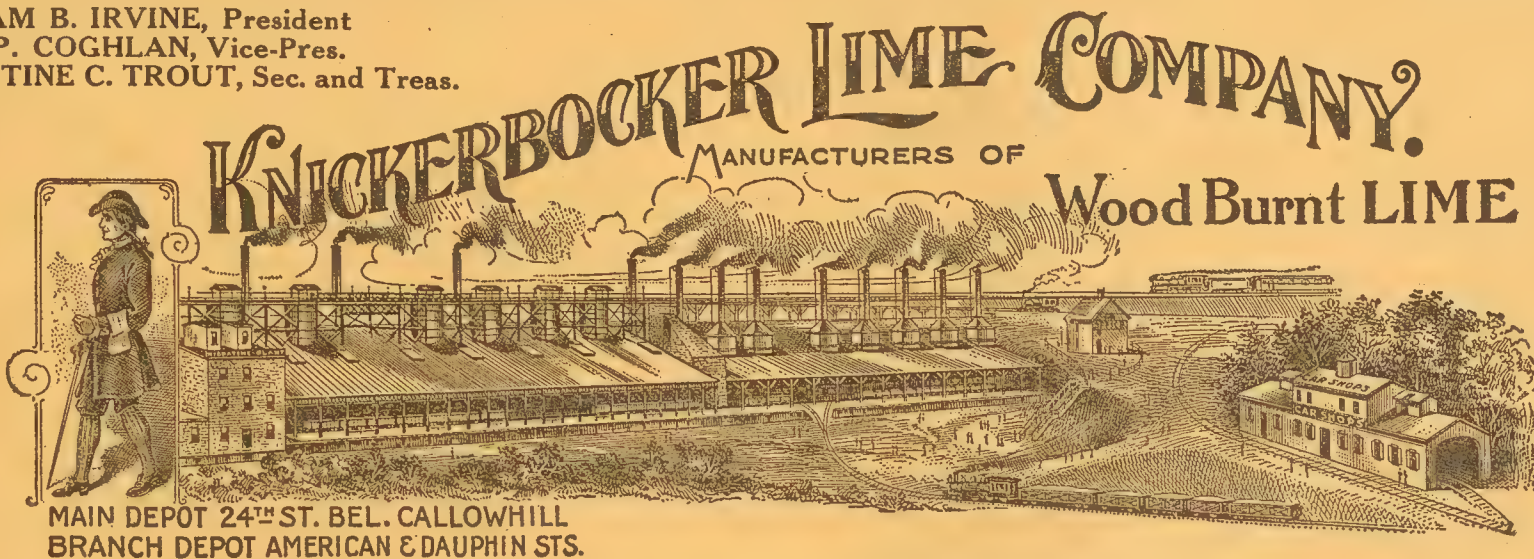
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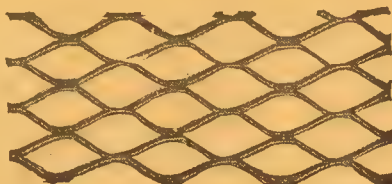


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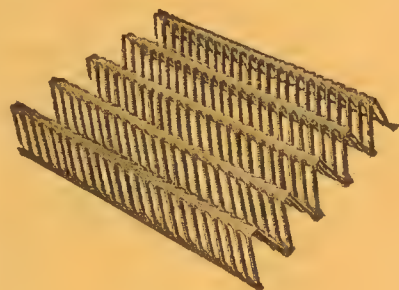
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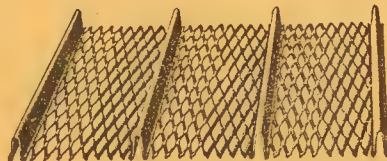


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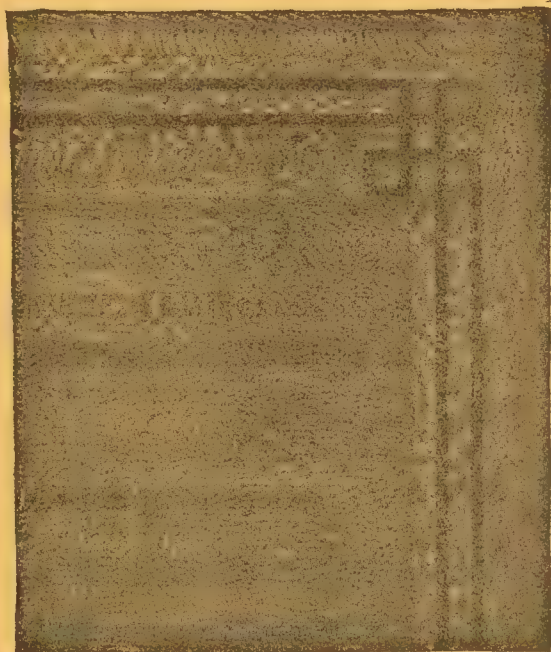
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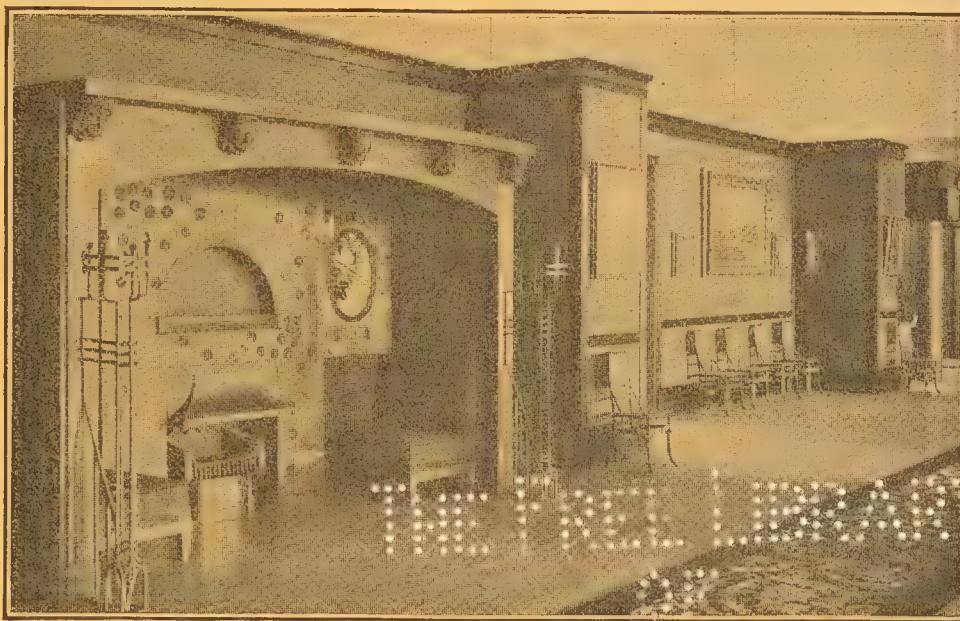
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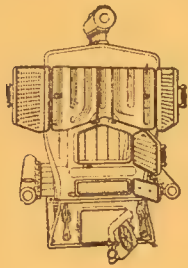
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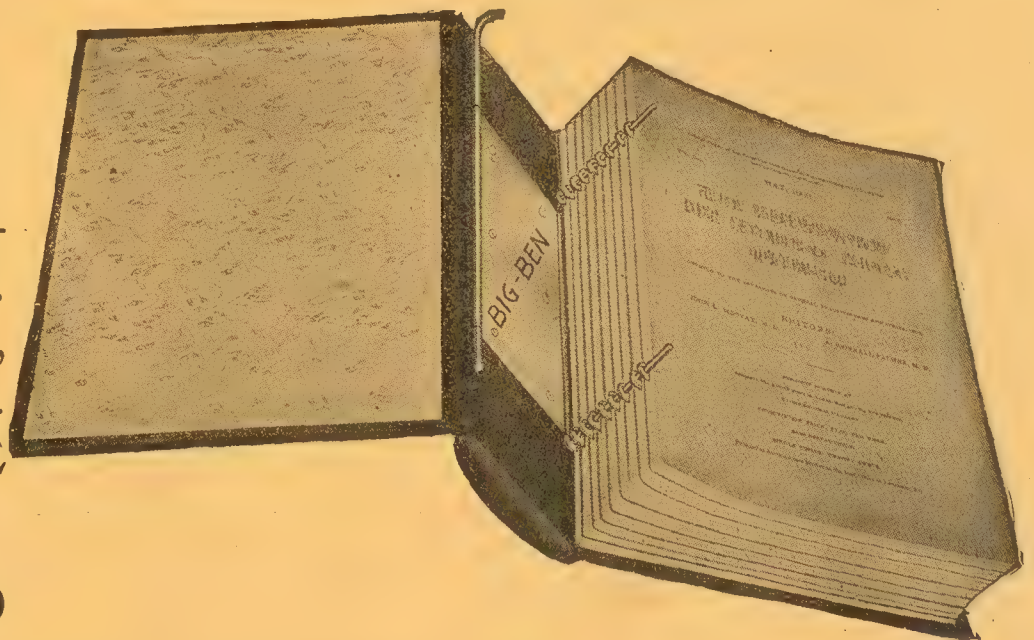
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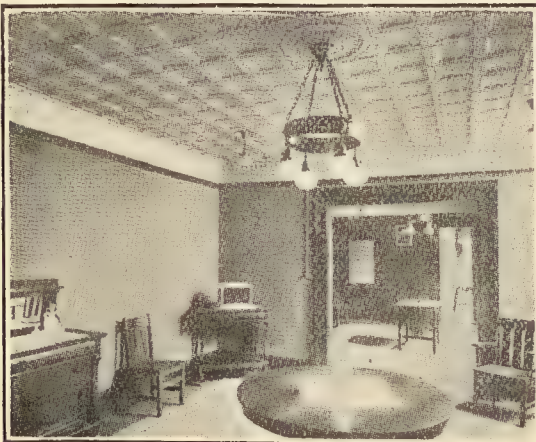
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Garage and Cooper Shop, 1530 and 1532 Germantown avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Rieger and Gretz Brewing Company, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 31x65 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, metal sash. Architects taking bids due November 5. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; H. C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street; P. Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; George Kessler Construction Company, Drexel Building; Alfred Steinhauser, Fifth and Tabor road.

Residence, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, Robert Nicholson, Jenkintown, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 20x40 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, warm air heating, oak floors. Architects taking bids due November 6. The following are figuring: Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; E. D. Lever, Abington, Pa.; W. John Stevens, Wynecote, Pa.

Residence (add.), Meadowbrook, Pa. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, F. E. Weber, Meadowbrook, Pa. Plaster, two stories. Consists of kitchen wing, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chester Springs, Pa. Architects, Shore & Dodge, 608 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories. Architects taking sub-bids on all lines.

Triple Residence, Allen lane and Charlton street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 60x150 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Augusta, Ga. Architect, W. L. Stoddart, New York City. Owners, Empire Life Insurance Company, Augusta, Ga. Brick, stone and terra cotta, sixteen stories, 75x123 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, elevators.

Architect taking bids due November 10. Chas. McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, is figuring.

Residence, Melrose Park, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owners, C. L. Hemmerly, Ivins & Chestnut avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, 28x30 feet, wing 10x16 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, F. Clark Durant, Land Title Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot water or hot air heating. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Melrose, Pa. Architects, Drückemiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Charles T. Walker, Melrose, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 29x62 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heat. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Banking House (alt. and add.), 1429-31 Walnut street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Samuel Brumbaugh, 1610 Spruce street. Brick, four stories, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.

Power House, Camden, N. J. Architect's private plans. Owners, Eavenson & Levering, Camden, N. J. Brick and steel, one story, 45x60 feet, sag roof, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, metal sash. George Kessler Contracting Company, Drexel Building, is taking sub-bids.

Store and Flats, Fifth and Tabor road. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, W. C. Runge, 6354 Germantown avenue. Brick, two stories, 21x70 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids due November 6. The following are figuring: F. G. Myhlertz, 1723 Filbert street; Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street; G. A. Boyd, Twenty-fifth and Willow Grove avenue.

Picture Theatre, Fifty-fifth and Spruce sts. Architects, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 50x110 feet, slag roof,

electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress. Bids in a few days.

Foundry Buildings, Cornwells, Pa. Architect and engineer, Charles A. Blatchey, Drexel Building. Owners, Schutte & Koerting Company, Twelfth and Thompson streets. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 90x120 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect has received bids.

Apartment and Stores (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Wallace streets. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, P. C. & S. J. Geddes, Twentieth and Wallace streets. Brick, three stories, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due November 7. The following are figuring: J. Borden Bros., Nineteenth and North streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Harrison C. Rea, 1027 Wood street; H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue, and Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Mrs. E. E. Price, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x41 feet, wing 16x25 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one week.

Passenger Station (alt. and add.), North Philadelphia. Architect, W. H. Cookman, Broad Street Station. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Consists of general interior alterations and additions. Plans in progress.

Garage, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Martin & Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, A. B. Steel, 435 Chestnut street. Stone, one story, 20x80 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

Bank Building, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Ardmore National Bank, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, two stories, 35x50 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect taking bids. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Stedman Bent, Real Estate Trust Building; P. S. Davis, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; George W. Deaves, Llanerch, Pa.;

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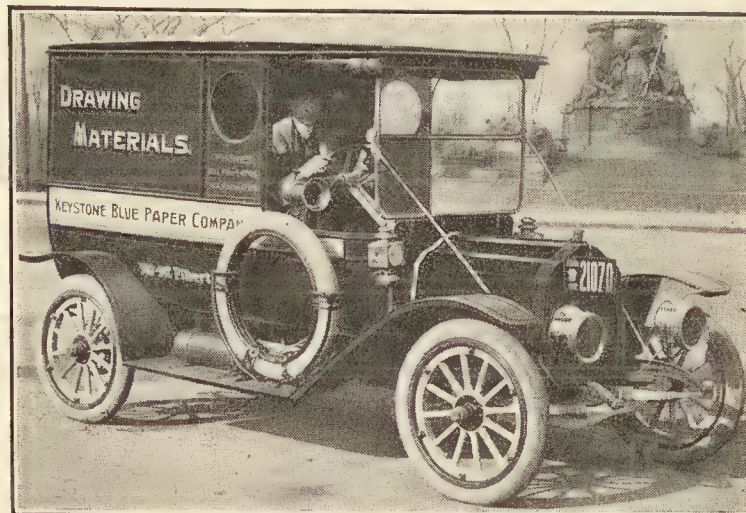
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Apartment House (alt. and add.), Park and
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Franklin Building. Owners, G. E. McLaugh-
lin, Park and Columbia avenues. Brick, three
stories, 16x50 feet, slag roof (heat and light,
reserved). Architect has received bids.

Engine Room Enclosure, Third and Vine
streets. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and
Walnut streets. Owners, England & Walton,
on premises. Hollow tile and steel. Archi-
tect has received bids.

Banking House (alt. and add.), 1435 Wal-
nut street. Architect, Joseph M. Huston,
Wissahickon avenue and Lehman street.
Owner, Hughes & Dier, Thirteenth and Walnut
streets. Consists of new front and interior
alterations and addition, electric light, steam
heat. Architect taking bids. Charles McCaul
Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, is fig-
uring.

Residence (alts.), St. Martins, Philadelphia.
Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building.
Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North Ameri-
can Building. Stone, two and one-half stor-
ies, consists of general interior alteration and
addition. Architect has received bids.

Loft Building (alt. and add.), Thirteenth
and Arch streets. Architects, William Steele
& Sons Company, 1600 Arch street. Owners,
Joseph M. Steele, 1600 Arch street. Brick,
nine stories, 60x124 feet, slag roof, electric
light, elevators. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, North Philadelphia. Ar-
chitects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building.
Owner, Jacob Keisler, 412 South Fifth street.
Brick and terra cotta, one story, 44x112 feet,
slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in
progress.

Factory, Royersford, Pa. Architect, E. B.
Lewis & Co., Lansdowne, Pa. Owners, Pro-
gressive Knitting Mills, care of E. C. Matlack,
122 North Third street, Philadelphia. Brick,
stories and basement, 40x102 feet, slag roof
(heat and light, reserved). Owners taking
bids due November 8. The following are fig-
uring. E. B. Lewis & Co., Lansdowne, Pa.;
Thompson & Wills, Royersford, Pa.; J. Mow-
rey, Royersford, Pa.; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla
Building; Barclay White & Co., Perry Build-
ing; William Steele & Sons Company, 1600
Arch street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seven-
teenth street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Mar-
ket street.

Studio, 7010 Germantown avenue. Archi-
tect, Robert R. McGoodwin, 34 South Six-
teenth street. Owner, David E. Crozier, on
premises. Stone, one and one-half stories,
22x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot
water heat, hardwood floors. Architect tak-
ing bids due November 5. The following are
figuring: E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue;

Irwin Faut, 4228 North Sydenham street; R.
W. Neff, 6010 Germantown avenue; J. Sims
Wilson, 1129 Brown street.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), Eighth and
Filbert streets. Architect and builder, Chas.
Rose, 5121 Brown street. Owner, Arthur Kauf-
man & Sons, 3210 Diamond street. Brick and
terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 40x85 feet,
steam heat, electric light. Builder Charles
Rose will take sub-bids on all lines.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. Ar-
chitect, L. Leslie Headley, 234 South Sixtieth
street. Owner, Charles D. Smoot, care of U.
G. I., Broad and Arch streets. Plaster, two
and one-half stories, 36x36 feet, asbestos shin-
gles, electric light, hot air heat. Owners tak-
ing bids due November 10. The following are
figuring: Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom
street; W. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street;
Thomas M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street; F. L.
Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; W. C.
Wright, 22 Harvey street; I. A. Dunkellberger,
71 East Herman street.

Picture Theatre, 412 Market street. Ar-
chitects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Wal-
nut streets. Owners, C. O. Kruger and J. R.
Springer, care of A. M. Greenfield, Real Es-
tate Trust Building. Brick and terra cotta,
fireproofing, one story, 40x125 feet, slag roof,
electric light, steam heat. Architects have
received bids.

Post Office, Burlington, N. J. Architect, Os-
car Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Wash-
ington, D. C. Owner, United States Govern-
ment, Treasury Department, Washington, D.
C. Brick, stone and terra cotta, two stories,
composition roof, steam heating, electric light-
ing. Owners taking bids due December 1st,
3 P. M. The following are figuring: J. W.
Emery, 1524 Sansom street; D. T. McCarthy,
411 Walnut street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla
Building; Gurnsey-O'Mara Company, North
American Building; Wells Construction Com-
pany, Witherspoon Building; Charles McCaul
Company, Tenth and Sansom street, and Burd
P. Evans Company, Thirteenth and Wallace
streets.

Restaurant and Garden, Nineteenth and
Chestnut streets. Architect, H. L. Reinhold,
1309 Walnut street. Owner, Paul Belke, Rit-
tenhouse Hotel. Brick and stone, one story,
40x150 feet, composition floors, expanded met-
al fireproofing, electric light, glass and steel,

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tile roof. Architect has received revised bids.

Church, Washington, D. C. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Washington Memorial Presbyterian Church. Stone and terra cotta, one story and basement, 65x110 feet, slate roof, electric light steam heat. Architects taking revised bids due November 10. The following are figuring: F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; W. A. Kennel, 615 Evars Building; W. E. Hooney, Evans Building; Boyle & Robertson Construction Company, 1516 H street; J. L. Marshall, McLachen Building; J. F. Parsons, Union Trust Building; S. Prescott, 814 Thirteenth street, all of Washington, D. C.

Tenant Houses (7), Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building. Owner, George W. Elkins Estate, Land Title Building. Brick and stone, two stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot air heating. Plans about completed. Architects will take bids in about one week.

Church, Fifty-first and Spruce streets. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Chapel of the Mediator, Church of the Holy Apostles. Brick and stone, one story, 50x95 feet, slate roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Vineland, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Josephine D. Stevens, Vineland, N. J. Frame, stucco and cement blocks, two and one-half stories, 35x28 feet, shingle roof, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Salesroom and Garage, 2520 North Broad street. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owners, Uncle Sam Motorcycle Company, on premises. Brick, one story, 27x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and

Walnut streets. Owner, William Favorite, 935 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 25x115 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Machine Shop and Office, Twenty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, two stories, 75x200 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architects, Druckenmiller, Stackhouse & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, John Comley, Glenside, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 33x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due November 8. The following are figuring: McLean & Baldwin, 6106 Walnut street; M. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.; Fesmire & Mitchell, Glenside, Pa.; Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; Kohle & Megargee, 2118 North Eighth street; George Roth & Sons, 230 East Gravers' lane.

Power House, Mifflin and Water streets. Architect, Charles W. Denny, Hale Building. Owners, Union Petroleum Company, 135 South Second street. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 40x68 feet, tile roof. Architect taking bids, due November 10th. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Stacey Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; George L. Sipps, 912 Locust street; Turner Concrete Steel Company, 1713 Sansom street; Harrison C. Hea Company, 1027 Wood street.

Residences (28), West Philadelphia. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owners, Pemberton Estate, 1400 South Fifty-eighth street. Brick two stories, 16x45 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store and Residence (alt. and add.), 7151 Germantown avenue. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Robert J. Barr, 7160 Germantown avenue. Brick, two stories, electric light, steam heat, slag roof. Contract awarded to H. E. Fweger, 44 North Uber street.

Church, E, Thompson and Kirkbride streets. \$20,000. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Bridesburg M. E. Church, care of Rev. F. H. Teas, 2715 Kirkbride street. Stone and limestone trimmings, one and two

stories, 53x115 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 213 North Thirteenth street.

Entrance, Fifth and Chestnut streets. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Drexel Estate, Drexel Building. Brick and stone and steel, marble interior. Contract awarded to F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street.

Sub-Station, Sixty-fifth and Paschall avenue. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Philadelphia Elec-

tric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and terra cotta, concrete and steel fireproofing, one story, 50x79 feet, slag roof, metal sash, waterproofing. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Architect, Mantle Fielding, 518 Walnut street. Owner, Thomas S. Gates, 517 Chestnut street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 20x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to W. J. Gruhler, 219 High street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Jenkintown, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, Barclay H. Warburton, Jenkintown, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, electric light, hardwood floors.

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Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Chapel, Twenty-second and Reed streets. \$25,000. Architects, Thomas, Churchman & Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, St. Simon the Cyrenian P. E. Church, care of Rev. John R. Logan, 1408 South Twenty-second street. Brick and stone, one story, tin roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street.

Factory (add.), Ninth and Cumberland sts. Architects, Koelle Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owners, Breyer Ice Cream Company, on premises. Brick, four stories, 20x80 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Koelle Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets.

Cottage, Oakburne, Pa. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building. Owner, Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, Oakbourne, Pa. Brick and plaster, two stories, 48x92 feet, and 37x40 feet, slate roof, Johnston fireproofing system, hollow tile partitions, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Joseph M. Burns, West Chester, Pa., who is taking sub-bids.

Residence and Garage, Haverford, Pa. Architects, Baily & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, Mrs. James Rawle, Haverford, Pa. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 50x57 feet, shingle roof, oak floors (heating and electric work, reserved). Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Church, Ninth and Luzerne streets. \$40,000. Architect, C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut street. Owner, First German Baptist Church, care of Herman Kaaz, 533 W. Montgomery avenue. Stone, one and two stories, 100x94 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Joseph Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street.

Residence, Stable and Garage, Haverford, Pa. \$40,000. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, William M. McCawley, Haverford, Pa. Stone and hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 95x48 feet, green slate roof, white oak floors (heating and electric work, reserved). Contract awarded to W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 1032 Arch street. Architects, Bissell & Sinkler, Bailey Building. Owner, Estate of Francis Perot, Lafayette Building. Brick, four stories, consists of interior alterations and additions and new bulk windows. Contract awarded to William Ferguson & Sons, 405 South Twenty-first street.

Factory Building, American street and Susquehanna avenue. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Dungan, Hood & Co., 2100 North American street. Brick, four stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to P. Haibach Construction Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson street.

Custodial Building, Skillman, N. J. \$97,000. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, State Hospital for Epileptics, care of Department of Corrections and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 37x118 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, dampproofing, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to J. S. Rogers Company, Moorestown, N. J.

Post Office, New Haven, Conn. \$607,326. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owners, United States Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Marble

and limestone, three stories, 175x250 feet, tile roof (heat and light, reserved), waterproofing, fireproofing. Contract awarded to Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

Factory, Tioga and Arbor streets. Architect, W. E. S. Dyer, Land Title Building. Owners, Baxter, Kelly & Faust, Tioga and C streets. Brick, two stories, 60x194 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Contract awarded to A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street.

Shelter Sheds, Stenton, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Stone and steel, one story, 12x57 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat reserved). Contract awarded to A. L. Carbart, Hale Building.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Kensington avenue and Cumberland street. Architect, T. W. Lamb, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, People's Theatre, care of Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, fireproofing and interior alteration and addition. Contract awarded to F. G. Myhlertz, 1723 Filbert street.

Residence, St. Martins, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, Isaac M. Simonin, Navahoe and Moreland streets, Germantown. Stone and stucco, two and one-half stories, 38x67 feet, shingle or tile roof, electric light, hardwood floors (heat reserved). Contract awarded to W. John Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.

Garage and Cottage, Radnor, Pa., \$15,000. Architects, Wilson Eyre & McIlvaine, 1003 Spruce street. Owner, J. B. Townsend, 1805 Delancey street. Stone, two stories, tile roof, electric light (heat reserved). Contract awarded to George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street.

Theatre, Hall and Stores, Main and Carson streets, Manayunk, Philadelphia. Architects, William H. Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, J. L. Springer, care of architects. Brick, two stories, 60x175 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, metal ceilings. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—Horace Greely.

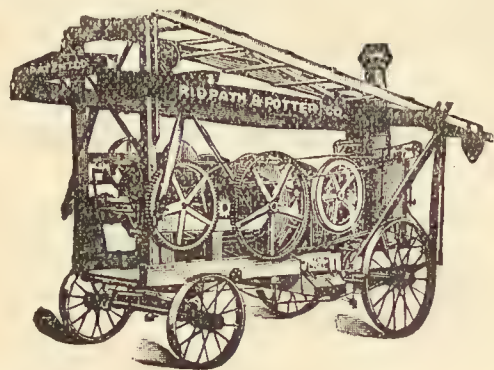
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Permits for New Buildings

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Elizabeth Osborne (O), 5017 Willow avenue.
G. R. Osborne (C), 5017 Willow avenue. Cost, \$9,500. Five dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x28 feet, Mullberry and Filmore street.

F. D. Williams (O), 1838 Venango street. Cost, \$42,000. Fourteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x38 feet, Seventeenth and Butler streets. Cost, \$3,000. One dwelling.

Mark Haller (O), 2123 South Fourth street. Cost, \$6,000. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 16x27 feet, 632 Moore street. Cost, \$9,000. Three stores and dwellings.

F. J. O'Neill (O), 70 East Penn street. W. J. Cowell (C), 943 East Cheltenham avenue. Cost, \$8,000. One dwelling, stone, three stories, 38x27 feet, Magnolia and Woodlawn avenue.

F. & G. Felt & Bros. (O), Fifty-second and Wyalusing avenue. Cost, \$14,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 40x151 feet, Fifty-second and Wyalusing avenue.

Kleiman & Yorchoff (O), 8021 Lyons avenue. Cost, \$17,100. Nine dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x17 feet, Cedar and Madison streets. Cost, \$3,000. Store and dwelling, 8021 Lyons avenue.

J. W. Clegg (O), Eighty-fifth and Vance streets. R. R. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue. Cost, \$1,900. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, Eighty-fifth and Vance streets.

Thomas Boggs & Sons (O), Second and Allegheny avenue. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$15,000. Manufacturing Building. Brick, four stories, 50x35 feet, Second and Allegheny avenue.

Manufacturing Real Estate Company (O), 50 North Twenty-third street. Edward Cunningham (C), 50 North Twenty-third street. Cost, \$15,000. Manufacturing Building, one story, 62x188 feet, 203 North Twenty-second street.

J. T. Heywood (O), 2943 D street. Cost, \$300. Stable, one story, 15x44 feet, 2944 Gransback street.

J. W. Mitchell (O), 4 South Farragut street. Cost, \$28,800. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x29 feet, Fourth street and Northwest boulevard. Cost, \$7,000; two dwellings. Cost, \$16,800; six dwellings. Cost, \$3,000; one dwelling. Cost, \$3,000; one dwelling.

Walter Smith (O), 5263 Ridge avenue. Cost,

\$3,300. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x44 feet, Dawson and Righter streets.

E. F. Pagan (O), 5900 North Park avenue. Cost, \$1,700. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x38 feet, Mervine street and Champlost avenue.

Breyer Ice Cream Company (O), Ninth and Cumberland streets. Koelle-Speth Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$22,000. Factory, brick, four stories, 40x80 feet, Ninth and Cumberland streets.

J. F. McCartney (O), 4804 Baltimore avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Shop, brick, one story, 32x32 feet, Franklin and Overington street.

C. M. Swartley (O), 6835 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1,800. Residence, brick, two stories, 16x40 feet, 404 Leverington avenue.

Walter Righter (O), Peekins and Monastery avenue. Keller Bros. (C), Harmon Road. Cost, \$4,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 36x17 feet, Ridge avenue and Harmon road.

J. M. Kennedy, Jr. (O), 1001 Chestnut street. S. H. Jasper (C), 8710 Lyons avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x37 feet, Eighty-second and Laycock avenue.

J. P. Morgaurd (O), 5517 North Third street. Cost, \$5,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, Cheltenham avenue and Weymouth street.

C. F. Myers (O), 209 Washington street. Charles Townsend (C), 5517 North Third st. Cost, \$5,200. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x52 feet, Cheltenham avenue and Weymouth street.

C. F. Myers (O), 209 Washington street. Charles Townsend (C), 5512 North Fairhill street. Cost, \$5,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x50 feet, 118 and 120 West Olney avenue.

F. & L. Davis (O), Thirteenth and Nedro streets. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 27x35 feet, Park avenue and Medary street. Cost, \$4,000. One dwelling.

Rev. J. A. Mullen (O), Sixty-third and Lancaster avenue. W. R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, \$22,000. Convent, stone, three stories, 35x67 feet, Sixty-third and Lancaster avenue.

R. E. Palmer (O), 1143 North Front street. H. W. & M. A. Greene (C), 940 North Mar-

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shall street. Cost, \$900. Stable, brick, two stories, 28x60 feet, 1151 North Front street.

Mark Haller (O), 2123 South Fourth street. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, brick, three stories, 22x30 feet, Eighth and Watkins sts. Cost, \$20,000. Moving picture theatre, brick, one story, 45x98 feet, Seventh and McClelland streets.

J. M. McGlinn (O), 145 South Second st. J. N. Mitchell (C), 4 South Farragut street. Cost, \$6,000. Three dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, Sixty-second and Vine streets.

J. Jenny (O), Woodlawn and Spangler st. C. Johnson (C), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, \$1,500. Stable, brick, one story, 40x60 feet, Stenton and Cheltenham avenues.

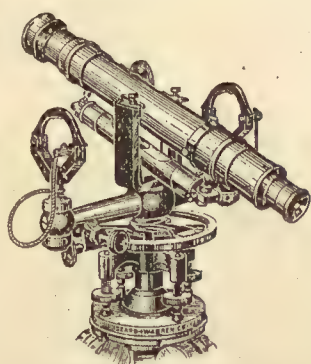
Arcade Realty Company (O), Arcade Building. Irwin & Leighton (C), 126 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$240,000. Office building, brick, twenty-one stories, 86x49 feet, Broad and Market streets.

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Alterations and Additions

Fairmount Realty Company (O), 5566 Spruce street. G. Baldwin (C), 226 South Fortieth street. Cost, \$2,200. Store and dwelling, 522 South Fifty-sixth street.

Mrs. H. S. Cannell (O), Cape May, N. J. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,400. Dwelling, 2212 Locust street.

J. D. Love (O), 315 Pine street. M. Meron (C), 1320 South Sixth street. Cost, \$750. Store and dwelling, Fifth and Carpenter sts.

H. B. Johnson (O), Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets. W. S. Snyder (C), 2146 North Camac street. Cost, \$1,500. Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets.

A. J. Holman (O), 1222 Arch street. Stewart Bros. (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$1,100. Tank, 1222 Arch street.

Paul Fleet (O), 6432 Overbrook avenue. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$1,500. Garage, 6432 Overbrook avenue.

T. Thompson (O), 1829 Callowhill street. Charles Patterson (C), 3355 Goodman street. Cost, \$1,000. Manufacturing Building, 1829 Callowhill streets.

J. Drizens (O), Fifty-third and Spruce sts. M. Yackwitz (C), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, \$1,225. Store and dwelling, 5247 Spruce street.

J. Fleisher (O), 4107 Market street. M. Yackwitz (C), 1202 North Seventh street. Cost, \$1,500. Store and dwelling, 4105 Market street.

J. Boettcher (O), 2839 Germantown avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$825. 2847 Germantown avenue.

C. J. Hexmer (O), 3351 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,400. Dwelling and store, 3049 North Twenty-second street.

Spreckles Sugar Company (O), Reed and Meadow streets. Cost, \$1,800. Manufacturing Building. Cost, \$400.

Stanley Amusement Company (O), Empire Building. Richmond & Kemp (C), Twenty-first and Washington avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Theatre, 1616 Market street.

M. M. Sullivan (O), Hamilton street. Philadelphia House Wrecking Company (C), 3840 Spring Garden street. Cost, \$1,000. Stable, 5930 Wynnefield avenue.

Bergner & Engle Brewing Company (O), Thirty-second and Master streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$2,000. Saloon, 2030 North Sixteenth street.

C. E. Johnson Company (O), 509 South Tenth street. F. T. Miller (C), Hatboro, Pa. Cost, \$2,500. Boiler room, 509 South Tenth street.

Consumers Brewing Company (O), Clarion and Fitzwater streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$600. Saloon, Sixth and Carpenter streets.

S. McDowell (O), 2511 Frankford avenue. F. G. English (C), 1608 North Carlisle street. Cost, \$1,425. Factory, 2137 North Fifth st.

Gillender & Sons (O), Tacony, Pa. J. H. Davis (C), 6117 Edmund street. Cost, \$800. Manufacturing Building, Tacony, Pa.

Board of Education, Philadelphia. J. Morris (C), 2231 Columbia avenue. Cost, \$3,713. School, Rising Sun Lane and Ruscomb streets.

W. McDonald (O), 3511 Kensington avenue. Harry Deake (C), 3139 Frankford avenue.

Cost, \$800. Dwelling and store, 2525 Clearfield street.

E. Yoodertne (O), 518 Taisker street. S. Leistner (C), 1700 South Fifth street. Cost, \$1,050. Dwelling, 535 Pine street.

Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher (O), Mint Arcade Building. Smith Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$700. Store and dwelling, 11 North Fifth street.

William C. Root (O), 524 Race street. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,000. Manufacturing Building, 524 Race street.

E. Schwartz (O), Seventh and McClellan streets. A. P. Lucker (C), 5146 Parkside avenue. Cost, \$780. Store and dwelling, Seventh and McClellan streets.

Mrs. T. W. Barlow (O), 122 South Thirteenth street. J. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$15,000. Apartment house, 1325 Spruce street.

A. E. Smithburt (O), 620 Thompson street. S. S. Sanders (C), 519 Richmond street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, 620 Thompson street.

Friends Asylum (O), Frankford, Pa. H. A. Leister (C), 1808 Hansen street. Cost, \$3,600. Tenant house, Frankford, Pa.

Mrs. W. L. McLean (O), Queen Lane. J. M. Daniels (C), 252 South Juniper street. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, Queen Lane and Wisahickon avenue.

Horn & Hardart (O), Juniper and Drury streets. H. R. Rust (C), 724 Ludlow street. Cost, \$800. Restaurant.

Berman Bros. (O), 6130 Market street. C. C. Baldwin (C), 422 North Sixty-third street. Cost, \$1,500. Theatre, Fifty-second and stiles streets.

Knox & West (O), Sedgley and York streets. Cost, \$1,000. Storage, Sedgley and York sts.

Order United Odd Fellow (O), 4142 Market street. F. S. Coffin (C), 4142 Market street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 4142 Market street.

Zion Baptist Church (O), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. P. W. Thomas (C), Thirteenth and Melon streets. Cost, \$2,500. Church, Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

AN EXAMPLE OF UNJUST SPECIFICATION WRITING.

What is described as an example of specification writing most oppressive and unjust to the builder is given in a recent issue of the "Monthly Letter" sent out by Secretary William H. Sayward, of the Master Builders' Association, of Boston, and which states that the clause occurred in a recent contract for the execution of plans from the office of a well-known Boston firm of architects. The clause reads as follows:

"Whatever work may be specified and not drawn, or drawn and not specified, is to be executed as fully as if described in both these ways; and should any workmanship or materials be wanted which are not either directly or indirectly denoted in the specifica-

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tions or drawings, but nevertheless necessary for the proper carrying out of the obvious intention thereof, the contractor is to understand the same to be implied and to provide for it in his tender as fully as if it were particularly described or delineated."

Mr. Sayward in commenting upon the matter says:

"I consider such a clause as this improper from the fact that it is of a blanket nature, intended to cover the sins of omission of the architect. It is his business to determine what materials shall go into the building and in what way they shall be incorporated. It is, or should be, the constructing builder's affair to see that the wishes of the designing builder (i. e., architect) are carried out as expressed in his specifications and drawings. To make the builder a completer of the architect's specification by writing in his own ideas as to what the 'obvious intention' of the architect may be is to give him a most undesirable and illogical 'carte blanche.' He will then be doing something which is not his business, and at the same time laying himself open to criticism from architect, owner, or others who come to view the completed work.

"Moreover, it works injustice to the competing bidders, for it places them on an unequal footing. If 'A' conceives certain work or materials as necessary to fulfill the architect's 'obvious intention,' it by no means follows that 'B' will have the same conception. It is equivalent to offering different bidders sets of plans and specifications which are not identical, hence competition for the work will be palpably unfair.

"If it be contended that there are certain intricate details in respect to materials or construction about which the builder's knowledge would be more competent than the architect's, then the logical method would be, after conference with a suitably informed builder, to see that the details lacking are incorporated in the plans and specifications, thus placing all bidders on an equal basis and relieving each competitor from the necessity and burden of filling in the document according to his own sweet will."

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TEACHING ARCHITECTURE

**"A Business Undertaking on an Artistic Basis," Says Director of Columbia
"Design Nothing That Cannot be Constructed," Says Harvard Professor**

All through this broad land just now young men with a professional career or avocation before them are busy scanning scholastic catalogs and otherwise preparing to enter upon a new year of intellectual training. A greater number than usual of these young Americans are preparing for an architectural career and those who have not the opportunity for a full collegiate course are about to pursue the work under such advantages as the members of the American Institute of Architects, at least, can aid them in the ateliers of their various associations.

The question, therefore, of how to study and how to teach architecture is a pertinent and important one.

What the Teachers Say.

It has been the privilege of the writer during the last few weeks to come in contact with some of the most approved architectural schools of the country and to be in correspondence with the heads of several others. In some instances the "Summer Courses" in these schools were still in operation and in all preparations for the coming year were in active progress.

Perhaps the results of these observations may prove helpful to the prospective student or the ambitious draftsman.

I have selected The School of Architecture of Harvard University and the Department of Architecture of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as modern examples not only because of their recognized standing among the architectural schools of the world, but because they represent two somewhat widely divergent institutions in as much as the first is primarily, but not entirely "a graduate school" and in the other the study of architecture is essentially an "undergraduate course."

In other words, to secure a degree of Master of Architecture at the one the candidate on entering must have already been graduated from a college or scientific school in good standing, while at the other the applicant for admission is required to pass simply the examination that would permit his entrance as a freshman at Adelbert or any other recognized college in the land.

Two Types of Schools.

Each is a type of many other similar institutions of technical training and that each system has its earnest and honest advocates one has only to pass from Boyleston street, Boston, to Harvard Square, Cambridge, to ascertain.

It is claimed on one side of the Charles, for instance, that the broad intellectual foundation obtained by a general university course proves of the highest commercial and intellectual value to the man who has afterwards qualified in any special line, whether

it be architecture, law or medicine, and furthermore, it is asserted, experience has demonstrated that in the long run the graduate from such an institution far outstrips the swifter but less surer course of the other.

But on the other hand it is urged that the practice of architecture being so largely based on the well trained hand of the designer, on that sure facility and confident attainment of the draftsman that it can only be attained at an age already passed when the owner has already mastered a four years' university course ere he begins to study free hand drawing at all.

There is no intention of discussing that subject here, nor is there any desire to make comparisons between these two friendly institutions. Both are striving to attain and are attaining the same end by different routes, and it is only so far as how perhaps some of the readers of this magazine may themselves profit by what these splendid teachers have to say that we are interested.

Both of them are fortified with that most invaluable quality an "historic background" and an "historic continuity." Harvard everybody knows as the oldest institution of higher education in America. The Institute was the first school in this country to introduce a regular course in architecture and this as far back as 1865, and their value cannot be estimated.

The inquiry once made of a Harvard president, "How much would it take to reproduce this plant in my State?" has never been answered.

But as to the questions how to study and how to teach architecture let us see what we can learn, and how perhaps can we apply it.

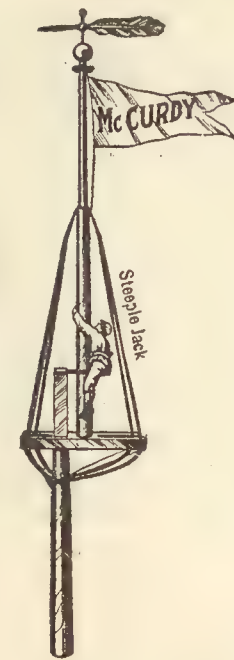
What Columbia Says.

The Director of the Architectural School of Columbia University recently declared:

"This whole operation of teaching architecture is practically a business undertaking on an artistic basis. It is a bread and butter proposition. I should like to see every man on leaving Columbia able to earn his bread and butter. If he cannot earn it when he leaves Columbia he will probably never be worth his salt."

And then he declared just what Professor Eugene Duquesne, an accomplished member of the Harvard School of Architecture, so often reiterated to me: "It is draw, draw, draw. The men in my department—Architectural Design—are compelled to draw every day of their school course, great stress being laid upon free hand drawing in various mediums."

"I believe," says Columbia's Director, "we should start with the Greek orders, as in them are exemplified the purest art we



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know and the simplest forms with which to deal. It is along the line of least resistance to take the student.

"Starting with the Greek orders, I do not mean that a man shall draw out the various orders as well as he may using unlimited time on the operation. I believe the student should start with the building which the order may form a part of and that it should be made clear that there are other elements in the beginning of this operation that are vastly more important to teach him than the mere order.

"He should know the value of a wall, of the openings in that wall and the spaces be-



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tween these openings, of the elements that go to enrich those opening, to emphasize them, to give them character, to make that wall do its work artistically and constructurally—in other words, to make it architectural, to learn that that building has a base, a certain height, a crowning member called the cornice, a roof either flat or pitched, and by degrees he learns that it has a certain length in relation to its breadth and that these two proportions should have a certain relation to its height. In other words, we are teaching him form.

"It is after all a matter of proportion. Once the student knows proportion he can apply it to any style, to any structure, to any object intended to be useful or beautiful in the world."

Talk With Prof. Duquesne.

Here in a few words is a golden text that I would like to see hung up in every architectural atelier in the country this fall.

And the second commandment, or canon of architecture, is like unto this.

Professor Eugene Joseph Armand Duquesne, Grand Prix de Rome, Professor of Architectural Design of Harvard, who has spent his life amid the great masterpieces of architecture and art, gave it to me in Cambridge the other day when he said: "Through all my studies and wide opportunities for observation I have come to be more and more impressed with this idea: that a fine work of art has never been created without a purpose—that the saying 'art for art's sake' has no foundation in reason, least of all in architecture which, as its name implies, is the art of good building."

Form and Purpose, does not that give us something to take hold of

"To teach architecture," said this accomplished instructor, "is to teach that which may be well constructed, or to put it otherwise, to teach the designing of buildings which will bear critical analysis and examination. For this reason in saying that the various forms in architecture should be derived from ideas of construction, I mean that good design in architecture implies the combining, adjusting and arranging of forms which shall be essentially characteristic of their real structure.

Buildings the Sole Aim.

"Buildings then are the aim and end of

architecture, and although in an architectural school one does not actually build, everything that is designed there should be capable of being constructed."

There is a perspicacity in that little sentence that will carry further than the atelier and might adorn the doorway and form a motto for more than one architectural office I imagine.

Art and science must combine to make the completed product according to Professor Duquesne.

"One creates or one chooses," he says, "first of all certain combinations, one arranges their proportions, then science is called in to verify the stability of a part or the whole. Architecture is thus at once a fine art and a science, a fine art by invention, combination and foresight; a science by analysis and the rigor of verification. Consequently art without science is insufficient, just as science without art is sterile. The teacher of architectural subjects, then, must be guided by consideration of this double aim—of the needs and requirements to be fulfilled, and of their actual realization.

"This," said Professor Duquesne, "is the teacher's whole recipe; but simple as it seems, it assumes on his part real understanding of construction and proficiency acquired by practice in the treatment of a variety of subjects, maintained by a series of personal productions and by study of methods and principles, the general exposition of which find natural place in a professional curriculum."

Art and Science Combined.

"The student, too," Professor Duquesne declares, "must realize that he only can be an architect in the full meaning of the term who is both an artist and a man of science."

As with the Director of Columbia so here I find the greatest stress laid on the subject of drawing.

Much importance is, of course, laid on the academic training of the student in preparation for the professional career of an architect, but Mr. John S. Humphreys, Assistant Professor of Architectural Design, as well as Professor Duquesne, continued to emphasize the attention paid to the theorem that a thorough basis of constructive knowledge and a continual practice in design and drawing are after all the essential parts of the curriculum.

"First of all comes geometrical drawing," said Professor Duquesne, "relieves, as we call them, of architectural fragments. These relieves should be made complete by a perspective sketch, and at the same time this is going on the student should be cultivating his artistic knowledge by the assiduous practice of free hand drawing from a model in relief; drawing from ornamental forms in the beginning, followed by drawing from a living model, but never from other drawings or even photographs when it is a question of studying drawings. For I repeat drawing is a work of intelligence above everything else, is the intimate and profound understanding of the essence of the model itself. It is the difficult art of perception, the means of grasp-

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ing the feeling in a shape and of translating it, and one does not translate by means of translations already made."

From this comes work in water colors, also from nature, and finally modeling, which Professor Duquesne points out is but drawing with clay, and by giving the student definite ideas on the respective values of reliefs and hollows, prepares him the more directly for "the feeling of architecture," as the Professor expresses it.

In the Drafting Room.

"From his first entrance," he added, "to the draughting room, the student will be able to put himself into the spirit of comradeship which holds sway there, and in many ways will be able to appreciate how much value there is in the exchange of services between newcomers, juniors and veterans. Later he will understand the reason for the respect which all without exception share before the instructors. It will be only in the final year that he will really appreciate the great advantage of these studies carried on together, and the constant collaboration of master and pupil which, although keeping his individuality and respecting the idea which in the beginning was for him to develop, allows him to express his ideas in a way entirely different from that of his neighbor who, nevertheless, with a similar point of departure would have been able to arrive at the same result.

"In all this you can see the purposeful liberality of the master to which he attaches the greatest importance. For with consideration for the individuality of the student which he may already have shown, and intending always to respect it, the master tries above all to show the pupil that he need not be a votary at any shrine or slave to any doctrine, that truth alone is beautiful, for him who knows how to seek and find it.

"In undertaking to teach that which is accepted as incontestable, that is to say, that which has become classic, he has never encircled the student in narrow limits outside of which there is no safety; quite the contrary. In showing to him all that which is incontestable he will not have forgotten to show him also that which is questionable. For even in the epochs from which he draws masterpieces, side by side with these last, there are not lacking examples of error. This proves also that he should not proscribe a certain style to the profit of some other, for the truth is found in all periods, and the classic also, in all countries and all schools. S. Sophia, Notre Dame, the Palace of the Doges, and the Louvre are classics, as well as the Parthenon and the ancient Baths and Amphitheaters."

Study of Construction.

With this artistic preparation completed the student is called upon to attack the study of construction proper which will occupy two years and then will reappear the study of architecture itself. Even then he will not commence the study of architectural composition, however, for when the moment comes to compose architecturally it is deemed neces-

sary that the student should be rich enough in his knowledge and judgment to be able to call up the analogy of the finest examples the world has produced.

The study of design at Harvard is pursued mainly by means of problems and criticisms. A series of lectures is given on the fundamental principles of design as applied to architecture, with particular regard to the practical handling of architectural problems; and another series dealing with professional practice and the requirements of special classes of buildings is given by prominent architects who have been appointed as lecturers on architectural design. The architects of the visiting committee appointed by the Overseers from time to time act with the regular instructors as a jury in judging the problems.

In the practical work of design the conditions of each problem are discussed with the class when it is given out, and visits to buildings are arranged as part of the work in the study of design and of construction. In beginning the solution of a problem in design, the students in eight or ten hours of continuous unaided work make preliminary sketches which are criticised before the class. The evolution of the final drawings is then directed by individual criticisms of each student's work over his drawing board, and the results are formally criticised again before the class. Four or five weeks are usually given to each problem. The longer problems are varied by 12-hour sketch problems about once a month.

With regard to construction, a thorough and broad general knowledge of principles and their application to modern work is insisted upon. The theory and practice of construction is taught as the necessary basis for and in connection with architectural design. The training in construction is such as to prepare the student in the best way for actual office practice.

Every Form Expresses a Need.

But Professor Duquesne, whom I desire to quote for the last time, sums up the whole matter by insisting upon this everlasting principle, viz., "that every form in architecture should be, above all, the expression of a need. It is by this that we should prove that architecture is really the art of good building. It is towards this horizon that the young architect who is enthusiastic for his profession should direct himself. The school at Harvard will furnish him with all the means, but he should understand in advance that a school can only teach those who can teach themselves; and can give students an amount of knowledge very limited compared to that which they can acquire for themselves. It is then by continuous attention, by perpetual and conscientious efforts that he will get the most from his work. If teaching gave everything, all industrious pupils would be equal, but they should understand what Guadet has said so well: 'If there are natural talents which are a source of happiness, there are also and above all acquired talents which are a recompense, and

every one as a nartist will be that which he deserves to be.'"—W. S. Lloyd, in "The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder."

RELATIVE COST OF BRICK AND FRAME HOUSES.

Not long since an architect in one of the cities of the central west was asked by a prospective homebuilder why so large a number of small houses were being constructed with brick exteriors instead of frame, as in the past, and questioning the economy of brick construction, made the following statement, says a late issue of "Brick and Clay Record."

"There is a belief in the minds of a great many people that brick construction costs from 40 to 50 per cent. more than frame construction. Experience and investigation, however, have shown this belief to be a fallacy. The large number of brick residences that have been built during the last year have done much to establish the fact that brick is really the best material for the economical builder to use.

"An investigation of the costs of building materials with the aid of an architect will prove both interesting and instructive, especially when the brick construction is compared to the cost of frame construction. In frame construction, labor is employed in seven different instances, namely: (1) The studding, which forms the frame of the building; (2) the sheathing; (3) The building paper; (4) the weather boarding, (5) the lathing; (6) the plastering; and (7) the painting, which requires three coats to get good results. In brick construction but two processes are necessary: (1) the brick work and (2) the plastering.

"Carefully compiled statistics show that the actual cost of brick walls over frame varies from 15 to 40 per cent., depending largely on the price of the face brick selected. As the walls of any building cost only about 10 per cent. of the total, brick construction would add only from 2 to 4 per cent. to the total first cost of the building. As it is necessary to repaint a frame dwelling every few years, it will readily be seen that brick construction besides being the best, is the cheapest.

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The average reader does not pay very close attention to the advertising pages unless he happens to be particularly interested in some product or is in the market for equipment or material. He is missing a part of scientific literature which offers suggestions as practical as the reading pages. He is also losing an opportunity of studying a subject which bears the most important relationship to every business on earth. No matter what line of work you may be engaged in, a knowledge of publicity and salesmanship is valuable. Every form of occupation to be made successful depends upon a degree of salesmanship. Study the advertising pages. They represent an expenditure of time, thought and money, which makes them well worthy of your attention.—"Municipal Engineering."

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Editorial Comment

Chicago is ambitious to join the ranks of cities with ideals above the merely useful. In other words, Chicago hankers to have an Art Jury competent to decide whether her bridges are up to the Gilbertian standard of being neat but not gaudy. The leader in this movement to rescue the Windy City from the hideousness which seems to be a necessary concomitant of the average work of engineering is a Chicago physician, William Held. The immediate cause of Dr. Held's indignation is a most unsightly bridge recently constructed on Milwaukee avenue in the Western Porkopolis.

"It is high time," writes Dr. Held, "that we follow the example set by other nations, who have gained a reputation for the beauty and symmetry of all their buildings. In Germany, for instance, such a monstrosity as the viaduct mentioned would be impossible. This is on account of the systematic work of a commission, whose duty it is to investigate every plan for any proposed new work before the work is started. The duty of this commission ranges from examining the plans for the erection of a lamp post to those of the most magnificent building. The commissioners are experts in their line; they are earnest and sincere and take pride in their work. Anything that is not compatible with symmetry, beauty and safety, is condensed and alterations in plans suggested and made until all requirements are fulfilled. Not until then can a contractor commence with his work. As a result of this ceaseless labor, which is conscientiously performed, we find, indeed, on passing through the streets of any German or Austrian city that every lamp post is designed with the fundamental idea of serving two purposes, that of beauty as well as utility.

"I remember well that in former years, ere I had opportunity to compare conditions from my own observation, I rebelled against the idea of having a commission investigate every plan for a store front before the granting of a permit. I then thought this an unnecessary interference. Now I have learned that this is the only way in which to obtain the wonderful results for which German cities are famous. Let the scope of our building department be extended along that line and place the responsibility for all such work in the hands of a non-political body of men who will take pride in rescuing Chicago from the influence of builders who, had they their own way, would keep on making Chicago look like a frontier town."

* * *

While Dr. Held was probably unaware of it, there was really no necessity for him to hark back to Germany for a board of artistic censors such as he describes. Here in Philadelphia we have an Art Jury that has done and is doing a most important work in vetoing public works of the class objected to by him. In fact many of the new grade-crossing

bridges erected in obedience to the dictates of this body are so beautiful as to elicit the enthusiastic approval of architects, artists and people of taste generally.

Chicago will find an Art Jury an excellent investment if she can prevent, as we were able to do here, the packing of such a board with low-browed nonentities selected by the politicians and insure the choosing of men expert in the work of differentiating between the good and the beautiful, and the bad and the unsightly. An Art Jury to be composed of such notables as Hinky Dink, Bath House John and some other characters we might mention could not reasonably be expected to advance the Windy City measurably in the direction of art with a capital A.

* * *

That the bantering article, printed in a recent number, concerning the extremist attitude of the fire fanatic element was not entirely without foundation in fact is attested by the following quotation from the Department of Fireproofing and Fire Prevention in "Architecture and Building," under the heading of "Furniture Efficiency."

"There is precedent for the use of wood: that handed down from our forefathers who used wood perforce where they could not use stone. Wooden furniture is a race-old habit; it is inborn, one might say, and, moreover, there is vast capital behind our manufacturing industries which manufacture wooden utensils of all kinds, including furniture."

"The most enthusiastic of metal furniture exponents say that wood will be no longer used. But we hold that their enthusiasm has exceeded their judgment. Even with a vast and proper increase in the use of metal furniture, wood is bound to stay. It will have its place, and, perchance, there will be an even greater demand for it than at present; but the place will not be in our modern office buildings.

"We hear much of the high cost of living, and now and again something of the high standard of living. This high standard is variously interpreted. We choose to look at the side of efficiency. From the utilitarian standpoint, metal furniture ranks high in efficiency. In the practical grind wood is bound to succumb, and in not many decades hence metal furniture will be as common in our modern office buildings as metal trim and doors are to-day. In the many-storied office structure wood has no rightful place. It is a foreign material. It antagonizes the principle of our skyscrapers, if you will. The skyscraper is a modern utility, and efficiency is its birthright. Anything that impairs this efficiency is a detriment and, though we may build our building ever so non-combustible, if we fill them with fuel we court destruction. There have been examples enough of fires in fireproof buildings. Statistics show that a fire in a fireproof building may cause a loss

of from 40 per cent. to 70 per cent. to the structure, and what is it that burns? The office furniture and furnishings, including light wood interior partitions which have proved themselves time and again capable of furnishing sufficient combustible material to wreck the structure."

* * *

"In New York City we have a striking example in the great Municipal Building, which is to house the city offices. This is looked upon by the populace at large as a building that will say the last word in efficiency. It is planned to meet the present and future demands of the city departments. In it the city employees are to work under the best conditions of light and sanitation. They are to work up to full efficiency. The man in the street will tell you that millions of the city's money have gone into this building to make it the very best that can be. He takes pride in its efficiency, although he may not call it that."

* * *

"Yet we hear a rumor. Can it be true? Is the Board of Estimate to equip this building with wooden furniture? (One of the New York dailies in an editorial on this subject erroneously referred to wooden trim as well, but this is not the case, as the doors and trim are hollow steel throughout.) Are the City Fathers blind to modern progress, or are they penny wise and pound foolish in their policy? Here in our midst, in the march of improvement, when all about us are modern structures equipped with fireproof trim so perfect in its manufacture and beautiful in its finish that it exceeds its wooden prototype, we may enter office after office and find the metal filing cabinet for correspondence more frequently than not, when the roll top desk, the chair you sit upon, the waste paper basket, and every other appurtenance is hollow steel—are we to have the municipal example of a building, the structure of which has taken years to build at a cost of millions of dollars, filled like a gigantic old-fashioned stove with mayhap a thousand cords of fuel which if once thoroughly started would do irreparable damage to the beautiful granite structure, a masterpiece of architecture?"

* * *

From the office building to the hotel and apartment house and thence to the club and the home is only a step. Grant the fire fanatic his opening wedge and all architecture will deteriorate to a thing of concrete, metal and automatic sprinklers. Beauty will simply cease to be and decorative grace, craftsmanship, artistry and charm be banished to a perpetual exile. They hold their fire losses down pretty well abroad without sprinklers and metal furniture and they can do it here with the right kind of laws and an adequate system of inspection. Let the fire fanatic have his way and we'll be using napkins after while of woven steel mesh.

* * *

New York City in common with most large municipalities is beginning to feel the baneful influence of politics upon its internal

affairs. The New York Chapter of the A. I. of A., the Building Trades Employers' Association and the New York Society of Architects united recently in passing resolutions stating the opinion of the building interests of the city that the administration of the Department of Building needs experts and should be kept free from politics.

No such action has ever been taken before by these associations. It has been the custom for professional societies to abstain from participation in political matters. President Robert D. Kohn said in explanation that this is to be in no way changed:

"They have merely decided that the administration of a department which requires so high an order of technical ability as the administration of the Building Department is not a question of politics.

"In our debates we have decided that those who are interested in any special department of the city government, and who are specially qualified by their technical knowledge to judge of the efficiency of that department, are in duty bound to tell the rest of the community what they know. It is only by such means that in my opinion progress in municipal government is to be attained. In that light the action of the architects and of the builders of this city is a great step in advance.

"The resolution addressed to candidates for the Borough Presidency has been received with such general approval by the associations of architects, builders and engineers that I am certain it represents the almost unanimous opinion of the building interests of this city—at least of all those who desire a government which is fair and just both to the professions and to the public."

ATHLETICS AS AN AID TO EFFICIENCY.

Remarkable Showing by American Pulley Company—Athletes in First Annual Field Day.

The American Pulley Company is to be congratulated on the form displayed by its employees on their first annual field day, held not long ago on the company's big athletic grounds. The "American" boys showed there, that muscles developed by hard work are as capable of prowess, in the various departments of field sport, as sinews trained by expert professional coaches.

The record made by the "Americans" compared more than favorably with those of college athletes and other amateurs. But that is not all. The company has a greater claim to congratulation in its progressiveness and farsightedness in providing such ample facilities for, and promoting interest in athletics among its employees. Other large plants would do well to take to heart the motto which the officers of the American Pulley Company have perhaps unconsciously adopted, "All work and no play make Jack a dull boy." One thing is certain "American"

steel split pulleys have not suffered in quality nor has their number per day diminished since field sports were introduced at the company's Philadelphia plant. Every day during the noon hour the large athletic field owned by the company is used by the employed. The company has an organized baseball team for the summer and soccer and basket-ball in the winter. Tennis is the favorite of the office corps.

It is said that Wellington won the Battle of Waterloo on the football field of a great English public school. May we not, then, believe that some of the energy and determination—some of the "up and at 'em" acquired on the company's athletic grounds is daily being transformed into "American" pulley efficiency

INCREASED COST OF BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

America is not the only place in the world where the cost of building has taken on a decided increase in the last few years, if one may judge from the recent report upon the cost of erecting school buildings in that country by the Elementary Education Sub-Committee of the Lancashire Education Committee. This report shows that there has been an increase of about 10 per cent. in most of the trades, and further increases are pending. In addition, the National Insurance Act is calculated to increase the cost of labor by from 2 per cent. to 3½ per cent., the actual amount depending upon the circumstances under which the labor is carried out.

The increased charges in connection with labor may be placed at about 12½ per cent.

The sub-committee submitted the following statement as to the average increase in the cost of materials in the past two years:

	Average Increase Per Cent.
Common bricks	14
Facing bricks	9
Glazed bricks .....b.....	12
Portland cement	22
Rolled steel joists	23
Drain pipes, etc.	41½
Stone	10
Timber	30
General ironmongery	18
Slates	7½
Lead	30
Cast-iron goods	60
Copper goods	20
Brasswork	23
Wrought-iron piping	30
Glass	30
White lead	30

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL.

George S. Idell has removed his architectural offices to Suite 606 and 607 Wood Building, 34 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia.

A hen is the only kind of a critter that can produce something by sitting down and doing nothing.—Exchange.

There was a time when Electric Light was considered a luxury. That day is past. With the low rates that now prevail, this modern illuminant is within reach of every income, even the most modest. In fact, when one considers the immense convenience of Electric Light, no home can well afford to be without it. Don't forget that you may wire your house on the installment plan. Ask us for details.



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

The Philadelphia "Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide," published weekly, at Philadelphia, Pa., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

Editor, J. Irving Dillon, Perry Building, Philadelphia; managing editor, none; business managers, none; publisher, The Building News Publishing Company, Perry Building, Philadelphia.

Owners: William S. Harvey, 2d, Bala, Pa.; Louis S. DeLone, Philadelphia; Samuel R. McDowell, Narberth, Pa.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

BUILDING NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
LOUIS S. DELONE,
Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1913.

JOHN A. FITZPATRICK,
Notary Public.

Commission expires April 8, 1917.

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute
Do It Now.

Find your duty and begin it
Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going
To be "a going to be," and knowing
You must sometime make a showing.
Do It Now.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**A bill providing for the licensing of architects and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession in the District of Columbia has been prepared by the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and we understand it is the present intention to introduce it at the coming session of Congress.

**A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wills & Marvin Company, constructors of large buildings, of 1170 Broadway, by these creditors: Edward J. Alquist, \$249; A. W. Morris, \$249, and Salogana & Co., \$515. The company has built several post offices and a number of churches, hospitals and factories. Among the recent contracts were a boiler house for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, extension buildings for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and buildings for the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, Flushing Hospital, and Oswego State Normal School Liabilities, \$92,000; assets, \$15,000; cash in bank, and many thousands due on contracts and retained percentages.

**It may be interesting to American readers to know that there are no wooden structures in the city of Cologne, and that while buildings 400 to 600 years old are not wholly fireproof, they are of slow-burning construction. All buildings now erected, however, are of brick, stone or cement and made fireproof. Wooden stairways are not permitted in any except single residences of two stories. All others must be of iron or cement. It is stated that there has not been a dwelling house burned down in Cologne for many years, fires in most instances being confined to one room.

**Frederick MacMonnies has been selected as the designer for the Princeton Battle Monument, to be erected at Stockton and Mercer streets, Princeton, N. J. The plans call for a granite base, sixteen by twelve feet, on which is a granite pylon. The total height of the monument will be between thirty and forty feet. There will be a high relief figure in bronze, of Washington on horseback surrounded by several horsemen, and slightly in advance will be the symbol of victory picking up the standard and pointing forward. On the side of the base will be a bronze tablet with a legend. The cost of the monument is estimated to be about \$80,000, which has already been provided for.

**What is said to be the most expensive wood in the world is "cabole," a beautiful tree belonging to the mangrove family of plants. It is a native of the west coast of Africa and when sawed into boards has the appearance of teak wood. It is at present used only for making high grade furniture

and objects of luxury. It is said to have sold as high as \$3,500 per cubic meter.

**Duncan D. McBean, the contractor and construction engineer who built the first LaSalle street tunnel in Chicago, drew the plans for the St. Clair tunnel at Detroit and built the Harlem River tunnel of the Lenox avenue subway, has filed in the United States District Court complaint in a suit against New York City for infringement of patent rights in the construction of the Harlem River tunnel of the Lexington avenue subway. He asks for \$2,000,000, half for profits on construction and half for damages from the alleged infringement.

**Disputes between the Builders' Exchange and the Builders' Trades Council at Pittsburgh, which have caused much trouble for both sides, have been satisfactorily settled. It was agreed by representatives from each organization that all differences shall be settled by a permanent board of arbitrators to be selected by both sides. This will prevent any future cessation of work while differences between the builders and the workmen are being adjusted.

The Builders' Exchange recognizes the unions and agrees to pay hod-carriers and mixers 40 cents an hour, and that a day's work shall constitute eight and one-half hours, provided the workmen report half an hour early so to have brick and mortar ready for the bricklayers when they arrive. Laborers are to receive 2 cents an hour and nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

This agreement is satisfactory to all concerned, and the workmen and the builders are pleased with the plan to arbitrate their differences.

**George W. Tillson, consulting engineer and acting commissioner of public works for the Borough of Brooklyn, will represent the office of the Borough President at the tenth annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association, to be held in the First Regiment Armory, Philadelphia, Pa., during the second week in December. Mr. Tillson is vice-president of the association.

**Henry W. Durham, chief engineer of highways, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has completed a tour of investigation of paving and street-maintenance conditions in European cities. He was appointed by the late Mayor Gaynor a delegate to represent the city at the International Road Congress in London in June, and was directed to spend the remainder of the summer on a detailed study of European paving methods.

**An exposition of safety and sanitation will be held in the Grand Central Palace on

(Continued on page 732.)



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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 730.)

the dates of December 11 to 20, inclusive, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. Communications should be addressed to Frank A. Wallis, chairman, 346 Fourth avenue, New York City.

**The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users will be held at Chicago, Ill., February 16-20, 1914.

**American Road Builders' Association.—Secretary, E. L. Powers, 150 Nassau street, New York, will hold its annual convention December 9-12, at Philadelphia.

**Henry Bacon, architect, has been selected by a committee of the Yale Alumni to design the proposed monument to be erected to the memory of the Yale men of the North and South who died in the Civil War. The memorial will cost about \$20,000.

**Iroquois Engineering Company, of Chicago, announces the establishment of an Eastern office in the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, New York City. Eugene P. Bradley is manager.

THE AMERICAN ADDING MACHINE.

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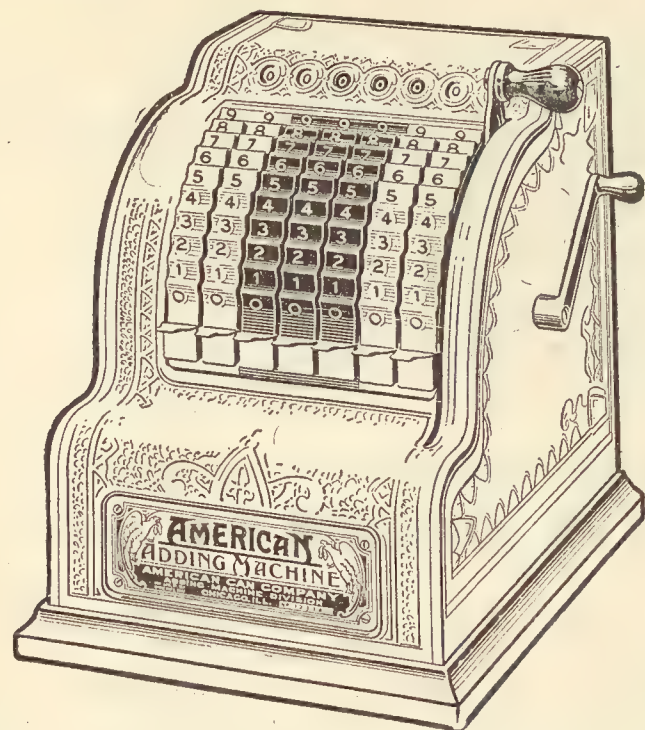
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FINISHING OAK IN ANTIQUE GREEN.

An authority on the subject gives the following directions for finishing work so as to give it an antique green effect:

Beat up one pound raw Italian sienna of yellowish tone, that is ground in oil, adding four ounces of burnt umber in oil and from two to three ounces medium chrome green in one pint of liquid dryer. Then add three pints spirits of turpentine and enough raw linseed oil to make one gallon of stain. Apply this to the dressed lumber after sandpapering and

dusting and allow to dry. Use antique oak paste filler, or, if you do not care to purchase this, color some natural paste woodfiller with burnt umber and a little chrome green, following the usual method of using paste fillers. Finish as may be desired with rubbing varnish and finally with finishing varnish.

BE PROGRESSIVE.

The best is the cheapest on both ends and in the center. Improvement does not impose a tax, as efficiency pays for itself. The penny scrimper cannot possibly hold out against progress. The best equipped shop never asks as much as the gloomy, ugly, and unobliging establishment. Be progressive.

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Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

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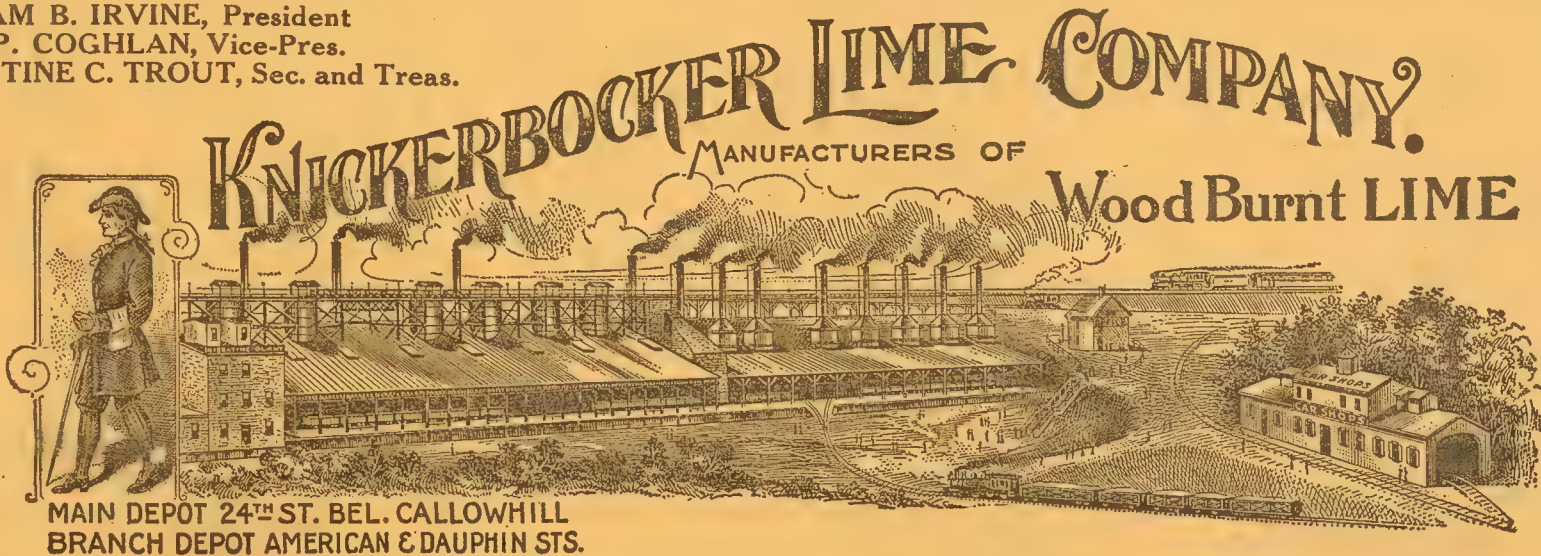
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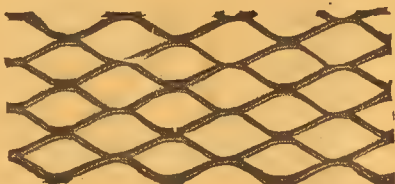


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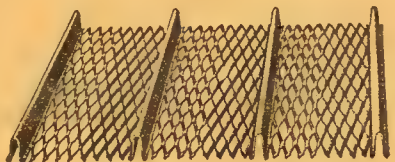


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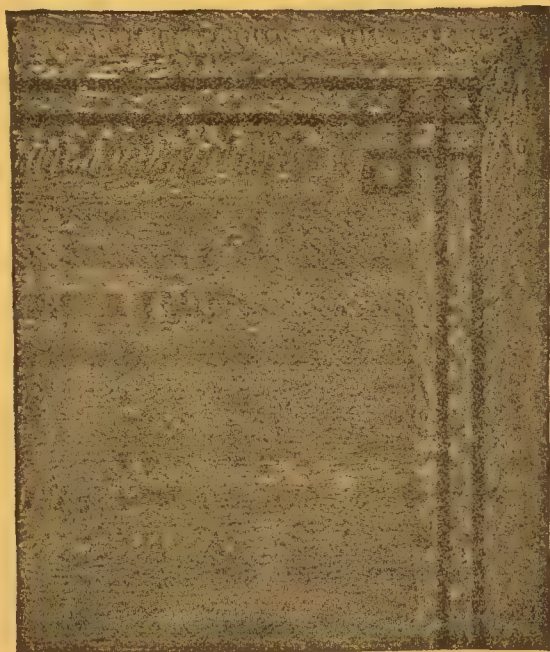
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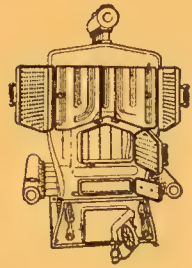
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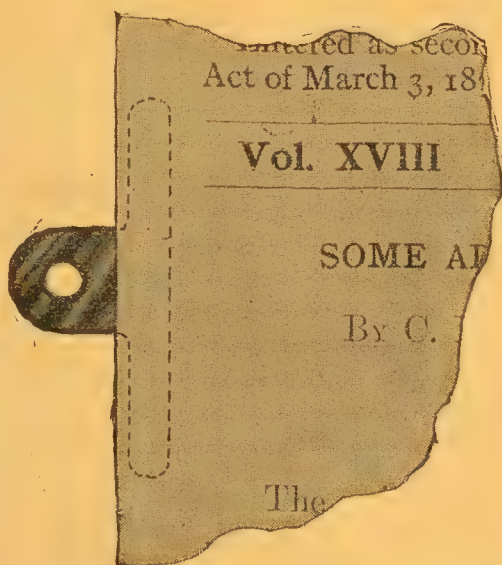
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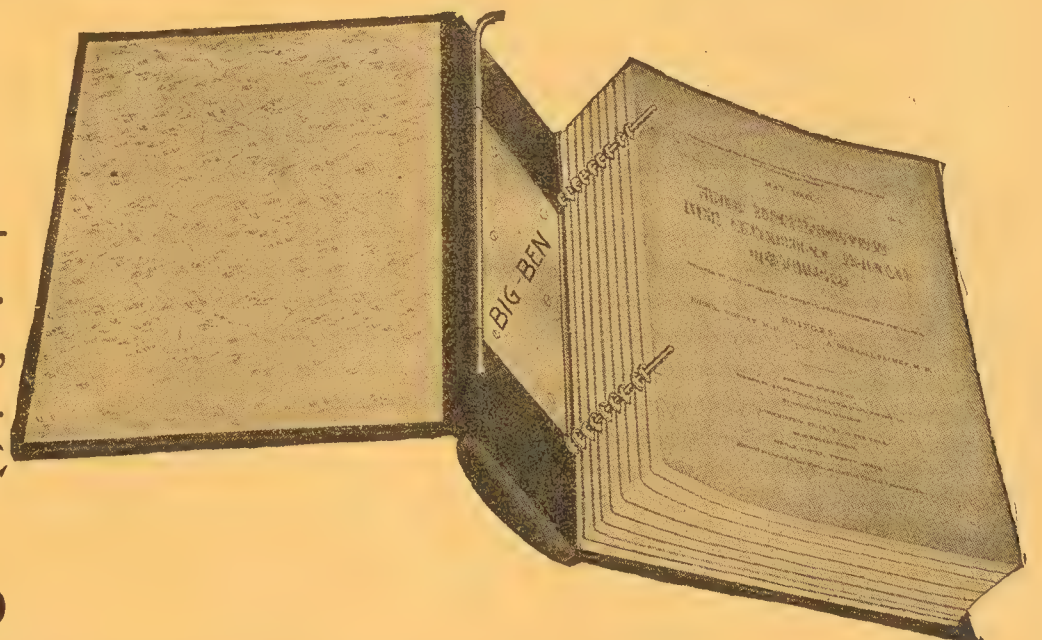
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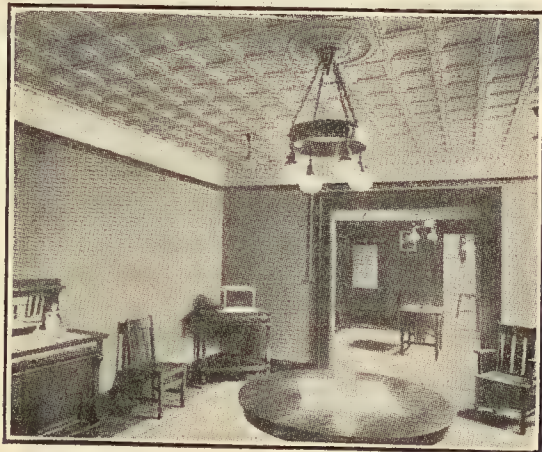
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Residences (22), Camden, N. J. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Owner, Isaac Budd, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories, 16x45 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

City Hall, Ocean City, N. J. Architect, V. B. Smith, Atlantic City, and E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. (associated). Owners, City Hall Commission, Ocean City, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 73x84 feet, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot water heat, marble interior. Owners taking bids, due November 20th. The following are figuring: Charles McCual Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; A. Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; Penna. Const. Co., 1713 Sansom street; Frazier Evans Const. Co., 1524 Chestnut street; F. J. Boas, 201 North Broad street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue.

Picture Theatre, Lehigh and Richmond street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, Felt Amusement Company, care of architect. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 75x78 feet. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), Vineland, N. J. Architect, Charles J. Brooke, 518 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner's name withheld. Brick, one story, 35x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre (alt. and add.), Eighth and Latona streets. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, P. Pomeroy, 811 Federal street. Brick, two stories, 25x115 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress. Owner will take bids.

Hall Building (alt. and add.), Broad and Moore streets. Architect, H. A. Schweizer, 2452 North Opal street. Owners, Energetic Hall Association, Broad and Moore streets. Brick, two stories, 30x32 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Residence (alt. and add.), School House lane, Germantown. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, J. B. Kin-

ley, on premises. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot water heat (light reserved). Architects have received bids.

Hospital, Millville, N. J. Architects, Guy King Company, 1513 Walnut street. Owners, Millville City Hospital. Brick, two stories, 30x100 feet, semi-fireproof, electric light, steam heat, slate roof. Architects have received bids.

Passenger and Freight Station, College Corner, Ind. Architect, M. A. Long, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md. Frame, one story, 18x76 feet, slate roof (heat and light reserved). Owners have received bids.

Church (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Reed streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church, care of Rev. F. E. Whitmore, 7945 Germantown avenue. Stone, two stories, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Manufacturing Building, Main and Carson streets, Manayunk avenue. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, The A. T. Baker Company, on premises. Brick, four stories, 65x200 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Cow Barn, Frazier, Pa. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, J. F. Lewis, Morstein, Pa. Concrete, one and two stories, 70x80 feet, slag and sheet metal roof. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Mrs. E. E. Price, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x41 feet; wing, 16x25 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect taking bids, due November 12th. The following are figuring: J. E. Kearney, 527 North Sixty-third street; Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ransstead street; E. J. Hedden, 1418 South Penn Square, W. D. Smedley, Harberth, Pa.; Chas. C. Pace, Merion, Pa.; Mowrer Bros., Merion, Pa.

Residence, Haverford, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Own-

ers, McIlvain & Co., Land Title Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 32x45 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids. Graham Campion Company, Heed Building, is figuring.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owners, McIlvain & Co., Land Title Building. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x44 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids. Graham Campion Company, Heed Building, is figuring.

Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Guy King & Co., 1513 Walnut street. Owners, The Hasting Square Hotel Company. Brick, terra cotta and plaster, six stories, 142x237 feet, tile and slag roof (heat and light reserved), concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing, oak floors. Architects taking sub-bids, due on all lines.

Apartment and Stores (alt. and add.), Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, New York. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. Owners, Clinton Apartments, care of Finance Company of Philadelphia, 427 Market street, Philadelphia. Brick and terra cotta, eight stories. Consists of new front and interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Cottage, Wildwood Crest, N. J. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, William Atkinson, care of architect. Frame, two and one-half stories, 28x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light. Architect has received bids.

Residence, Church road and City Line, Overbrook, Pa. Architect, C. B. Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, G. W. Curran, care of U. G. I. Co., Broad and Arch streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 45x28 feet; wing, 18x27 feet, shingle roof, electric light, vapor heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Bids in two weeks.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1516 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. B. Kohn, 1325 North Thirteenth street. Brick, four stories. Consists of interior alteration and addition, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Architects have received bids.

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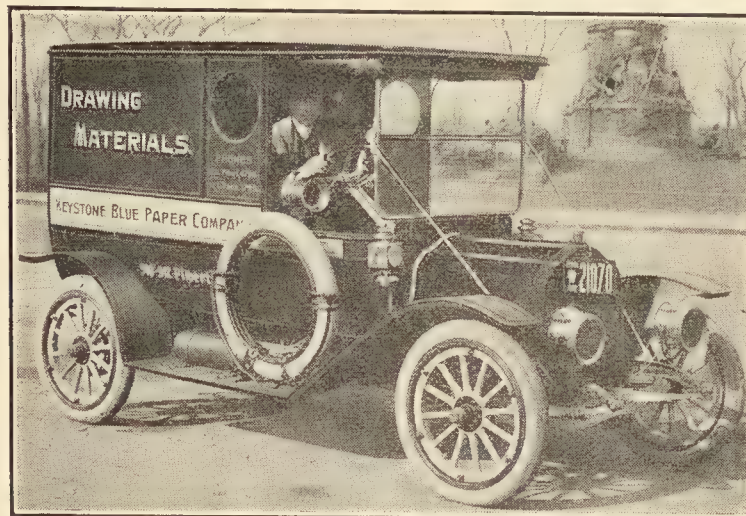
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Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Oxford street. Owner, M. J. Markmann, 1001 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 40x85 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street, is taking sub-bids.

Store and Residence (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Cayuga streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, John J. Ryan, on premises. Brick, three stories, 21x70 feet, slate roof, electric light, metal lath. J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building, is taking sub-bids.

Theatre, Cheltenham and Germantown avenues. Architect, J. Naschold, 5148 Sansom street. Owners, West End Realty Company, care of Samuel Wheeler, 5148 Sansom street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 74x94 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Revised plans in progress.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, William R. Young, Bourse Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 25x35 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans in progress. Bids in one week.

Residences (4), Collingdale, Pa. Architect, H. M. Pedrick, Post Office Building, Darby, Pa. Owner, John S. Childs, Darby, Pa. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories, 19x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans in progress.

Factory Building (alt. and add.), Fifty-third and Jefferson streets, \$30,000. Architect, W. W. Cochran, Lansdowne, Pa. Owners, Mulconroy Company, 722 Arch street. Stone and brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, elevators. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Margaret and Frankford avenue. Architect, John D. Allen, 908 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 60x120 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residence, Cape May, N. J. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner, J. Tatwall Lea, Stephen Girard Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 35x47 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, oak floors. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about ten days.

Brew House (alt.), Norristown, Pa. Architects, Pouckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owner, Scheidt Brewing Company, Norristown, Pa. Consists of interior alterations. Plans in progress.

Tenant House (7), Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building. Owner, George W. Elkins Estate, Land Title Building. Brick and stone, two stories, slate roofs, electric lighting, hot air heating. Architects taking bids due November 17th. The following are figuring: Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Thomas J. Carberry, Heed Build-

ing; John Morrow, York road and Wilson street; David McCork, Flourtown, Pa.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, M. J. Comerford, Ridley Park, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 29x42 feet, wing 13x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light, warm air heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids due November 17. The following are figuring: F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ransstead street; J. W. Meckert, Glenolden, Pa.; Brown & Richards, Ridley Park, Pa.; C. W. Grover, Morton, Pa.; J. P. Emery, North Wynnefield, Philadelphia.

Stores and Apartments (alt. and add.), Eighteenth and Berks streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Isaac H. Kahn, care of architect. Brick, three stories, 18x95 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Vault, Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Architect's private plans. Owner, Belmont Iron Works, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 14x30 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids due November 15. The following are figuring: T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; A. Donalds, 2230 Oakford street; Carter Paving Company, Franklin Bank Building; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street; Jackson Dunlap, 5167 Haverford avenue; Graham-Campion Company, Company, Heed Building; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Vulcanite Paving Company, Land Title Building.

Hall Building, Nineteenth and Bainbridge streets. Architect, Samuel Milligan, 520 Walnut street. Owner, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Twelfth and Spruce streets. Brick and terra cotta, four stories, 50x125 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids. J. D. Flounders, 1329 Arch street, is figuring.

Post Office, Burlington, N. J. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone, terra cotta, two stories, composition roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owner taking bids due December 1, 3 P. M. In addition to those previously reported, F. Roe

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Searing, Perry Building, and Herman Voigt, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street, are figuring.

Warehouse, Twenty-fifth and Cypress sts. Architect, private plans. Owner, Robert Nell, 2237 Bainbridge street. Brick three stories, 45x60 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids, due November 15th. The following are figuring: Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; D. Henwood, 1509 Wood street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; William Ferguson & Son, 405 South Twenty-first street.

Factory, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, American Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick and concrete, five stories, 132x402 feet, slag and slate roof, steel windows, expanded metal (heating and electric work reserved). Architects taking bids, due November 17th. The following are figuring: Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; Cramp & Co., Denekla Building; D. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Philip Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; W. W. Lindsay Company, Harrison Building; William Provost, Chester, Pa.

Chapel (alts.), 1903 Spring Garden street. Architects, Ballinger and Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Rev. Antonio Canas, on premises. Brick, three stories. Consists of interior alterations for chapel, hot air heating, expanded metal lath. Architects taking bids, due November 13th. The following are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Post Office, Augusta, Ga. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Stone, three stories, 80x202 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids, due December 1st. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Society Building (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Spruce streets. Architect, W. E. Jackson, 1003 Spruce street. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, tile and tin roof, electric light, hot water heating. Revised plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Picture Theatre, Columbia avenue and Patton street, \$19,000. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, Charles Sessler, 1314 Walnut street. Brick, steel and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 50x133 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Dye Works (alts.), 510-12 South Thirteenth street, \$5,000. Architect, private plans. Owners, Primo Dye Works, on premises. Consists of bulk windows and interior and exterior alterations. Contract awarded to Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street.

Club House (alt. and add.), Overbrook, Pa., \$10,000. Architect, Frank A. Hayes, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Overbrook Golf Club, on premises. Stone and frame, one story, steam heat (light reserved), shingle and composition roof. Contract awarded to M. W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Cottage, Cape May, N. J. Architects, Martin and Kirkpatrick, 1001 Chestnut street. Owner, A. B. Canfield, Woodbury, N. J. Brick and frame, one and one-half stories, 25x45 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contest awarded to Samuel Sharp, Cape May, N. J.

Store and Office Building, 304 and 306

North Fifteenth street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Howard S. Marks, care of architect. Brick, two stories, 32x42 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to H. Reusswick, 137 North Tenth street.

Factory and Warehouse, Swanson and McKean streets. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Christopher Koch, on premises. Brick, two stories, 100x150 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to George Stewart, 2119 Germantown avenue.

Residence (alt. and add.), 326 Cheltenham avenue, Germantown. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owners, Girard Trust Company, Broad and Chestnut streets. Brick, three stories, 26x100 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue.

Engine Room Enclosure, Third and Vine streets. Architect, D. K. Boyd, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, England & Walton, on premises. Hollow tile and steel. Contract awarded to M. Monaghan, 218 South Twelfth street.

Residence, Oak Lane, Pa., \$10,000. Architect, W. E. Groben, 1021 Witherspoon Building. Owner, Mrs. E. K. Groben, Oak Lane,

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Pa. Stone and brick, two and one-half stories, 30x45 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, oak floors. Contract awarded to F. R. Hill, Oak Lane, Pa.

Factory Building, 504-516 Locust street. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, 244 South Fifth street. Brick, terra cotta, five stories, 80x116 feet, metal sash, waterproofing (heat and light reserved), slag roof. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Factory (add.), Bristol, Pa., \$12,000. Architect, Charles J. Brooke, 518 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owners, Bristol Patent Leather Company, Bristol, Pa. Brick, one story, 60x178 feet and 30x50 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to W. E. Degroot, Bristol, Pa.

Storage Building, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue, \$1,850. Architect, private plans. Owners, Electric Storage Battery Co., on premises. Concrete, brick and galvanized iron, one story, 37x69 feet. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ransstead street.

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Church, Sixty-third and Woodland avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedrick, Post Office Building, Darby, Pa. Owners, Woodland Baptist Church, care of Rev. R. Meisser, 6408 Saybrook avenue. Brick, two stories, 45x125 feet, slag roof (electric light and heat reserved). Contract awarded to A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street.

Store Building, 5219 Market street, \$7,000. Architects, private plans. Owner, William Freihofer, Twentieth and Indiana avenue. Brick, two stories, 20x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to P. Haibach Contracting Company, Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

High School, Shamokin, Pa., \$150,000. Architect, W. H. Lee, Dime Bank Building, Shamokin, Pa. Owners, Board of Education, care of John Harris, Secretary, Shamokin. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 134x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, marble exterior, metal lath, concrete fireproofing. The lowest bid was submitted by Shamokin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Shamokin, Pa., \$122,000.

Residence (add.), Meadowbrook, Pa., \$1,000. Architects, DeArmond, Ashmead & Bickley, 618 Chestnut street. Owner, W. E. Weber, Meadowbrook, Pa. Plaster, two stories. Consists of kitchen wing, shingle roof, electric lighting. Contract awarded to John D. Jenkins Company, 4543 Greene street, Germantown.

Laboratory (add.), Glenolden, Pa. Architect's private plans. Owner, H. K. Mulford Company, on premises. Hollow tile and plaster, one story, 35x50 feet (roof, reserved). Contract awarded to Mercadante Sons, Chester, Pa.

Cottages (2), Skillman, N. J. \$7,800. Architect, George S. Drew, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Department of Correction and Charities, Trenton, N. J. Frame and stucco, two stories, 30x40 feet each, slate roofs, steam heating. Contract awarded to Berry-Goodwin Company, Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Distillery, Water and Hifflin streets. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Harry Publicker, Meadow and Tasker streets. Brick, one, two and three stories, 85x145 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street.

Hospital Buildings, Fairview, Pa., \$135,000. Architect, J. C. M. Shirk, 421 Chestnut street. Owners, State Hospital for Criminal Insane, care of H. F. Walton, chairman, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick, stone and steel, fireproof, three stories. Consists of ward building, infirmary, work shop, amusement and attendants' house. Contract awarded to J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Garage and Cooper Shop, 1530-1532 German-town avenue. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, Rieger & Gretz Brewing Company, on premises. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 31x65 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, metal sash. Contract awarded to P. Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets.

Residence (alt. and add.), Whitmarsh, Pa. Architect, E. B. Gilchrist, Harrison Building. Owner, David Newhall, 200 West Mermaid lane. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate and shingle roof. Consists of general alteration and addition. Contract awarded to David McCork, Flourtown, Pa.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Samuel Little (O), Bustleton, Pa. C. H. Weiss (C), 9512 Bustleton Pike. Cost, \$3,700. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 26x28 feet. Cost, \$3,500. Dwelling.

J. W. Snyder (O), Lincoln drive and Upsal street. Cost, \$10,000. Two dwellings, stone, three stories, 27x30 feet, 420-22 Horrtter street.

Ed. Humpherville (O), 3636 York Road. Cost, \$3,000. Garage, brick, one story, 25x95 feet, Mervine and Loudon streets.

Isham Bridger (O), Thirty-seventh and Warren streets. W. J. Robinson (C), 1508 Lombard street. Cost, \$1,400. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x28 feet, Thirty-seventh and Warsaw streets.

H. W. Wisel (O), Fifty-first and Springfield avenue. Alex. Ferguson (C), 5701 Kingessing avenue. Cost, \$14,000. Seven dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x31 feet, 1903 to 15 Ithan street.

Bridesburg M. E. Church (O); Kirkbride and Thompson streets. R. C. Ballinger & Co. (C), 218 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$24,000. Church, stone, one and two stories, 53x108 feet. Kirkbride and Thompson streets.

T. C. Walsh (O), 203 South Fifth street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$11,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 32x115 feet, Clearfield and Belgrade streets.

Frederick Gaupner (O), Wagner and Tabor road. Cost, \$5,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 26x39 feet, Eleventh and Cheltenham avenue.

Louis Shpeen (O), Eighty-seventh and Bartram avenue. Cost, \$4,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x37 feet, Eighty-ninth and Tinicum avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Four dwellings.

A Kruger (O), 922 Magee street. M. Stevens (C). Cost, \$2,300. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 16x40 feet, Unrich and Oakley streets.

S. A. Erwin (O), 5927 Kingessing avenue. S. G. Evans (C), 6012 Walton avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, brick, two stories, 19x41 feet, Seventieth and Upland streets.

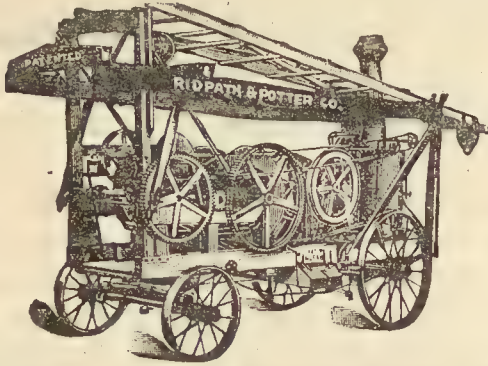
G. S. Roe (O), 6935 Paschall avenue. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x36 feet, 3414 South Second street.

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W. Cohen (O), 934 North Second street. S. Gartner (C), Fifth and Morris streets. Cost, \$20,000. Five dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x40 feet, 917 North Second street.

E. K. Groben (O), 502 Cheltenham avenue. F. A. Hill (C), 6700 North Sixth street. Cost, \$16,400. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 29x51 feet, Oak lane, Pa.

Baxter, Kelly & Faust (O), Tioga, Philadelphia. A. L. Fretl & Sons (C), 1222 Chancellor street. Cost, \$28,500. Factory, brick, two stories, 58x194 feet, Arbor and Tioga streets.

I. M. Simonin (O), Moreland and Navahoe streets. W. J. Stevens (C), Wyncote, Pa. Cost, \$11,000. One dwelling, brick, three stories, 34x28 feet, Moreland and Navahoe streets.

Union Petroleum Company (O), Water and Mifflin streets. Cost, \$2,999. Laboratory,

brick, one story, 16x36 feet, Water and Mifflin streets.

Estate of W. L. Elkins (O), Land Title Building. J. G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$8,000. Garage, brick, one story, 50x38 feet, Water and Manning streets.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Cramp & Co. (C), Denckla Building. Cost \$1,000,000. Garage, brick, three stories, 32x113 feet, Eleventh and Reed streets.

Sara Best (O), 2227 Ellsworth street. R. R. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood streets. Cost, \$3,250. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 28x34 feet, Eighty-seventh and Lukens avenue.

Pelham Building Company (O), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$150,000. Apartment house, brick, four stories, 78x190 feet, Emlen and Carpenter streets, Germantown.

Alterations and Additions

Emanuel P. E. Church (O), Forty-second and Girard avenue. J. Borden Bros. (C), 637 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$2,300. Church, Forty-second and Girard avenue.

J. H. Rinkerb (O), 416 North Coulton street. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, 416 North Coulton street.

Perot Estate (O), 1032 Arch street. William Ferguson & Sons Co. (C), 405 South Twenty-first street. Cost, \$5,000. Store, 1032 Arch street.

Grebbe Estate (O), 1710 Chestnut street. William Johnston (C), 1625 South Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,175. Building, 1708 Chestnut street.

H. H. Ottens (O), 129 South Front street. S. J. Rea & Sons (C), 1608 Fairmount avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Store, 246 North Eighth street.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company (O), Twelfth and Market streets. A. L. Carhart (C), Hale Building. Cost, \$2,500. Sheds, Stenton, Pa.

Morgenthaler Bros. (O), Philip and Jackson streets. Cost, \$1,000. Boiler House, Philip and Jackson streets.

Dr. P. B. Bland (O), 1621 Spruce street. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 1621 Spruce street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall. Mitchell Bross. (C), 2125 Race street. Cost, \$5,000. Fire house, Otsego and Reed streets.

Margolin & Block (O), 203 South Fifth street. F. G. Myhlertz (C), 1723 Filbert street. Cost, \$6,000. Theatre, Kensington avenue and Cumberland street.

Violet Oakley (O), Germantown. Pringle Borthwick (C), 8018 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$600. Studio, Gowan avenue and Mel Callum street.

James Pollock (O), Tulip and Dauphin streets. J. H. Brinkworth (C), 2152 East Dauphin street. Cost, \$800. Store, 904 Calowhill street.

United Gas Improvement Company (O), Broad and Arch streets. Cost, \$6,000. Locker room, Twenty-eighth and Passyunk avenue.

A. C. Miller (O), 2006 Ontario street. J.

C. Miller (C), 2006 Ontario street. Cost, \$2,500. Garage, 2005 Bellvue street.

H. S. Marks (O), 830 Arch street. H. Reusswick (C), 137 North Tenth street. Cost, \$3,000. Manufacturing building, 304 North Fifteenth street.

General Edw. Morrell (O), Torresdale, Pa. William R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street. Cost, \$5,000. Club house, Torresdale, Pa.

Electric Storage and Battery Company (O), Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue. Pomeroy Const. Co. (C), 1609 Ranstead street. Cost, \$1,950. Warehouse, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenue.

Tetlow Manufacturing Company (O), Fifty-seventh and Mascher streets. F. A. Havens Company (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$3,000. Warehouse, Cuthbert and Mascher streets.

Charles Ettinger (O), 1150 Germantown avenue. P. Haibach Cont. Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$13,000. Ice house, Germantown avenue and Girard avenue.

A. M. Malyonloun (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling and store, 6142 Lansdowne avenue.

Mary Monroe (O), 6402 Vine street. Michael Morrow (C), 6402 Vine street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 6137 Westminster street.

G. I. Bodine (O), Forty-third and Westview avenue. McClintock & Weaver (C), 24 West Phil Ellena street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, 118 Pelham street.

H. K. Mulford Company (O), 426 South Thirteenth street. Ed. Hanlon (C), 261 South Tenth street. Cost, \$750. Factory, 1310 Addison street.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building. H. C. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$3,400. Building, Tenth and Locust streets. Cost, \$1,300. Dwelling, Germantown.

George Henderson (O), Franklin Building. H. C. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$1,260. Dwelling, 3804 North Tenth street.

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Antonio Crabella (O), 1128 South Seventh street. J. Crestoper (C), 1135 South Seventh street. Cost, \$1,200. Store, 1128 South Seventh street.

S. D. Hall (O), 5500 Lancaster avenue. J. F. Wolf (C), 6104 Locust street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, 5302 Lancaster avenue.

Carnegie Fund Commission (O), Thirteenth and Locust streets. Gray & Bormer (C), 1729 Columbia avenue. Cost, \$3,495. Library, Seventieth and Woodland avenue.

J. Hornor (O), Bryn Mawr, Pa. E. I. Shuttleworth (C), 3054 Kingsessing avenue. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 3041 Kensington avenue.

M. Morrison (O), 1209 South Broad street. H. F. Dunkleaker (C), 4859 Chestnut street. Cost, \$1,400. Garage, 1210 Juniper street.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Jersey City, N. J. E. L. Seeds (C), 6314 Wissahickon avenue. Cost, \$945. House, Wissahickon avenue and Comley street.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company (O), Delaware avenue and Shunk street. Cost, \$5,000. Furnace house.

William Clark (O), Forty-fifth and King-essing avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Storage, Arch and Vodges streets.

R. J. Barr (O), 7151 Germantown avenue. H. E. Fweger (C), 4435 Uber street. Cost, \$2,000. Store and dwelling, 7151 Germantown avenue.

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U. Di Tunno (O), Twelfth and Titan streets. Agastino & Muceivio (C), 729 Fitzwater street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling and store, Twelfth and Titan streets.

Pfustay Bros. (O), 846 East Cheltenham avenue. Charles Johnson (C), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, \$1,575. Garage, 846 East Cheltenham avenue.

Kauffman & Miller (O), 625 Girard avenue. W. T. Miller (C), 627 Filbert street. Cost, \$2,000. Theatre, 625 Girard avenue.

Philip Doerle (O), 609 East Moyer street. Cost, \$1,150. Saloon, Marlborough and Girard avenue.

Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company (O), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Cost, \$6,000. Stock room, Manayunk, Philadelphia.

Samuel Fleisher (O), 631 West Moyamensing avenue. P. Cherkos (C), 711 Jackson street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 631 West Moyamensing avenue.

C. Schmidt & Sons (O), 127 Edward street. L. R. Elliott (C), 1700 North Eighteenth street. Cost, \$500. Saloon, Second and Ontario streets.

G. W. Blabon Company (O), Nicetown, Pa. William Steele & Sons, Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, \$2,000. Factory, Nicetown, Pa.

THE FUTURE FOR THE BRICK MASON.

The man who works with his hands must also be able to work with his brain. This has always been true in certain lines of endeavor, but now its application to the trades has become very much in evidence. For instance, the brick mason is no longer looked upon as a mere laborer; his occupation has risen as the development of the building lines has advanced, and the intricacies of the work demanded more artistic workers.

It was formerly only necessary to be able to place brick in a wall, or to build a chimney or to do any other ordinary work that involved the brick portions of any structure. There were few structures that demanded what we might term artistic work, and many of the larger buildings that demanded the best workmanship were builded of stone, granite or marble. To-day there is a far greater call for brick for all kinds of structural work, and the increase has likewise brought about a desire for work that will make possible the highest artistically for home and business buildings.

There has been a craving for the more artistic architectural effects. Bonds of varying style. These include Flemish bond, English bond, Dutch bond, running bond, double stretcher Flemish bond, and other joints (interstices) of varying thickness between the brick, and newer ideas; fancy effects in face brick construction; these are only a few of the more particular needs that have placed the mason on a higher plane, and that has made of the earnest worker a seeker after greater glory. But this is not all. The entire building industry has undergone a change. The bricklayer, to be a man of value to his

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Black & Boyd Mfg. Co. of N. Y.

employer, should have at least a fair knowledge of the important details that are demanded of the thinking man who plans and brings about the highest in this kind of work.

Technical knowledge is now an important adjunct that every progressive brick mason should possess to a fair degree. He should be able to know something as to the laws and rules for carrying capacity. He should be able to tell without hesitation what width and strength of wall will be capable of a certain load. He is not merely an automaton that works with the hands and does not use his brain. He is not a creature that permits the architect or the contractor to do his planning and thinking for him. He should understand the finer points of his trade, and be able to judge where there is a possible error, and to progress with intelligence in his work.

What knowledge has he of mortars and their ingredients? How best can he tell what effects will be gained by any given mixture? Not alone as to the artistic phases, but also as to the durability and cost that such will entail. Some men may feel that there is little need for this knowledge. They say that it has been planned out in advance for them, and they are but to follow the plans and instructions as laid down. But are they content to be but imitators? Are they satisfied to share in the blame of a possible error? Are they willing to continue through life as mere trailers?

The increased demand for face brick for many purposes has wrought a wonderful change in the positions. Many apartments and individual residences have been builded of this material, where formerly lumber was used. The scarcity of the latter commodity has made for greater use for clay products, and the desire to build for greater protection on account of the fire losses has also had something to do with this change.

Terra cotta is another form of clay product that has in a few years made wonderful advances in the structural world. There is a demand for men with brains to lay brick and to set terra cotta. It may seem to some to be a very simple matter. It is in some instances, but there is so much work that calls for genius that the man who is seeking to rise will find that his services are in eager demand.—Warfield Webb in the "National Builder."

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GYPSUM BLOCKS IDEAL MATERIAL FOR PARTITIONS

- What are fireproof gypsum blocks and what are they used for? Fireproof gypsum blocks are a fireproof material composed of pure gypsum plaster, bonded with a high-class fibre, and made into block form, in sizes two to six inches in thickness, 12 inches in height and 24 inches in length. They are used for fireproofing structural steel, for wall furring, partitions, book tile, insulation from heat and cold and for deadening sound.

For fireproof partitions, gypsum blocks are ideal. They are light in weight, sound proof and rigid, and can be plastered as soon as set, without fear of discoloring the plaster. They require only one-quarter to one-half inch of plaster on a side to finish. On account of the absence of gritty substances, the blocks can be sawn like wood, making all joints close and perfect. This also reduces repair bills, for they can be taken down by sawing, doors and windows can be cut into partitions, and decorations on adjacent work need not be injured. Then, too, this absence of grittiness permits of the trim being nailed on without the use of plugs or nailing strips.

NON-CONDUCTORS OF HEAT OR COLD.

Gypsum is probably the best non-conductor of heat known commercially and is incombustible. Gypsum blocks have a co-efficient expansion of zero and do not expand when the temperature rises to an abnormal degree, but remain firmly in place, thus protecting that which they cover. Tests have proven that less than five per cent. of the heat on the fire side reaches the opposite side of the block.

Gypsum block is also a non-conductor of cold. A liquid air test was recently made with a box of three-inch partition material, the inside dimensions being 6x6x12 inch. These blocks were cemented together with a specially insulated material, and the outside covered with a 1½-inch coat of the same material. This box was in turn placed inside of a wooden one, leaving a space of 1½ inch between them. The temperature of the air between the boxes was 67 degrees. Five quarts of liquid air at a temperature of 313 degrees below zero were poured into the box, and at the end of 45 minutes the temperature in the space between the boxes had been lowered but four degrees.

RIGIDITY IS A FEATURE OF GYPSUM BLOCKS.

The rigidity of gypsum blocks is unquestionable. Marble or other heavy wainscoting, lavatories and other plumbing fixtures may be fastened to the wall without fear of creating a heavy pull upon the partitions. Under test, a block has been shown to have a crushing strength of 660 pounds.

The fundamental reason for the construction of any partition can be stated in one word—privacy. A partition that gives privacy from sight only, performs but half of its mission. Irrespective of the character of the building in which it is installed, a partition must be soundproof in order to accomplish the full purpose

for which it is intended. This feature assumes the highest importance in hotels, apartment houses, educational institutions and buildings devoted to musical purposes. Tests have proven that gypsum blocks are soundproof. Recently a room, four feet square, was constructed, with the bottom, walls and ceiling of four-inch hollow blocks. A four-inch electric gong was put in and four dry batteries hitched to this. The building was closed up, the "juice" turned on, and, at a distance of 50 feet away, the sound could scarcely be heard. This test can be considered an extreme one. The density of sound varies according to the distance it travels. In this small room, the medium of sound was only two feet away from the wall, while in an ordinary room it would be eight or ten feet.

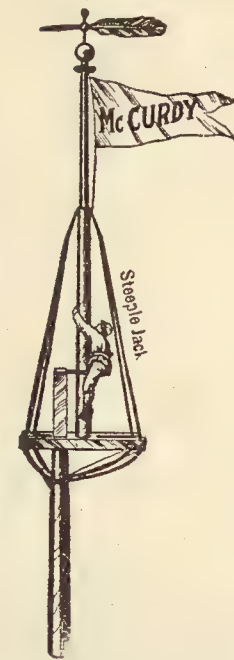
Gypsum blocks are the ideal furring for brick and stone walls because of the ease and rapidity with which they can be laid, their fireproofing qualities, their insulation from cold from without, and their efficiency as a preventive of dampness in the rooms thus protected.

A number of styles of block are used for wall furring, all being laid in the same manner as the partitions. For ordinary ceiling heights a ribbed furring block two inches thick is used. The furring is laid with a half inch air space between the block and the wall, and is fastened to the wall at frequent intervals with anchor nails driven through the block into the points of the brick or stone work. When the furring is to be standing free a thicker block is required, laid in the same manner as the partitions.

LIGHT AND ECONOMICAL.

On account of their lightness the blocks can be easily handled in spite of their size. A mason can accomplish a great deal in a day and save time in laying. They require less mortar and all partitions can be figured net, i. e., all openings out, and the mortar joints will more than take up the waste. On account of their lightness, less structural steel is required to support their weight and big savings are effected through this.

The thickness of block to be used depends on whether a wide or narrow reveal at door openings is desired, and also on the height of the ceiling. Where the clear height from the floor to the ceiling is 11 feet or less, two-inch solid or three-inch hollow blocks may be used; under ordinary conditions. Where the height of the ceiling exceeds 11 feet, three-inch hollow blocks may be used up to a height of 16 feet; above which four-inch or six-inch hollow blocks are recommended. The blocks should be laid directly upon the fireproof floor. They may be laid to the soffit of the floor above, or stopped at the suspended ceiling, as the architect thinks best. In laying, joints should be broken. This gives an excellent bond and a strong partition.



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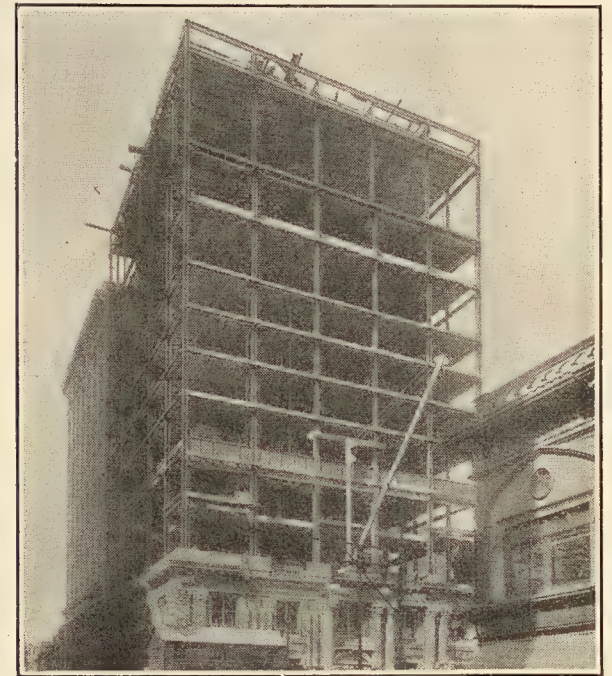
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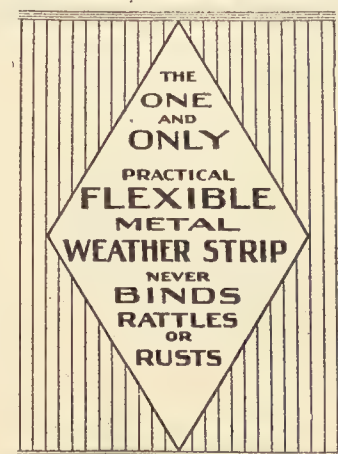


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FRONT ELEVATION OF HURLETON

AMBITION WORTH WHILE.

There is nothing remarkable about the "capacity for work" for which most big men are noted. These men do not work any differently from any other sensible man. They have simply formed the habit of making every moment count.

Man was made for growth. It is the object, the explanation of his being. To have an ambition, to grow larger and broader every day, to push the horizon of ignorance a little further away, to become a little richer in knowledge, a little wiser, and more of a man—that is an ambition worth while.—*Orison Swett Marden.*

One secret that has been fairly well kept is the secret of success. Strange, too, when so many people are anxious to tell about it.

MOST EXPENSIVE ADVERTISING.

Few persons appreciate the enormous cost of advertising a popular product before it obtains popularity. One of the most successful advertisers in the country, whose income reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, told *Leslie's Weekly* that he wasted at least a quarter of a million dollars "before he learned the advertising game." He estimates that he spent this amount on circulars, gaudy lithographs, sign boards, and street car advertising, out of which he received so little benefit, as far as he could trace it, that he regarded the expenditure as money pretty nearly wasted.

One of the most successful adaptations of a quaint old pre-Revolutionary hostelry to modern suburban home requirements is "Hurleton," the charming country house of P. J. Hurley, the widely known Philadelphia builder, at Newtown Square. This building, one of the most successful country houses in Eastern Pennsylvania, was prior to its purchase by Mr. Hurley and its skilful remodeling after plans by Architect Henry B. Ward, the historic Fox Chase Inn, one of the most famous of Colonial taverns. How deftly it has been converted into the beautiful suburban home that it is to-day may be seen by a glance at the views of it presented in this issue. A splendid new stone parish house and Catholic church, to be erected at a cost of \$20,000, will be built in the near future, not far from Hurleton, on an acre of ground donated by Mr. Hurley for the purpose. Services have formerly been held in a small town hall. Thanks largely to Mr. Hurley's generosity, a handsome new church will be soon placed at the disposal of the parishioners.

SURE.

Stick to your work, forget the mob,
Avoid the discontented throng;
For, if you're always on the job
Success is sure to come along.

The man who is "going to do some advertising next year—maybe" gets his advertising in the end in the shape of an obituary.

THE SALESMAN'S CREED.

The Richard A. Foley advertising agency, of Philadelphia, has just issued for the American Pulley Company an attractive plaque, entitled "The Salesman's Creed," which is as follows:

"I believe in my job, I believe in my firm, I believe in my goods, I believe in myself.

"The interests of my house are my interests—its friends are my friends.

"I serve my house, but to serve it best, I must serve my customers honestly and well, for they are the friends of my house.

"I honor my house for its principles—the principle of integrity, the principle of fairness, the principle of progress, the principle of strength.

"I believe my house is founded upon the bedrock of square dealing with its customers and with its salesmen. With such principles behind me what can stand between me and success?

"I believe that the products of my house are important factors in the general prosperity and that in selling these products I am doing a useful and good work.

"I believe that every sale I make benefits the buyer equally with myself.

"And so I am proud of my work, of my house, of my product. I shall not allow the misrepresentation of others to abate that pride, nor a lessening of my own energy and loyalty to detract from the results, to which my house and I are entitled.

"My house trusts me.

"Shall I prove unworthy of that trust?"

WALL FINISHING IN FOREIGN HOUSES

Some interesting comments on the finishing of walls and the prospects for the introduction and use of prepared wall board in houses in various countries are contained in recent Consular reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor. In the Marseille district in France it is stated that the walls of buildings are almost invariably of stone with brick partitions. Laths are not used in Southern France, but the ceilings are made of wooden cross pieces to which woven reeds are nailed and coarse plaster added to form a base for the final coat of plaster.

In the Lyon district what is known as "lithoxyle" or stone wood is largely used for inside finishing, it being employed not only for floors and stairs, but also for walls. It is said to be composed of sterilized sawdust, asbestos, magnesia and other chemical ingredients. The outside walls of the buildings are generally constructed of stone or pise, with the corners sometimes in cement. Partitions are of plastered brick often strengthened by woodwork, while the ceilings are of lath and plaster.

The material used in the construction of buildings at Naples is composed generally of volcanic tufa. Less frequently bricks are used, the angles, beams and cross pieces being the parts of the building in which this material is used. Sometimes the walls of the

buildings are made up of strata of bricks and tufa alternately arranged. The tufa is so soft as to easily permit of the penetration of a nail and wall board could be easily attached.

In Genoa the walls are mostly made up of bricks covered with a layer of mortar about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and this in turn is covered with a very thin layer of plaster which is usually coated over with a thin layer of coloring matter. Supports, pillars, etc., forming the body of the building are generally of cement, as are the floors and ceilings. The floors are surfaced with hardwood or polished stone and the ceilings are covered with mortar and plaster.

In Austria the building regulations are very strict and rigidly enforced. The interior walls are chiefly of plaster and concrete, but bricks and laths are much used.

In Valencia, Spain, the brick used in the construction of buildings is of the old Roman type, measuring about 10x5x2 inches. In the construction of interior walls, in cases where these are merely partitions and have no considerable weight to support, the bricks are placed on edge instead of flat as in the outer walls and are then plastered and either papered or painted. Ceilings are constructed of canes, a species of bamboo, laced together and covered with plaster or stucco. The floors

are of tile or mosaic with a narrow strip of wood running around close to the wall for nailing down carpets.

In Malaga nearly all the buildings, new as well as old, follow the same general principles of plan and of design. They are rarely over four stories high, usually of brick or brick and stone and solidly built so as to withstand earthquakes and make them fire-resisting. Walls and partitions of brick run entirely from the foundations to the rafters. The materials in these walls and partitions are not so hard as to prevent nails from being driven into them. Except the interior woodwork, hardware and window glass, the materials entering into the construction are found within the district itself.

Walls of Seville Houses.

The walls of Seville houses are of solid brick and mortar and nails may be driven between the bricks. The ceilings are usually of split bamboo covered with plaster in a manner similar to the American lath and plaster method, though some ceilings have iron girders which are arched between with bricks. All ceilings and walls are kalsomined or painted, as papering is not known here to any extent because of the tendency of wall paper to mildew during the damp months.

Most of the new houses in Holland are built of solid material from the interior to the exterior without any studding or partitions between the walls. Plastering is then

(Continued on page 746.)



AN ANGLE VIEW OF HURLETON

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Keystone Phone, Race 2799

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 12, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

"Life," the famous New York humorous weekly, had a few remarks to make in a recent issue on the subject of "Houses." These remarks are so characteristic of "Life's" semi-satirical point of view as to be worth quoting.

"Houses," observes "Life," "are used to dot landscapes with, to pay taxes upon (if you can scrape enough money together), and to keep rainstorms, cyclones, hurricanes, mosquitos, book agents, and callers from obtruding upon you too intimately.

"Houses are composed of lath and plaster, wood, nails, and mortgages. A house without a mortgage is generally owned by a man without an auto. Some houses are made from cement which is nothing but a species of glorified mud pie.

"All houses began originally as caves and were used by primitive man. The only difference, indeed, between a primitive man and a modern man is in the architect's fee.

"A house is built by contractors at the instigation of an architect, who begins by the statement that it will cost as much as he says it will. Every architect to be successful, therefore, must have two accomplishments; he must be an architect and an accomplished liar.

"Houses have roofs over them to keep out the water and cellars below them to keep it in. They are usually filled with furniture, women's hats, people, and unpaid bills. Sometimes they also contain servants and suffragettes—but never together."

* * *

Architect Albert E. Skeel, of Cleveland, O., delivered before the Cleveland Architectural Club, at a recent meeting, an address that fairly bristles with the plainest variety of plain talk. Mr. Skeel is a decidedly outspoken critic of the shortcomings, whether real or fancied, of his profession.

"In our great buildings of to-day most of the improvements incorporated are made possible by influences outside of the architect's office," said Mr. Skeel. "But he has become so proficient in cribbing that he accepts these contributions to his work as his own, and fondly imagines himself as 'It' with a big 'I,' when, as a matter of fact, the allied professions and trades, in connection with buildings, are holding a smaller opinion of the architect's function. This again is the architect's fault. He does not realize his architectural responsibilities.

"Here we have a situation that is unnatural; a great profession that is not performing its functions. We are not leaving to posterity an adequate record of the struggles and aspiration of mankind."

The following are also extracts from Mr. Skeel's talk:

"The public, though dissatisfied with our work, is stirring itself, and is demanding new standards for mankind. Shall we be able to

follow? Can we and the architects of the immediate future produce work that will truly represent this wonderful idea that is working through our civilization—this idea that all the people are a part of and are held responsible for—the advancement of our ideals? This task of uplift is not much longer to be left in the hands of the governing few who have brought us into this slough, from which we are now striving to deliver ourselves.

"It seems to me that the future of architecture is inseparably allied with the acceptance of this situation as a fact. The architect has for too long a time represented only the aristocracy of humanity, and it is for this reason that the public is now in doubt as to whether he shall continue to be the interpreter of its life in outward and visible forms. The architect has desired to be the great man. This must not be. He must detach himself from the idea that all the borrowed finery and ideas he exhibits on his building belong to himself. He must be generous and fair and give credit to whom it is due. He must realize that, while his work is important—probably the most important factor in a building—yet the completed problem is not the result of any one man's work or genius, but is the result of many men's tribute to this general service to humanity; this service that the great public has called into existence."

Mr. Skeel refers, it should be plain to everybody, to the architects of Cleveland with whose work, merits, faults and defects he is most familiar. Here in the East architects are as quick to embrace new ideas in building as the builders are,—are usually ahead of the trade if anything in adopting meritorious innovations. That "It" with a big "I" attitude has its votaries to be sure here as in Cleveland, but is a pose confined to the youngsters new in practice. The older men, the men who have done things, who are doing things are as a rule charmingly unaffected, wholesome and democratic.

We fancy it is of the younger element in Cleveland that Mr. Skeel is talking—the velvet-jacketed, studio type with its prating of art and temperament, its slender lyric gift and flamboyant epic aspiration.

We have that type here as well as in Cleveland, but time usually effects a complete cure. A few failures, a few real rude bumps, a rubbing of elbows with the practical building element and the studio type begins to get his feet. The velvet jacketed and flowing scarf disappear, the studio pose is replaced by an alert air of business and the babble of art gives way to shrewd, well considered ideas on planning and construction. The "It" with a capital "I" chap gets his in the big school of experience.

* * *

Landscape architecture is proving one of the most attractive professions to young men graduating from the colleges, according to

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard. Speaking of the training in this profession in Harvard, Dr. Eliot says:

"That department of this university has made notable gains in the last few years, and this year is the best one it has ever had. The best class of students are resorting to that department and in increasing numbers. Why? Because young men have discovered that in that profession they may not only cultivate to a high degree the artistic faculty, but they may also contribute in high degree to the social progress of the community, of the country.

"We used to think that literature and philosophy were the only humanities, and much of it lingers still, but we have learned, particularly during the last fifty years, that the inspiration of all the professions in these modern days is very much the same."

Concerning present day industrialism, Dr. Eliot said:

"We hear in these days wage-earners sometimes called slaves. Nothing could be more absurd. There is a great difference between the wage-earner and the slave, who has no property, no right to his wife and children, no safety for himself. The wage system is an infinite improvement on the slavery system, but it does not present to the masses of mankind the motives which make for devoted work, for love of work, for loyalty in work."

* * *

"House Beautiful" had an article on "The Modern Outlook" in the November number that contains some excellent observation on the much-vexed and oft-discussed "cornice problem."

"Speaking for this section of the country," comments "House Beautiful," "the buildings lining the great thoroughfares certainly show, of late, considerable improvement. The improvement is due to the practical exercise of the quality inviting our architects to attack the problems of the elevation, and of settling matters very largely for themselves. The plan, with its various ramification, has been fairly well thrashed out, and the difficulties grappled with successfully. It is the frontage which has been, as it were, an inexhaustible source of difficulty. The adjustment, which practically means the simplification, has been a hard problem even for the most skilled! An interesting illustration of what can be accomplished by making the front more essentially a part of the plan and less of an adventure, separate and distinct, is shown in this city, where columns, and entablature and pediments have been cut and forced back so as to leave clear and free a further portion of the sidewalk, and in many cases this has led to an improvement, distinct, and at times architecturally worth-while. This somewhat brutal method is not without its lesson. The frontages have been united, so to speak, with the building. They did not, as it were, run away from it, essaying to follow a decorative accent or ideal of their own. Another encouraging sign is the change of skyline, the elimination of the tin cornice in many places and the substitution of either the bold, frank

method by which the molded feet of the rafters are permitted to overhang several feet, or the adopting of a parapet pierced or embattled, which, while as yet somewhat coarse in detail, does not cast a shadow upon the street.

"We are told that in Paris the manufacturing of facades for buildings, private and public, threatens to become an industry in which the cornice, entablature, cartouche and cap are cast, as it were, in a jelly mold, and that they resemble a jumble of styles and motifs, clumsily adjusted in haphazard fashion, served out, as it were, in a 'while-you-wait' dispatch on the least provocation, and that such adornment is the outcome of the commercial age in which we live. A distinguished French visitor recently with us, recognized some such characteristic in this favored land, and said with no little passion, 'Oh, that your magnificent forests were fireproof, and that your buildings were not protected against the disaster of a conflagration! I came here to find a new modern architecture; I find a poor copy of our European motifs which could very well be excused.' One of our practitioners asks, 'Is American architecture to be forever shackled to precedent? Are we never to come away from the tombs? Must the classic arts live again and we be enthralled by them upon this continent, following their forms and outlines; a sad grave-digging resurrection?' We certainly want for this democracy a full-blooded expression of a giant force, strong, it may be somewhat rude as the conqueror of a continent, for we wish no people dependent, no anaemic revivification of small scale frontages and minor parts. We are impatient with the proportions of the feudal times. Every serious thinker realizes that in architectural matters we are often the most visionary and impractical, with all our talk of simplicity and efficiency. Carlyle says, 'Originality does not consist in being different but in being sincere.' Not for a moment can any conscientious charge be brought against the American architect for lack of sincerity. He is embarrassed by ever-changing conditions, structural, financial as well as esthetic. It is a little hard to ask that the clothing of a skeleton shall be well and look well at all times and seasons and yet be forever altered in size, added to and adjusted to ever-changing conditions and civilizations. And were I asked to point to any tangible evidence of the intellectual equipment of the practitioner and his willingness to adjust his design to daily needs, I should, of course, point to the skyscraper. Here the struggle has been long and serious. The motifs of the classic have been stretched far beyond their limits, until classic precedent and refinement has no part. It has become grotesque, columns have been elongated and diameters ignored; cornices have added their shadows to our thoroughfares and divisional string courses at certain stories confuses! The perpendicular interpretation of Gothic Romanticism has come to the rescue, joining the Tudor, to which it is closely allied, and will unquestionably, before long, succeed in sheltering and in accommodating the upper

roofing to the daily requirements of men. Joe Jefferson used to say that 'when we essayed to present a new character, it is to the head-gear that we look first as the distinctive note of our costuming. The outline of the head-gear reveals so graphically the part we attempt to play.'"

THE PRICE OF IGNORANCE.

The Builder of London strenuously protests against what it regards as the woeful ignorance of so-called educated people in matters of art. In a recent issue it states:

Mr. Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower gives some interesting facts bearing on the fate of the magnificent woodwork of Winchester College Chapel. He states that in saying the authorities broke down, cast out, and sold the woodwork for £100 Mr. Benson is far short of the mark. He alleges that it became the property of a contractor without payment, was sold by him to an ecclesiastical dignitary for £50, and that the latter, not being able to re-use it, sold it again. Mr. Leveson-Gower discovered it some ten years ago in the possession of the next owner, who was willing to part with it for £1,200, but the Winchester authorities refused to entertain the idea. It was then bought by an architect and sold for something approaching £30,000, and is now a feature in a private house near Winchester. Mr. Leveson-Gower wishes that the owner could see his way to restore it to the Winchester authorities, but adds, somewhat ironically, that such an offer could be safely made, as such things do not appeal to the authorities of Winchester College. We consider this a very pertinent instance of the damage which takes place and the loss of artistic value that goes on throughout the country from the gross ignorance which very often distinguishes even the so-called educated classes in matters of art. That the governing body of one of our great classical schools should have so little knowledge of the value of the historic works of art of which they are the custodians is, we are afraid, not an isolated or exceptional case of ignorance of those in authority in this country.

BIG MONUMENT WORK.

Big monumental work is usually the least profitable. When a job takes seven or eight years to reach completion after the design and details are approved, it seldom happens that the contractor comes out even. In the matter of public monuments let to competitive bidders, the job is almost certain to go to some party with local influence who is not qualified to figure such work. Only men who know the quarries well enough can tell where the stock can come from promptly. Only big cutting establishments can lay down comparative contingencies. But, nevertheless, a free-for-all scramble goes on when there is a big letting and those fellows who have overlooked some important items are always the lowest bidders. Then everybody gets stung, for it is not human to do your best in a losing deal.—"American Stone Trade."

There was a time when Electric Light was considered a luxury. That day is past. With the low rates that now prevail, this modern illuminant is within reach of every income, even the most modest. In fact, when one considers the immense convenience of Electric Light, no home can well afford to be without it. Don't forget that you may wire your house on the installment plan. Ask us for details.



WALL FINISHING IN FOREIGN HOUSES.

(Continued from page 743.)

done directly upon the bricks. Such walls are very hard and nails can only be driven between the bricks into the mortar. The older houses have a cloth netting hanging almost a foot away from the wall on which the paper is suspended. According to dealers in building materials in this country, American wall board would be too expensive to meet with any success.

The principal wood used for building in Java is what is known as Java teak. Other hardwoods are sometimes used, some of which are so hard that it is impossible to drive nails into them. In constructing dwelling houses the walls are of brick and plaster both inside and outside and the ceiling is in most cases plank, although sometimes plastered. Laths are never used.

Wall board is unknown in the district of Karachi, India, and houses are almost invariably built of stone with a thin coating of plastering inside. It is very difficult to drive a nail more than an inch into the surface unless one happens to strike a joint between the stones.

The walls of all houses in Amoy, China, are brick, and lath and plaster are seldom used. The common practice is mud with a thin coating of cement. The cheaper native houses have practically no interior finish. The larger houses and the business and dwelling houses of the foreigners have some studding, but this class of building forms a very small proportion of the total number of structures.

Private Houses in Cape Town.

In Cape Town, South Africa, the majority of private houses are of brick plastered on the outside and inside. In the better class of these buildings a large percentage of cement is used, and where this is the case it is

difficult to drive in nails. In the majority of buildings, both public and private, the partitions are of brick, so that wall boarding or lath are not needed. A considerable amount of expanded metal lathing (principally of

English manufacture) is used. The Germans have a wall boarding on the market here made of asbestos and cement, the boarding being 2-16 inch thick and comes in sheets 4x8 feet.—“The Building Age.”

PROPOSED LIMITATIONS OF THE HEIGHTS OF BUILDINGS

The Heights of Buildings Commission, appointed in pursuance of a resolution introduced in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by George McAneny, president of the Borough of Manhattan, held conferences during the months of June, July and September with experts and representatives of a wide variety of organizations and individuals, in an attempt to obtain the best information possible of the state of the public mind towards the proposed limitation of the heights of buildings.

Out of forty-four persons who gave their opinions in this period only three were opposed to height limitation, states the New York “Real Estate Record.”

Following is a partial list of the men who conferred with the commission and their opinions, reduced to a few words:

Ernest Flagg, of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects—Recommends a general level of height for all buildings equal to about once the width of the street on which the building faces, without other restrictions as to area than that the least horizontal dimensions of any court or area left vacant for light equal a certain proportion, say one-tenth of the height of the wall or walls to which it belongs.

Electus D. Litchfield, of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects—Recommended not a limit of height, but of volume.

William P. Bannister, of the Brooklyn Chapter, American Institute of Architects, endorsed Ernest Flagg's recommendations and advised the adoption of a law similar to that of the English law of ancient lights.

Henry Atterbury Smith, of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, would lower the height of fireproof tenements and make it easier to construct fireproof buildings.

Richard Deeves, builder, would limit the height of most buildings to 150 feet.

Prof. Ira H. Woolson, National Board of Fire Underwriters—All non-fireproof buildings should be no higher than can be reached by a fire stream from the street. Favored a limitation of from 125 to 150 feet.

William E. Harmon, real estate operator, recommended not a flat limitation, but a pyramidal limitation with modifications to meet the difference in the strategic importance of different locations.

Joel S. de Celding, of Real Estate Board of Brokers of New York, favored a tower limitation, but a tower set back from the street line.

Simon Brentano, of the Fifth Avenue Association, favored limitation and said that in factories it is not practicable in a tall building to have enough exits to let out all occupants at once in case of fire.

A. W. Brunner, chairman of the Fifth Avenue Commission, favored a limit of 125 feet.

Robert Grier Cooke, president, and Bruce M. Falconer, counsel for the Fifth Avenue Association, speaking for Fifth avenue, favored a cornice line not over 100 feet above the curb, with perhaps two more stories in the roof, bringing the total height to 125 feet.

Benjamin C. Mash, of the New York Congestion Committee, favored limitation, but thought the height should be regulated with reference to the land value and the state of development and according to the kind of building.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, chairman of the New York Congestion Committee, favored limitation.

Miss Emily N. Dinwiddie, of the Neighborhood Workers' Association—All tenements should be limited to four stories.

R. P. Bolton, building efficiency expert, favored limitation. He would prohibit a building from having more floor space than eight or ten times its lot area.

Roswell D. Tompkins, secretary of the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades of New York, opposed to any limitation.

Charles Burns, secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn and vicinity, opposed to any limitation.

John D. Crimmins favored limitation. He would determine the restriction by the width of the street in front.

Robert W. de Forest thought the greatest limitation of height practically possible should be secured.

Alfred T. White, of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, favored limitation for tenements.

Thomas Hastings and William O. Ludlow, architects, favored limitation.

The Committees on the Regulation of the Heights of Buildings and Insurance and Fire Regulations of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation favored limitation.

Chief John Kenlon, of the New York Fire Department, favored limitation. Believed 80 feet the ideal height from a firefighting standpoint.

F. B. DeBerard, of the Industrial Committee of the Merchants' Association, favored limitation.

Rudolph P. Miller, superintendent of the Department of Buildings of the Borough of

Manhattan, believed the proper height of buildings should be the street width plus the amount of set back.

Edward Boynton, president of the American Real Estate Company, favored limitation.

Charles Brown, of Douglas Robinson & Co., and Charles S. Brown Company, favored limitation.

Robert Simon, vice-president of Henry Morgenthau Company, favored limitation.

Robert E. Dowling, agent for the City Investing Company, favored limitation.

W. M. Grove, of the Realty Association, favored limitation.

W. M. Grove, of the Realty Association, favored limitation.

Frederick L. Ackerman, of Trowbridge & Ackerman, favored limitation.

Paul Starrett, contractor, favored limitation based on street width.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE SKY-SCRAPER.

We are used to being told by foreign critics that Americans are a people solely devoted to "the almighty dollar," that we have no time in this country to consider anything but the material facts of life, that American cities are mere jumbles of money-making devices, declares the "Outlook." It is almost dangerously flattering, therefore, to find European visitors now and then who take a directly opposite view. The distinguished Italian historian and essayist, Guglielmo Ferrero, for instance, is one of the foreign critics who find something besides a mere material commercialism in American life. In a recent issue of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," one of the most influential of French periodicals, he gives expression to his views about America in a highly original and suggestive fashion. His article is in the form of a report of an imaginary conversation taking place on board a South American steamship among a group of Brazilians and Italians familiar with the capitals of Europe, especially Paris. One of the Italians asserts that New York is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and declares that many of the younger generation of Brazilians agree with him. A lady at the table, beautiful of course, and unknown—who turns out later to be, although European in her language, manner, and tastes, a rich New Yorker—protests with horror that New York is totally lacking in "harmony and proportion." The Italian replies—and doubtless Ferrero takes this opportunity to express his own views—in the following language:

Of course, New York is a perfect Babel of architecture. You will find in it something of Asia and something of Europe, something of Paganism and something of Christianity, thirty centuries separated into their elements, and fused again into a new mass according to the caprice of a spirit that is fantastic, ironical, delirious, sublime. As for me, it is precisely for this reason that I profoundly admire New York. "Harmony and proportion" are the aesthetic standards of a dying civilization. Life, like New York, is harsh, rugged, unequal, and violent. The European loses his head in

this fiery nebula, and that is natural, since he comes from an extinct world. He asks himself with alarm: "Where am I? In Greece, in Paris, in Nuremberg, in Bagdad, at the beginning of the twentieth century, in the Norman epoch, or under the reign of the Pharaohs? In a real city, or in an astral city built on the planet Mars by beings created differently from us—more intelligent and more powerful?"

Further on in the article, employing a metaphor not quite so happy as that invented by Israel Zangwill, who has called the United States "a melting-pot" in which various Old World races are being fused into a new one, Ferrero describes New York as a great digestive organ which receives as its food the elements discarded by the rest of the world and out of them, by the chemistry of nature, produces a pure blood which nourishes a continent. The sky-scraping architecture of New York he thinks is one of the hopeful manifestations of this vital process. Another European visitor, Madame Yokef, a journalist of Vienna, has recently expressed her views of the skyscraper in an interview in the New York "Times." She also regards them as being genuine expressions of a virile civilization. Among other things, she said to her interviewer:

I had heard of your American "skyscrapers," but I have always been informed that they were ugly and gross, defying all laws of beauty and architecture. I must admit that your buildings do not belong to any school of architecture with which the Old World is familiar, but I refuse to condemn them as ugly or as monstrosities. I think that your virile builders have established a new school of architecture, that they are creators and not copyists.

Both these European critics from different points of view are expressing a universal truth—that beauty is an essential element of the fitness of things, and so is an essential element of virility, efficiency, and practical service.

WHY ELECTRIC CURRENT RATES VARY.

To a person ignorant of the operation of electrical supply systems but familiar with the uniform charges made for gas at so much per 1,000 cubic feet, whether used for domestic lighting or cooking, the distinction made by central stations in the charges for electrical energy for lighting and for motor service is a subject of considerable mystery. says the "Electrical World." However, little difficulty is experienced in explaining to a person of average intelligence that gas can be produced at a convenient uniform rate and stored at small cost for consumption whenever needed, while electricity can be stored only at enormous expense and, for reasons of economy, must be produced at each moment at the exact rate of the instantaneous demand. The public would be justified in insisting upon uniformity in the charge per kilowatt-hour for electrical energy used for

all purposes provided such charge were made high enough to cover the cost of an adequate electrical energy storage system. Without such a system or the added charge equivalent to the cost of installing and operating it, the rate for energy for each class of customer can best be placed at a value to cover properly the average cost of production during the hours of demand by that class. Uniformity in rates has another and more significant meaning in connection with the subject of rate schedules—a subject to which the National Electric Light Association has given much attention.

SOME EQUITABLE BUILDING STATISTICS.

Work on the Equitable Building is progressing rapidly. The Thompson-Starrett Company and the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, after removing all the granite and concrete foundations of the old building, have bored and blasted to rock bottom, and are sinking 117 caissons to a depth of 81 feet below the street level. Caissons are now built entirely of reinforced concrete, instead of wood or steel, as formerly. By this method the caisson becomes a monolithic mass.

The new structure will weigh 203,000 tons, as against 103,000 tons for the Woolworth Building, 82,500 tons for the Metropolitan Building, 188,500 for the Municipal Building, and 82,580 tons for the Singer Building.

In the construction of the new Equitable, 34,000 tons of steel will be used, against the record in a building of 24,000 tons of the Woolworth Building. It will have 152 steel supporting columns. The weight of the heaviest of these will be 32 tons.

In reality the building will be four individual buildings. Each section will have separate shafts for electric light wires, telephone wires, and fire constructions. Fire walls isolate the sections.

In the construction of the building there will be used 22,000,000 bricks, 350,000 square feet of marble trim and material for flooring, 1,350,000 cubic feet of sand, 33,000 barrels of cement in the foundations, 120,000 cubic feet of cement in the building itself, 1,215,000 cubic feet of broken stone, 18,000 gallons of paint for the structural steel, 768,000 cubic feet of terra cotta, and 4,000,000 hollow tiles.

There will be fifty elevators in the building, so arranged that if a firm takes several floors it will have its private elevator. All the elevator shafts will be enclosed in brick and will have fireproof doors. The stairways, enclosed completely in tile and brick, will also have fireproof doors. The entire structure will be connected with the intercommunicating telephone. It will contain 5,000 windows.

Philadelphia is one of the busiest building centers in the United States and "The Guide" is the only medium that touches this golden field.

EVIL OF OVERSPECIALIZATION.

"Michael Angelo and other master builders of the past became great because they avoided the modern error of overspecialization. That a man should be an expert in his work no one will attempt to deny, but between such expertness and overspecialization there is a vital difference."

The master builder who was speaking then gave this illustration from his experience:

"Some time ago a middle-aged workman came to me looking for work. He was a new arrival from Britain, and he had that repressed and detached look in his face which one may see in the faces of recently released convicts after a long term of penal servitude. I asked him where he had worked, and what he had worked at. He replied that he had been with the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, on the Clyde, for the last eighteen years, and that all that time he was a 'hole-borer,' and 'hole-borer' only. Imagine it! One of us 'a little lower than the angels' engaged for eighteen years in creating vacancy through steel plates, and vacancy in his own poor mind. He was beautifully specialized! Might I venture to suggest overspecialized?"

"I need not elaborate the point any farther. Present conditions are well known to all of us, and the continual scramble quite prevents any possibility of the master builder of the present attaining, under such conditions, to the dignity which once was his. That happiness is reserved, I am absolutely satisfied, for the master builder of the future."

"Already the movement in the right direction has begun, and that movement is towards the payment of net cost by the owner, plus an assured commission for his work to the master builder. In the future, when this method is common, the antagonism between architect and builder will cease for lack of reason for its continuing. The architect and builder, if not one in person, ought certainly to be one in their united efforts to attain the best results for the owner."—Exchange.

TAKING OFF QUANTITIES.

It is surprising how indifferent to the importance of accurate estimating some contractors are. In one office I have known estimates to be made out by the office boy who has been with the firm several months to be sure, but is hardly a good hand to "take off" quantities accurately. In other offices it seems to be the practice to shove laborious estimating off on the stenographer. Really, this job of estimating is important enough to be done by the boss himself. At least, if not done by him it should be attempted only by an expert, for no branch of the contracting business is more important nor is any office, large or small, immune from loss and eventual failure if the estimating department is not turning out accurate work.—Charles E. White, Jr., in "Building Progress."

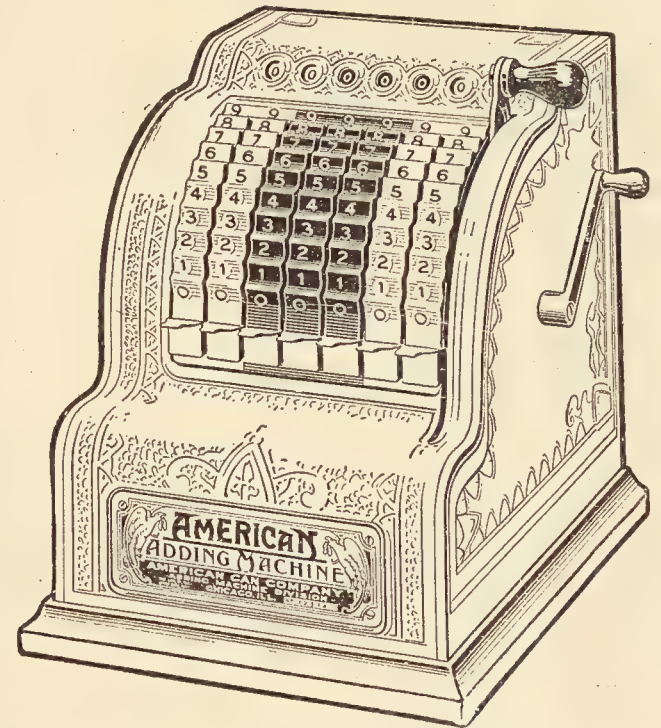
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may lay different tinted leaves against it at the first or the second floor, and at a moment's notice gain a very good idea of just how the house will look when painted in the colors suggested.

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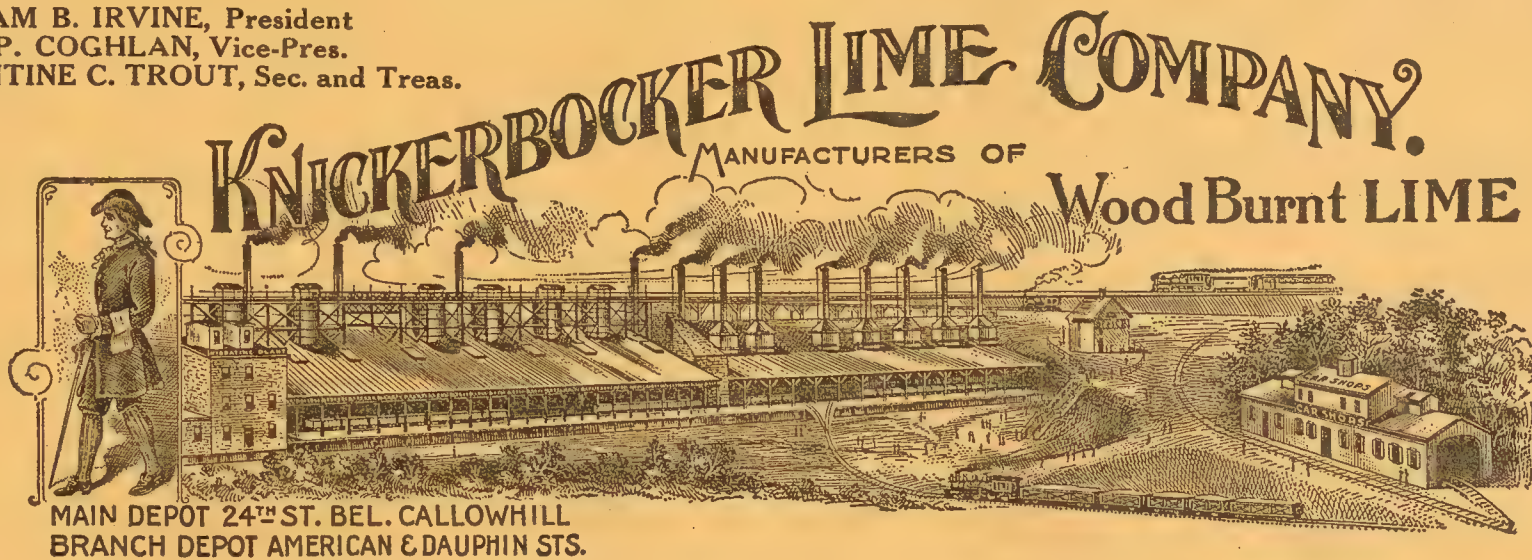
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 47.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1913.

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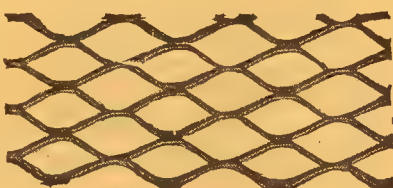


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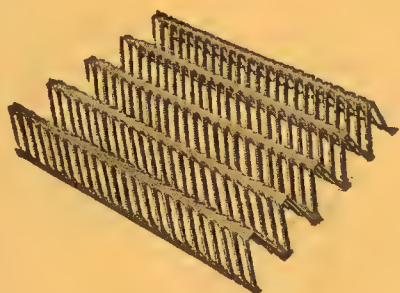
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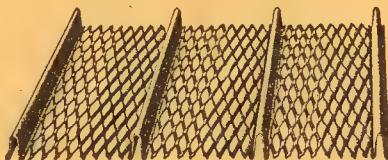


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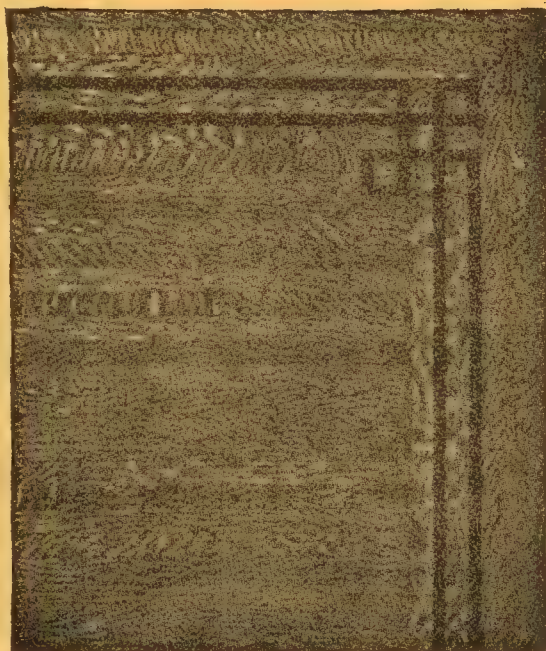
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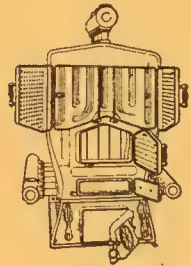
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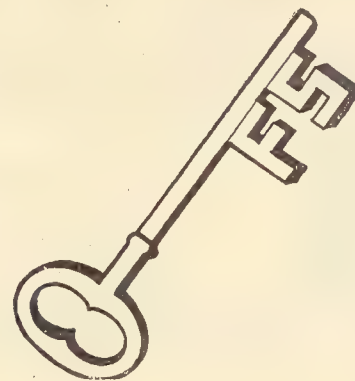
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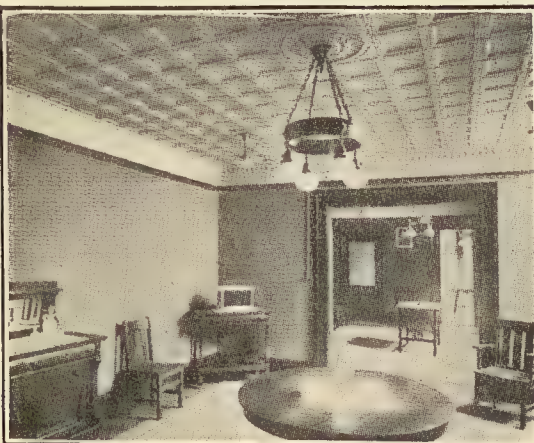
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Parish House (remodeling), Haddonfield, N. J. Architect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Grace Episcopal Church, Haddonfield, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, tin roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about three weeks.

Brew House, 842 to 846 North American street. \$75,000. Architects, Koelle, Speth & Co., Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Owner, Henry F. Ortlieb, 845 North Third street. Brick, steel and concrete, five stories, 40x60 feet, slag roof, electric lighting. Architects are taking sub-bids on all lines.

Picture Theatre, Wyoming avenue and A street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Jacob Keisler, 412 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 43x120 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot-water heating. Owner has received bids.

Dormitories (2), Spring City, Pa. \$120,000. Architect, Philip H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, Eastern Pennsylvania State Institute for Feeble Minded. Brick, two stories, 60x100 feet each, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Owners will advertise for bids about January 1st.

High School, Washington, D. C. \$600,000. Architect, Snowden Ashford, Washington, D. C. Owner, District of Columbia, District Commissioners, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone and concrete, four stories, 373x195 feet, tile and composition roof, enameled bricks, waterproofing, steel casement windows, electric lighting, steam heating. Owners taking bids, due December 15th. Cramp & Company, Denckla Building, are figuring.

Stores and Apartments (alt. and add.), 18th and Berks streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Isaac H. Kahn, 4244 Parkside avenue. Brick, three stories, 18x95 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Architects have received bids.

Residences (27), Sixty-fourth and Buist avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedrick, Post Office Building, Darby, Pa. Owner, C. E. Fletcher, 2144 Simpson street. Brick, two stories, 15x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress. Owner will take sub-bids.

Residence and Garage, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Architect, Herbery C. Wise, Franklin Building. Owner, Theodore L. MacDowell, 2125 Uber street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 26x38 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Club (alt. and add.), 157 and 159 N. Fifteenth street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, International Society Waiters and Bartenders, 1131 Arch street. Brick, three stories, 47x125 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Plans in progress. Architects will be ready for bids in a few days.

Store and Residence (alt. and add.), 2610 to 2630 Kensington avenue. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Philadelphia Trust Company (trustees), 413 Chestnut street. Brick, two and three stories, electric light. Plans in progress.

Stable, Princeton, N. J. Architects, Price & McLanaghan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Rev. W. Prall, Princeton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 21x35 feet, electric light, slate roof. Architects taking bids. H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street, and W. L. Stillwell, Princeton, N. J., are figuring.

Monument, Harrisburg, Pa. Architect, Albert Kelsey, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, name withheld. Granite and marble, 80x80, dampproofing. Revised plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, 1528 West York street. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, name withheld. Brick and stone, one story, 42x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids due November 22d. The following are figuring: John McShain, 631 N. 17th street; M. L. John Welsh, 221 N. 17th street; I. A. Dun-Conneen & Company, 315 S. 20th street; kelberger, 71 E. Herman street, Germantown.

Police Station (alt. and add.), 19th and Oxford streets. Architects, E. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Consists of electrical work, plastering, new partitions, painting. Owners taking bids due November 21st.

Hospital (add.), Seventeenth street and Girard avenue. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, St. Joseph's Hospital, on premises. Brick, 23x100 feet, electric light, steam heat, expanded metal fireproofing, metal casements and sash. Consists of third floor addition. Plans in progress.

Residence, Germantown. Architect, L. Leslie Headley, 234 South Sixtieth street. Owner, Charles D. Smoot, U. G. I., Broad and Arch streets. Plaster, two and one-half stories, 36x36, asbestos shingle roof, electric light, hot-air heat. Revised plans in progress.

Church, Fitzwater and Martin streets. Architect, C. W. Bolton & Sons, Witherpoon Building. Owner, Union Baptist Church (colored), Twelfth and Bainbridge streets. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 80x115, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Police Station and Garage, 3965 Germantown avenue. Architect, E. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick, three stories, steam heat, electric light, plastering and painting and general repairs. Owners taking bids due November 21st.

Manufacturing Building, Stenton and Louden streets. Architects, William Steele & Sons Co., Sixteenth and Arch streets. Owner, H. G. Fetterolf, Wayne Junction, Philadelphia. Brick and concrete, one and two stories. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Residences (24), Fifty-seventh street and Baltimore avenue. Architect, private plans. Owners, Moss & Taylor, Fifty-eighth street and Girard avenue. Brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot-water

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Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking sub-
bids on all lines.**Flat House, Ambler Highlands, Pa.** Archi-
tect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street.
Owner, Mrs. L. Hummel, Fort Washington,
Pa. Frame, two stories, 37x45 feet, shingle
roof, hot-air heating. Owner taking bids
due November 19th. Specht & Sperry, Heed
Building, are figuring.**Police Station (alt. and add.),** Twentieth
and Buttonwood streets. Architect, Ed. A.
Crane, City Hall. Owners, Department of
Public Safety, City Hall. Work consists of
painting, electrical work, heating and gen-
eral interior repairs. Owners taking bids
due November 21st.**Residence, Media, Pa.** Architect, R. R.
McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street.
Owner, Dr. M. Jacobs, care of Architect.
Frame, two and one-half stories, 48x32,
shingle roof, electric light. Plans in
progress.**Bungalow, Atlantic City, N. J.** Architect,
R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth
street. Owner, Dr. E. T. Reichert, care of
Architect. Hollow tile and plaster, one
and one-half stories, shingle roof, electric light.
Plans in progress.**School, Riverside, N. J.** \$50,000. Archi-
tects, Hottel & Stewart, Camden, N. J.
Owners, Board of Education. Brick, stone,
fireproof, two and one-half stories, 75x100
feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat.
Plans in progress.**Residence, Haverford, Pa.** Architects, De
Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 608 Chestnut
street. Owner, F. J. Tolan, Commonwealth
Building. Frame, two and one-half stories,
30x30, shingle roof, hot-water heat. Plans
in progress.**Post Office, Winston-Salem, N. C.** Archi-
tect, Oscar Wenderoth, Washington, D. C.
Owner, U. S. Government, Treasury De-
partment, Washington, D. C. Stone and
brick, fireproof, two and one-half stories,
83x185, metal roof, electric light, steam heat,
marble interior. Owners taking bids due
December 16th. J. E. and A. L. Pennock,
Land Title Building, are figuring.**Cottage (alt. and add.), Ventnor, N. J.**
Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey
Building. Owner, W. S. Jones, 1116 Walnut
street. Frame, two stories, 15x20, slag and
shingle roof, vapor heating. Architect tak-
ing bids due November 19th. The follow-
ing are figuring: E. S. Collins, E. E. Smith,
W. G. Taylor & Son, and Hampton Bros.,
all of Atlantic City, N. J.**Twin Residence, Bala, Pa.** \$10,000. Ar-
chitect, William C. Prichett, 418 Walnut
street. Owner, Howard L. Neff, 115 Wal-
nut street. Brick and stucco, two and one-
half stories, shingle roof, hot-water heating,hardwood floors, electric lighting. Archi-
tect has received bids.**Bank Building (alts.), Orianna and Chest-**
nut streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Com-
monwealth Building. Owner, Fidelity Trust
Company, on premises. Consists of new
stairs and interior changes. Architect has
received bids.**College Buildings, Newark, Del.** Architect,
L. R. Rogers, 911 Market street, Wilmington,
Del. Owner, Delaware College for Women,
care of George W. Twitmyer, secretary Wil-
mington High School, Wilmington, Del. Con-
sists of residence hall and science hall (heat-
ing and electric work, separate bids). Owners
taking bids due December 8th, 12 o'clock.
Plans can be obtained upon deposit of certified
check for \$50 (\$40 to be returned). Checks
payable to S. J. Wright, treasurer.**Residence and Garage (alt. and add.),**
Whitemarsh, Pa. Architect, Frank A. Rom-
mol, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. George
G. Ross, 1721 Spruce street. Frame, one and
two stories, 18x20 feet and 21x28 feet, tin and
shingle roof, electric lighting. Architect tak-
ing bids due November 22. The following are
figuring: Specht & Sperry, Heed Building;
Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrave street; F. Elridge
& Sons, 552 Germantown avenue; W. John
Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; David McCork, Flour-
town, Pa.**Factory, Marcus Hook, Pa.** Architects, Bal-
linger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner,
American Viscose Company, Marcus Hook,
Pa. Brick and concrete, five stories, 132x402
feet, slag and slate roof, steel windows, ex-
panded metal (heating and electric work, re-
served). Architects taking bids due Novem-
ber 19. (Note change in date.) Same list of
bidders.**Residence, Melrose Park, Pa.** Architect,
Valentine B. Lee, 1003 Spruce street. Owner,
John H. Scribner, Oak Lane, Pa. Stone, two
and one-half stories. Plans in progress.**School, South Orange, N. J.** Architects,
D'Oench & Yost, 105 West Fortieth street,
New York City. Owners, Board of Education,
South Orange, N. J. Stone, three stories, 62x
157 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat,
concrete and hollow tile, expanded metal fire-
proofing, dampproofing, marble interior. Re-
vised plans in progress.**ORIENTAL RUGS**
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Stores, Apartments and Garage, Beverly, N. J. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 5148 Sansom street. Owner, A. H. Butterworth, Beverly, N. J. Brick, one and two stories, 55x112 feet, slag and slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner is taking bids.

Picture Theatre, Twenty-fifth and Allegheny avenue. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. Selzman, Fifth and Moore streets. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 70x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner taking bids due November 24. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 Delancey street; General Construction Company, Drexel Building; Berry-Goodwin Company, Drexel Building; M. J. Lazaroe, 1418 South Sixth street.

Stable, Water and McKean streets. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Christopher Koch, on premises. Brick, two stories, 30x70 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Wyoming ave and A st. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Jacob Keisler, 412 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 43x120 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Revised plans in progress.

Flat House, Forty-fifth street above Baltimore avenue. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlaeger, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Tapestry brick and marble trimmings, four stories, 40x135 feet, slag roof, composition floors, steam heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors, laundry dryers. Architect taking bids due November 22. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Tenth street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street;

Fred Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue; J. Gorchov, 317 Reed street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residence, Overbrook, Philadelphia. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, C. W. Curran, care of U. G. I. Company, Broad and Arch streets. Stone, two and one-half stories, 45x28 feet, wing 18x27 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, vapor heating, hardwood floors. Architect taking bids due November 24. The following are figuring: Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Philadelphia; Thomas M. Seeds, 1207 Race street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.; George L. Croll, Rosemont, Pa.

Shelter Shed and Platform, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and steel, 22x49 feet, slag roof. Owners taking bids due November 25. The following are figuring: Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Brown-King Construction Company & W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; J. Sims Wilson, 1029 Brown street; F. A. Havens Company, 845 North Nineteenth st.; E. L. Seeds, 6314 Wissahickon avenue; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North 12th street.

Power House Mifflin and Water streets. Architect, Charles W. Denny, Hale Building. Owners, Union Petroleum Company, 135 South Second street. Brick and concrete, one and two stories, 40x68 feet, tile roof. Architects taking bids due November 10. Owners taking sub-bids.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store (alt. and add.), Ninth and South streets. \$20,000. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, H. Jacoby, on premises. Brick, two stories, slag roof, steam heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Standard Construction Company, Drexel Building.

Studio (add.), 7010 Germantown avenue. \$3500. Architect, R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, David E. Crozier, 7010 Germantown avenue. Stone, one and one-half stories, 22x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Irwin Faut, 4228 N. Sydenham street.

Triple Residence, Allen Lane and Charlton street. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, Dr. George Woodward, North American Building. Stone, two and one-half stories, 60x150 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Jacob Gerhart, Chestnut Hill, who is taking sub-bids.

Apartment House (add.), Haverford, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, Estate of Henry W. Sutton, Haverford, Pa. Brick and plaster, three stories, 26x50 feet, slag roof, steam heat, electric lighting. Contract awarded to Gra-

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ham Campion Company, Heed Building.

Bottling House (add.), 859 North Perth street. \$8000. Architect, Charles C. Sohweiker, 38 North Fellon street. Owner, Leo G. Balzeret, 723 Parrish street. Brick, three stories, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to George Kessler Construction Company, Drexel Building.

Residence (alt. and add.), School House Lane, Germantown. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, J. B. Kinley, on premises. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, shingle roof, hot-water heat, (light reserved). Contract awarded to B. V. Gamber, 321 South Juniper street.

Monument Pedestal, Thirty-third and South streets. Architect, Paul P. Cret, 516 Woodland Terrace. Owner, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, care of University of Pennsylvania. Marble and brownstone, dampproofing. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street.

Apartment House and Three Stores, Park and Columbia avenues. Architect, H. E. Wise, Franklin Building. Owner, G. E. McLaughlin, Park and Columbia avenues.

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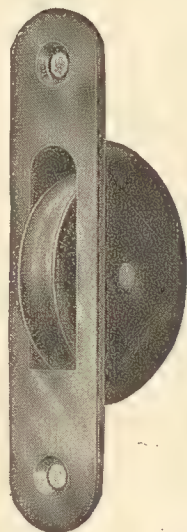
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Brick, three stories, 16x50 feet, slag roof, (electric light and heat reserved). Contract awarded to F. I. Wintz, 1618 North Twenty-seventh street.

Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J. Architects, Guy King & Company, 1513 Walnut street. Owner, New Sussex and Essex Hotel Company. Brick and terra cotta, plaster, six stories, 142x237 feet, tile and slag roof, (heat and light reserved), concrete hollow tile expanded metal fireproofing, oak floors. Contract awarded to R. R. Taylor, Asbury, N. J.

Residences (2), Germantown, Pa. Architect, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owner, Elliston T. Morris, 119 South Fourth street. Stone, two and one-half stories, 23x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot-air heating. Contract awarded to Burd P. Evans & Company, Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Saloon (alt. and add.), 245 South Twenty-

third street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Consumers' Brewing Company, 1306 Fitzwater streets. Brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Ice Storage House, Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, American Ice Co., Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Brick and concrete, one story, 49x84 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street.

Residence (alt. and add.), 1516 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. B. Kohn, 1328 North Thirteenth street. Brick, four stories, consists of interior alterations and additions, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to J. F. Grant, 1625 North Thirteenth street.

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Robert Killough (O), Wayne avenue and Duval street. Cost, \$21,600. Six dwellings, brick, three stories, 24x36 feet, Mede and Anderson streets.

John S. Miller (O), Glenside, Pa. O. S. Miller (C), 2129 Park avenue. Cost, \$5600. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 15x34 feet, 4924 Pulaski avenue.

Eureka Amusement Company (O). G. J. Reich (C), 1112 Loudon street. Cost, \$11,500. Theatre, brick, one story, 46x120 feet, Hunting Park and Marshall street.

B. Libwiski (O), 4450 Edgemond street. Cost, \$1800. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x48. Cost, \$12,000, eight dwellings. Cost, \$4800, four dwellings.

E. A. Jefferies (O), 5236 Ridge avenue. C. M. Swartley (C), 427 Hermitage street. Cost, \$10,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 57x95 feet, Manayunk avenue and Canorro street.

G. W. Robinson (O), 549 DuPont street. Cost, \$4000, four dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x30, Ridge and Connor street.

D. H. Strouse (O), 3340 North Broad street. Cost, \$5000. Shop, brick, one story, 56x98 feet, Goodman and Westmoreland streets.

H. Markowitz (O), 644 South street. Samuel Rosenberg (C), 716 Morris street. Cost, \$2900. Warehouse, brick, three stories, 28x29 feet, 642 Rodman street.

C. Morris Swartley (O), 6835 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$3000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x30 feet, Ridge avenue and Livezey street.

J. K. Kelley (O), 6400 Paschall avenue. Standard Construction Company, Drexel Building. Cost, \$4300. Dwelling, brick, three stories, 24x16, 6400 Paschall avenue.

George E. McLaughlin (O), 1832 North Park avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$5500. Apartment house, brick, three stories, 16x52, Park and Columbia avenues.

C. E. Biddle (O), 626 Perry Building. Cost, \$24,000. Twelve dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x23 feet, 6225 North Twenty-first

street. Cost, \$24,000. Twelve dwellings. Cost, \$24,000. Twelve dwellings.

Clarence R. Siegel (O), Forty-sixth and Larchwood avenue. Cost, \$13,500. Eighteen dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x56 feet, Forty-sixth and Larchwood avenue.

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$12,500. Dwelling, stone, three stories, 31x56 feet, Overbrook, Pa.

William Montgomery (O), 3224 Penrose Ferry Road. Cost, \$1200. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 20x32 feet, 3224 Penrose Ferry Road.

First German Baptist Church (O), Ninth and Luzerne streets. Joseph Bird Company (C), 213 North Eleventh street. Cost, \$50,000. Church, stone, one story, 72x98 feet, Ninth and Luzerne streets.

Dungan, Hood & Company (O), 2100 North American street. P. Haibach Contracting Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$38,000. Manufacturing, brick, four stories, 200x51 feet, 2100 North American street.

Metzger & Fields (O), Forty-seventh and Spruce streets. Cost, \$51,000. Six dwellings, brick, four stories, 16x60 feet, Forty-seventh and Spruce streets. Cost, \$51,000. Six dwellings, Forty-seventh and Spruce streets.

Frank & Sedwitz (O), Fourth and Race streets. D. Wittenberg (C), Eighth and Poplar streets. Cost, \$22,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 60x140 feet, Kensington avenue.

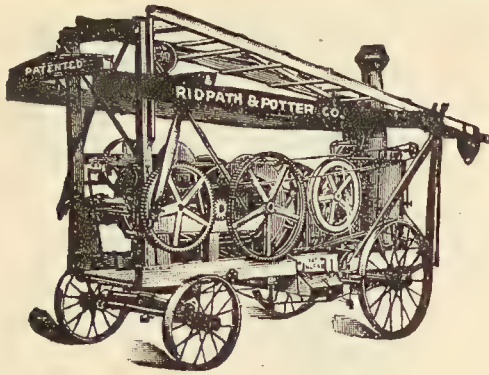
P. J. Conway (O), 159 Springfield avenue. Cost, \$650. Garage.

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D. E. Dallam (O), 324 Market street. Smith, Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$2000. Manufacturing, 324 Market street.

S. T. Huston (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa. J. A. Gerhart (C), Chestnut Hill. Cost, \$9000. Dwelling, Willow Grove, Pa.

L. S. Levin (O), 522 S. Twelfth street. H. J. Taylor Brothers (C), 513 South Twelfth street. Cost, \$420. Store and dwelling, 1309 South street.

L. G. Balzereit (O), 755 Parrish street. George Kessler Construction Company (C),

Drexel Building. Cost, \$8000. Manufacturing, 755 Parrish street.

P. R. R. Company (O), Broad Street Station (O), Armstrong & Latta (C), Land Title Building. Cost, \$8000. Storage, 1713 Filbert street.

J. Ryan (O), Fortieth street and Girard avenue. J. Johnson (C), 1721 Ludlow street. Cost, \$700. Garage, Fortieth street and Girard avenue.

William Clark (O), Forty-fifth street and Kingsessing avenue. Cost, \$1200. Shop, 5034 Baltimore avenue.

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Alterations and Additions

M. O'Brien (O), 1401 Filbert street. Smith-Hardican Company (C), 1606 Cherry street. Cost, \$1325. Restaurant, 1513 Filbert street.

M. Bookmeyer (O), 424 Walnut street. Thomas Rourke (C), 328 Bainbridge street. Cost, \$1000. Apartment House, 424 Walnut street.

Quaker City Rubber Company (O), Comley street and Wissinoming avenue. De-Moines Bridge & Iron Company (C), Pittsburgh, Pa. Cost, \$6500. Manufacturing building, Comley street and Wissinoming avenue.

E. McGlensev (O), 2662 Frankford avenue. W. T. Schoppe (C), Elkert and Emerald streets. Cost, \$1000. Store and dwelling, 2662 Frankford avenue.

H. M. Eddleshaw (O), Fifty-sixth and Nippon streets. L. D. Stiles (C), 126 Herman street. Cost, \$800. Residence, 56 Nippon street.

C. W. Boger (O), 2238 North Thirteenth street. P. Gormley Company (C), 155 North Tenth street. Cost, \$800. Residence, 2238 North Thirteenth street.

I. Haaz Brothers (O), 412 Brown street. S. Gickman (C), 850 North Eighth street. Cost, \$3000. Factory, 412 Brown street.

Ed. Baxt (O), 1359 Germantown avenue. A. Rubin (C), 1127 Thompson street. Cost, \$1200. Store and dwelling, 1359 German-town avenue.

Richard Krebs (C), 5032 Broomall avenue. C. H. Stuller (C), 5012 Willows avenue. Cost, \$1600. Garage, 5226 Broomall avenue.

J. S. Thorn Estate, 1220 Callowhill street. F. Pettit (C), 809 Master street. Cost, \$1000. Manufacturing, 1232 Callowhill street.

Drexel Building (O), Fifth and Chestnut streets. Cost, \$1500. Office Building. F. B. Davis (C), 35 South Seventeenth street.

Thomas Bromley (O), 1323 Unity street. C. West (C), 1034 Herbert street. Cost, \$1600. Storage, 1323 Unity street.

Rieger & Gretz Brewing Company (O), 1538 Germantown avenue. P. Haibach Contracting Company (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$3300. Garage, 1530 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$800. Cooperage shop.

J. M. Valentine (O), 251 South Tenth street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$460. Store, 251 South Tenth street.

H. Freedman (O), Woodstock street and Susquehanna avenue. E. Y. Fink (C), 1502 North Twenty-first street. Cost, \$1160. Store and dwelling, 1926 York street.

L. Dennenbaumis & Son (O), 806 Arch street. William Steele & Sons (C), 1600 Arch street. Cost, \$12,000. Stores, 806 Arch street.

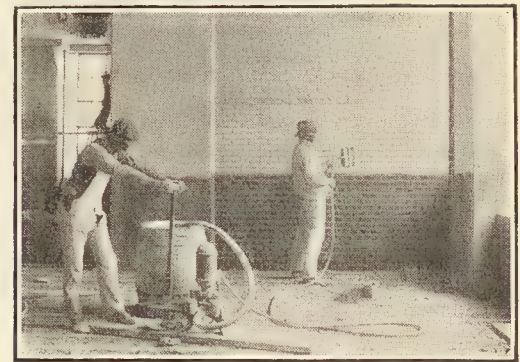
Nicetown Washer Company (O), Nicetown, Pa. Cost, \$2700. Runway.

L. E. Wiser (O), 623 South street. M. Krowitz (C), 1025 Moyamensing avenue. Cost, \$1150. Dwelling, 1744 North Eighth street.

T. Roberts (O), 1306 North Fifty-sixth street. T. Esbenson (C), 1700 North Sixtieth street. Cost, \$850. Store and dwelling, 6116 Lansdowne avenue.

Henry Jacoby (O), Ninth and South streets. Standard Construction Company (C), Drexel Building. Cost, \$20,000. Store and dwelling, Ninth and South streets.

H. C. Kahn (O), Eleventh and Filbert streets. Century Sign Company (C),



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Lancaster, Pa. Cost, \$450. Store, Eleventh and Filbert streets.

T. S. Gates (O), 322 Willow Grove avenue. W. J. Gruhler (C), 219 East High street. Cost, \$9000. Dwelling, 322 Willow Grove avenue.

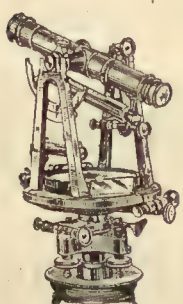
F. L. Shissler (O), 727 Spruce street. J. Dunlap (C), 1510 Melon street. Cost, \$3670. Apartments, 261 South Eighth street.

William Bader (O), 7040 Woodland avenue. F. Hall (C), Seventy-first street and Greenway avenue. Cost, \$400. Seventy-first street and Greenway avenue.

A. Kaufmann (O), 3210 Diamond street. J. Rose & Sons (C), 5121 Brown street. Cost, \$1000. Picture Theatre, Eighth and Filbert streets.

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There is a very simple manner, which is not generally known, of determining the character of the electricity which one may happen to want to make use of, says the Indianapolis "News." It is well known that implements which are made for the direct current are not available where the alternating current is used, and in order to ascertain which kind of current is passing through the wires it is only necessary to hold a small horse-shoe magnet up to one of the lamps. If it is alternating current the filament will vibrate, but if it is direct current the filament will lean toward the magnet.



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DOES NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM

How a Reduction of the Tax on Buildings Works in Budapest and Vienna,
Where It Has Been Tried—Observations of an American Traveler

Reducing the tax rate on buildings radically below the rate on land is by no means the ideal solution of the tax problem, according to a correspondent of the New York Real Estate Record, Mr. W. R. Messenger, who writes that publication:

The experiment of reducing the tax rate on buildings radically below the rate on land is referred to on page 725 of the October issue of the Record and Guide, and Pittsburgh and Scranton are credited with being the first cities in the United States to adopt this plan following the new State law of Pennsylvania. The adoption of the plan among the cities of Western Canada is mentioned, and it is also stated that the plan originated in Budapest, Hungary, where it has been in vogue for many years.

I have just recently visited Budapest, and in company with one of the local officials made a somewhat careful inspection of building conditions and requirements, and the efforts of the Government to improve housing conditions and reduce rents.

The reduction of the tax on buildings below that on land, as applied in Budapest, and also in Vienna, to encourage the construction of new buildings, should not be confused with the general and permanent reduction of taxes on buildings below that on land. In these foreign cities the tax on buildings is rather high, being about 50 per cent. of the net annual revenue.

New Buildings Tax Free.

To encourage the removal of old buildings and the construction of new, and also new construction on vacant property, the tax on new buildings is entirely removed for the first ten or twelve years, and a proportionate period of freedom from taxes is allowed for important improvements on old buildings. In Vienna, for instance, this policy is credited with providing the tenement house sections of the poorest districts with the modern buildings which it now enjoys and which are a marked improvement over the buildings of similar districts in other cities I have visited, both in the United States and abroad.

However, my investigation failed to convince me that the plan in Budapest has provided the people with the character of apartments or private dwellings or suburban cottages they desire, and at the rentals they demand. This is shown from the fact

that both the city of Budapest and the Hungarian government have undertaken to improve the housing conditions by the construction of homes at reasonable rentals.

I visited the development undertaken by the Hungarian Government, which is of the garden city type, situated in the suburbs of Budapest on the south side of the city. This development includes several hundred detached houses of one and two stories, accommodating from two to six families with two to three rooms each.

I also visited the municipal apartment house buildings provided by the city of Budapest, which are designed for middle-class families, and where the prevailing rentals are claimed to be from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. lower than the rentals for similar apartments under private management. Within the city on the north side, the municipal government has also provided a cheaper type of houses for working people. They are one-story continuous construction, with two or three rooms for each family.

Rents Too High.

The artists of Budapest, in spite of the special tax concessions on new buildings, found the rents so high that they went to the city authorities and asked the city to provide a special municipal development of a superior type of detached houses, especially for artists, which the city did, and which are very attractive.

In addition to these, there is a municipal lodging house where beds can be secured for from 10 cents to 20 cents per night, and meals at proportionate rates, and this institution is admirably designed and conducted.

The necessity for governmental and municipal construction and management of apartments, dwellings and lodging houses, both in the city and in the suburbs for different classes of people, would tend to show that a readjustment of the tax rate has not solved the housing problem. It might also be noted that under the governmental and municipal developments, tenants are not permitted to purchase their homes, but must continue to be tenants and rent payers.

It should also be remembered that Budapest is favorably situated on both banks of the Danube, which is only about 1000 feet wide at that point, and is spanned by six bridges, so that the city may and to some

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 Easy to the Foot, Inexpensive, Quickly Installed.
 Can be used over old or new floors and stairs, wood,
 concrete or any good foundation.

extent has extended in all directions, having a population at present of about 1,000,000.

The Transit Question.

Budapest is very progressive and now contemplates the construction of a north and south subway paralleling the river on the left bank, in order to make suburban life more convenient and attractive. This question of transit in the last analysis appears to be one of the most important questions in the solution of the housing problem. I know of no city, either in America or Europe, where a million or more people, either by choice or necessity, desire or are obliged to live and work and play in a restricted area, have found satisfactory living conditions.

The Hungarian Government, through the Minister of Commerce, represented by Dr. Bartholomew Nemenyi, of Budapest, is at present studying tenement house and housing conditions in the United States. Nemenyi has just completed several weeks' study of conditions in New York, which he states are superior to those of any European city.

CEMENT WALK CONSTRUCTION.

"I believe that fully 50 per cent. of all our cement work is either slighted or inefficiently done," says H. A. Allen, in "Cement Era." "This applies even to sidewalk construction, which is considered by some contractors to be so simple as to be beneath their attention. This very fact has perhaps helped to prevent it from getting the amount of care which it deserves.

"I have often been accused of using too much cement in my sidewalk work. It has been pointed out to me time and again that I could use less cement, do apparently as good work, make more money for myself. However, I have failed to see but little, if any good work done by the class of contractors who advocate this method. I am convinced that if every contractor who is now or has been in the business had always used the best of materials, and in proper proportions to give the best results, the demand for cement today would be far in excess of even the present remarkable figure.

"If all sidewalk work were done according to right principles, the architects and engineers would not need to specify expansion joints to prevent the water from 'humping up' the walk. If a proper amount of cement is used in the concrete, there will be enough contraction after setting to overcome all expansion, provided a joint is made in the concrete not to exceed every six feet.

"The writer has been in the business of cement construction over twenty years, and if my experience in this particular point of sidewalk construction is of any value, then the above statement is correct, provided a good grade of materials is used.

"My experience leads me to believe, also, that semi-wet concrete, well tamped, is much the best for sidewalk work, as it affords a more perfect shrinkage. Concrete loosely tamped provides for trouble ahead.

"One very important feature in sidewalk construction is overlooked by a large number of contractors, and that is the spreading of the top finish thoroughly on the concrete so as to insure a perfect bond. Do not be afraid to use plenty of elbow grease. Muddy gravel should not be used at all, as the contractor who does this runs the risk of having his top finish separate from the body of the walk. I use rock grit for the finish, as I think it is better and gives more lasting color."

WANTED—WORK.

The following verses appeared in a recent number of "Collier's." They were written by Berton Braley, the official poet of the Panama Canal construction field:

Here we are, gentlemen; here's the whole gang of us,

Pretty near through with the job we are on;

Size up our work—it will give you the hang of us—

South of Balboa and north to Colon.

Yes, the canal is our letter of reference;

Look at Culebra and glance at Gatun;

What can we do for you—got any preference, Wireless to Saturn or bridge to the moon?

Don't send us back to a life that is flat again, We who have shattered a continent's spine; Office work—Lord, but we couldn't do that again!

Haven't you something that's more in our line?

Got any river they say isn't crossable?

Got any mountain that can't be cut through?

We specialize in the wholly impossible, Doing things "nobody ever could do."

Take a good look at the whole husky crew of us,

Engineers, doctors, and steam shovel men;

Taken together you'll find quite a few of us

Soon to be ready for trouble again.

Bronzed by the tropical sun that is blistery,

Chockful of energy, vigor and tang,

Trained by a task that's the biggest in history,

Who has a job for this Panama gang?

The One That Gets the Trade.

The constant dropping water wears away the hardest stone,

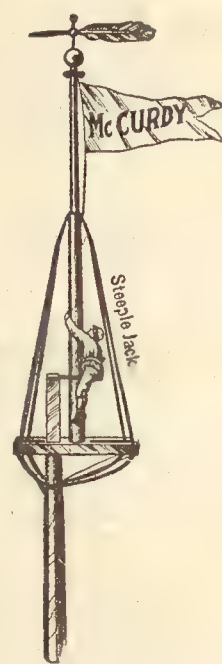
The constant chewing bulldog masticates the toughest bone,

The constant cooing lover takes away the blushing maid,

And the constant advertiser is the one that takes the trade.

The trouble with some advertising is that it is like the conversation of certain people—it never says anything.—"Novelty News."

The world is just chock full of men who failed because they expected buyers to romp right in and ask for goods. Modern business spends big money simply to get the buyer interested knowing that sales follow.



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Tubular Steel,
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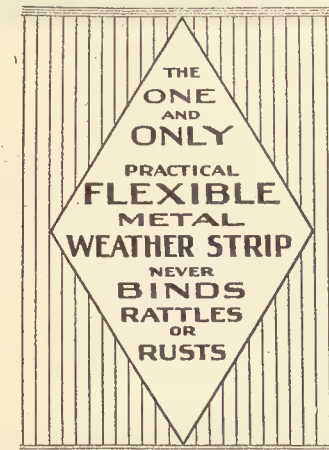
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 19, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

Analysis of the expenditures for building in 56 cities of the United States covering a period of ten months reveals a number of interesting fluctuations. For example, August of 1913 suffered somewhat severely by comparison with August of 1912. September, on the other hand, showed a distinct gain only to be followed by a slight but none the less marked relapse in October. The grand total for the year up to November 1st shows that the sum of \$520,003,679 has been expended upon new buildings, a decrease of \$62,944,052 from the figures of 1912, covering the same period, or a net loss of approximately 11 per cent. The month of October alone shows a falling off of 14 per cent., the figures being \$52,167,800 for October, 1912, as compared with \$45,004,116 for October, 1913.

Despite this apparently gloomy showing 22 of the 56 cities from which statistics have been collected, report gains ranging anywhere from two up to eighty-seven per cent. Philadelphia maintains her distinguished position as one of the most consistently active building centres in the United States, with a gain of 8 per cent. Chicago shows a gain of 2 per cent.; Baltimore, a gain of 16 per cent.; Pittsburgh, a gain of 40 per cent., and Duluth, the record gain of the year, 87 per cent.; New York shows a loss of 36 per cent. in Manhattan proper, a loss of 18 per cent. in Brooklyn and a loss of 36 per cent. in the Bronx; a grand loss of 32 per cent. from her totals during 1912. Twenty-three cities show gains in the month of October over October, 1912. Among the more notable of these are Albany, with 114 per cent. gain; Cedar Rapids, 100 per cent.; Chattanooga, 55 per cent.; Columbus, 72 per cent.; Dallas, 89 per cent.; Kansas City, 72 per cent.; Peoria, 92 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 71 per cent.; Toledo, 115 per cent.

These figures are based on returns tabulated by the American Contractor.

* * *

An article by Chairman Bassett, of the Heights of Buildings Commission, in the New York World, of Sunday, would seem to indicate that the men behind the proposal to limit the altitude of skyscrapers on Manhattan island mean business. "Reasonable limitation of the height of buildings," writes Chairman Bassett, "ought to be adopted in New York City."

"The people of this city are apt to consider that height limitation is a novelty and of doubtful legality. This is not the case. Practically all the great cities of the world have for years limited the height of buildings. The courts have almost without exception upheld such limitations. If our city should today take steps in this direction, it would be nearly the last to come into line."

Some say that New York is not like any other city, and that where space is so limited buildings should be allowed to go to any height.

Is this true?

There is ten times more space in lower Manhattan covered with low buildings than is covered with high ones. The theatre, retail shopping and hotel districts, built up with tall structures, are almost infinitesimal on the map of Manhattan, which is commonly thought of as the congested borough. Tunnels and bridges under and over the surrounding rivers will soon make New York City a round city the same as London, Berlin and Paris, and it cannot claim exemption from rational treatment on the ground that it differs from any other city in the world. This is not to say that its problems are the same as in other cities or that the remedies can be copied from elsewhere. Each city presents its own peculiar problems, and good sense demands a remedy adapted to its particular needs. Copying is usually a mistake."

* * *

"Some consider that restricting the height of buildings in New York City is locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen. To some extent this is true in the lower end of Manhattan, and here and there along its backbone, but what shall we say of all the other parts where high buildings do not prevail and where in some future age there may be a development of which we do not now even dream?"

Street capacity in lower Manhattan has much to do with the problem. In fairness to all land owners, can the city allow the continuation of the building of skyscrapers? Where would it stop? The streets will hold just so many people in rush hours and no more. Lower Broadway and Nassau street are now crowded nearly to the limit three times a day. If a hundred more buildings the size of the Woolworth and new Equitable should be erected and filled with tenants, the streets would not hold the traffic, to say nothing of the dangers of panic conditions. When that day comes, the city would have to prohibit anything except very low buildings in the district. This would almost amount to confiscation, but what other alternative would there be?"

* * *

"Every year makes it more impossible to widen streets. Then too come the difficulties of transportation. There is a limit to the number of subways that can be built through this district. If all workers capable of being housed in the new Equitable Building should go to the subway at once, it would take twenty minutes for all the trains, express and local, to transport them if devoted exclusively to their service."

"What one man can do on his land his neighbor ought to have a right to do. If every block downtown were built up as high as the highest building on it, all owners would suffer. The lower stories would be

(Continued on page 761)

"WHO'S WHO" AMONG THE ARCHITECTS

Sidelights Upon the Men Who Are Doing Notable Things in the Important Field of Structural Design



IX.

MR. ANDREW J. SAUER.

Nov. 19, 1913

Mr. Andrew J. Sauer, architect and engineer, of the widely known architectural firm of Sauer & Hahn, was born in Philadelphia on the 7th day of December, 1878. After acquiring a sound preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Sauer entered first the Franklin Institute and later the Academy of Fine Arts Society, pursuing meanwhile a course of valuable office training under the personal guidance of such men as Baily & Truscott, Wilson Eyre and Albert Kelsey, of this city and Donn Barber, of New York. Upon receiving his diploma Mr. Sauer spent a brief period abroad in study and observation, returning to enter upon the active practice of his profession as a member of the then newly formed firm of Sauer & Hahn.

The work of this firm has since covered a wide and notable range of professional activity, with a special leaning to reinforced

concrete and protected structural steel buildings. While the firm has naturally turned out its share of suburban house work, city house improvement work and institutional planning it has specialized extensively in commercial structures of the better class. Power plant installation and general engineering in all of its branches is an important feature of the Sauer & Hahn service.

Among the many notable structures designed and erected by this firm may be mentioned the People's Trust Building, the Plaza Apartments, Beth Israel Synagogue and the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Eaglesville, Pa. The firm acted also as supervising architects in the construction of the new building of the Packard Motor Company, and the new Hotel Vendig. This firm also laid out for the city of Philadelphia Starr Garden Park, one of the finest playgrounds and recreation centers in the United States.

Mr. Sauer is a member of the T-Square Club, the Pow-Wow Club, a local literary organization, the Academy of Fine Arts, of which he is a fellow, and the Manufacturers' Club.

Mr. Sauer writes considerably upon topics related to the profession, two of his more notable contributions dealing with "The Architect and the Modern Synagogue" and "The Architect and the Public."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

(Continued from page 760)

dark and uninviting. Tenants would seek the top stories or go elsewhere. Streets would be dark and cheerless. Loss in health, comfort and property would ensue. This condition might never come, even if the city were left free from limitations. Probably the operation of economic laws would prevent it. But even so, the result would be that the owners of certain plots of land would pre-empt the light, air and sunshine of other parcels that were equally entitled to those rights, and the further result would be untold private injury.

Some say that the whole question in lower Manhattan should be left to the working of natural laws. They say with much truth that there is an economic limit of height for buildings, and if owners transcend it they get hurt. It is well known that the cost of construction per cubic foot becomes much higher as additional stories are added, also that more space must be set aside for elevators. A modern office building that does not give quick elevator service is doomed from the start. To give quick service groups of elevators must run express to a certain height. All of this requires additional space, and an office building that is a mere shell of offices around a great elevator system cannot produce a fair return."

* * *

Reads a whole lot as if the chairman of the new commission knows what he's talking about, doesn't it?

And considering that the one and only protest of any consequence that has been heard in opposition to limitation has issued from the labor element, it begins to look very much like the kibosh for the "skee-scraper," as the French call it. After all, there seems to be no question anywhere that the skyscraper has been overdone. The rivalry, observable among a certain type of multi-millionaires in the matter of seeing which one can outdo all the rest in the matter of carrying a building up into the clouds, has been pushed too far. If these worthies must have some hobby upon which to display their surplus wealth it would seem to be better in every way for them to emulate the example of the railroads and build for size and elaborateness of detail rather than for mere height.

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History of Architectural Drawing.

Some very interesting comments regarding the history of architectural drawing are contributed by an English writer to one of our foreign contemporaries, and from what he has to say on the subject we extract the following:

"Did the Greeks and Romans, our masters in architecture, make drawings of the edifice they designed? Was the art of architectural drawing in existence among them? The question is one which we have no means of satisfactorily answering, but the researches of the most competent authorities make it clear that the ancients followed some different practice from the usage of modern architects in this matter. It can only be conjectured what their method was.

"It appears probable that drawing was not practiced, and that instead of that it was the custom of the architect to make a model of each edifice he designed. The actual construction was carried out under the designers' own direction, he being present and himself prescribing every detail of the work, the measurements and the profile to the operative masons and sculptors, and often executing portions of the work with his own hand.

"We have, however, proof that the art of drawing plans was not altogether unknown to the Romans. Paper, in the modern sense of the term, did not exist; but, in place of it, plates of marble were probably employed. The remains of at least one ancient sketch has, in fact, been preserved to us. We refer to the fragments of the plan of the ancient city of Rome, which are built into the wall upon the staircase of the Capitoline Museum, and to another tablet lately discovered. The age of these fragments

cannot be placed later than the times of the Emperor Severus or Antoninus. The relics, are, moreover, of value, as they make known to us the existence of certain buildings of which we otherwise have no trace.

"The next oldest relic of a similar kind which has come down to us is that of the Abbey of St. Gallen. This contains, on parchment, the drawing in simple lines of the normal plan of a monastery, with all the buildings belonging to it. The age of this document is not later than the fifth or sixth century, and it was produced at the Court of the Frankish kings.

"After this, we find in the regulations of the lodges of mediaeval times certain strict directions enjoining upon builders the duty of exactly following the sketches of the edifices they are engaged upon. Another section prescribes that the rules for tracing and laying out of carved wood, etc., are to be kept strictly secret. On the other hand, within the lodge, it is recommended that the fullest possible instruction should be imparted. By a very fortunate accident the old working drawings of the towers of the cathedrals of Cologne and Ulm have been preserved. They are believed to date from about the year 1350 A. D., and are now kept at Cologne. They were discovered by Herr Moller, who published facsimiles of them.

When Architectural Plans Were Current.

"It is not before the age of the Renaissance that we have any architectural plans in extenso. Belonging to this period are the collection of hand-drawings in the Uffizi at Florence. Lately, too, the architect, Von Geymuller, has published the plans of Bramante and Raffaele for St. Peter's at Rome. These documents are drawn with a pen in simple outlines on parchment or paper. From the sixteenth century the drawings which have come down to us are more frequent, and they are more complete in their style of representation.

"With regard to the masters of the late Renaissance, we have a number of plans by Palladio and others. In the Museo Civico of Vicenza, Palladio's native city, there is a rich collection of his drawings preserved. They are on rough paper, and boldly drawn with the pen in sepia, and show a little shading. In the Church of St. Petronio at Bologna, at the end of the southern side aisle, there is a room with about thirty plans, by celebrated architects of the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, for a facade for that church. The style is mostly Gothic, a style which, however, was not understood by Peruzzi, Giulio, Romano and other masters of late Renaissance. The non-Gothic drawings of Palladio and Alberti are better. Possibly there may be plenty of other old drawings scattered in different collections. In those mentioned, all that is attempted is the representation of the ground plan and facade. The style of representation is very simple, being only linear. The instruments and other aids to the draughtsman were in the times we have

spoken of, of a very limited and imperfect description.

"It is only from the sixteenth century onwards, after the invention of printing and wood engraving had rendered possible the publication of the works of Alberti, Vignola and Palladio by Scamozzi and others, that complete architectural drawings date. It was only after the doctrine of projection had been worked out that architectural draughtsmanship was able to attain the perfection it presents in the present day.

TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**For the first time in several years statistics show that there is an increase in building construction in the United States. These statistics gathered from every important city show a total of 21,361 buildings, costing \$64,926,713, under way. This is an increase of over 1000 buildings and \$3,000,000 in value over the same month in 1912. In the face of the general gossip that the building industry is not progressing this information is rather interesting, as there is a very considerable activity in all the larger cities of the country; for instance, in the city of Chicago alone there are 930 buildings under way, at a total cost of \$7,585,920 which is an increase of 9 per cent. over last year. Philadelphia shows an increase of 56 per cent., with 1,302 buildings in course of construction.

**An exposition of safety and sanitation will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, on the dates of Dec. 11 to 20, inclusive, under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety. Communications should be addressed to Frank A. Wallis, chairman, 346 Fourth ave., N. Y. C.

**It is definitely announced that all persons having received an income of \$2500 between March 1, 1913, and December 31, 1913, must make declaration to internal revenue collectors and are subject to the income tax.

**The George Cutter Company, of South Bend, Ind., manufacturer of lighting fixtures, has opened Eastern offices at 258 Broadway, New York City. F. X. Cleary is in charge as sales manager for the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern Atlantic States.

**Frank Holmes, formerly assistant engineer of the Thompson-Starrett Co., N. Y. C., and superintendent for them in charge of the construction of the Woolworth Building, is now assistant engineer of building construction for the Isthmian Canal Commission, Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama.

**Bertram G. Goodhue, formerly of Craw, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, is of the opinion that the cathedral type of church has a great future in this country. With the gradual decline of extreme Puritanism, the old-time meeting house place of worship is rapidly disappearing. The architect of St. Thomas's believes that there will eventually be cathedrals in all of our leading cities, and that these structures will not be con-

(Continued on page 764)

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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Continued from page 762)

fined to Catholic dioceses. They may not be massive buildings, but they will represent real workmanship. The growing wealth of our nation is bringing the individual American into closer contact with the artistic spirit and traditions of the Latin civilizations of Europe and it is becoming more apparent that our country has been ignoring a wealth of golden inspiration.

**Best Bros. Keene's Cement Co. is issuing from its New York offices, 103 Park ave., a book describing Keene's cement and incidentally containing some valuable information regarding specification, mixing formulae and other information of great importance to architects. Copies may be obtained by addressing the local office or the plant at Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

**Early English Plaster Designs still have a following in America. Among exponents of work of this character are Messrs. Hunt & Hunt, who designed the residence at 477 Madison avenue, New York City. All of the ornamental plaster-work in this residence was modeled in the shop and there cast from gelatine moulds in plaster-of-Paris. The sections were then put in place by special workmen.

**The Hecla-Winslow Co. has opened new offices on the fourth floor of the Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, New York City. These offices will be for the use of estimating and contract departments. Philip G. Carter, formerly in charge of the Winslow Bros. Company's New York office, will be the manager of the new office. The executive offices of the Eastern division are at the Hecla Iron Works, 118 North 11th street, Brooklyn.

**The MacArthur Concrete Pile & Foundation Co., 11 Pine st., New York, has been awarded a contract to drive the piles for the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co., Coney Island, N. Y.; 2,000,000 c. ft. gas holder, tar tank, salt water condenser, office building. This work consists of about 800 piles, reinforced concrete slabs and walls. Bartlett Hayward Co., general contractors. The MacArthur Company has also received a contract covering the foundations of the new stack for the C. A. Wiley Company, paint Manufacturers, Nott Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. M. W. Kellogg Co. are the chimney contractors.

**The exhibition of American and foreign city planning to be held in New York City from November 24 to December 6, will be under the direction of a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York. The exhibit is to be assembled by the American City bureau at 93 Nassau street, New York. Organizations desiring to attract attention to any good work that they have carried forward should correspond with the American City Bureau at once. There are twenty-two lines along which displays of photographs, drawings, models and other materials will be exhibited, as follows: Aims and methods of city plan-

ning: bridges, culverts and viaducts; civic centers and public buildings; educational buildings; factories and industrial buildings; fire protection; housing and vacant lot uses; legal restrictions on heights, etc.; markets and food supply; monumental architecture; organizations, commercial and civic parks and parkways, cemeteries; procedure in organizing; recreation in all forms; river and harbor improvements; streets and roads; street fittings and architecture; study of city planning; taxation and assessment methods; transportation and traffic; waste disposal; water supply and water works.

**The Hecla-Winslow Co. has received a contract from the Thompson-Starrett Co. for over five thousand of the "Winslow" fire-proof windows, to be installed in the new

Equitable Building, now under construction in New York City.

**H. F. Bowser, formerly manager of the New York office of the tungstolier works of the General Electric Company, has opened an office at 489 5th ave., New York City, as a lighting specialist and purchasing agent for lighting equipment.

**The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users will be held in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16-20, 1914.

**The American Road Builders' Association, Secretary, E. L. Powers, 150 Nassau st., New York, will hold its annual convention, Dec. 9-12, at Philadelphia.

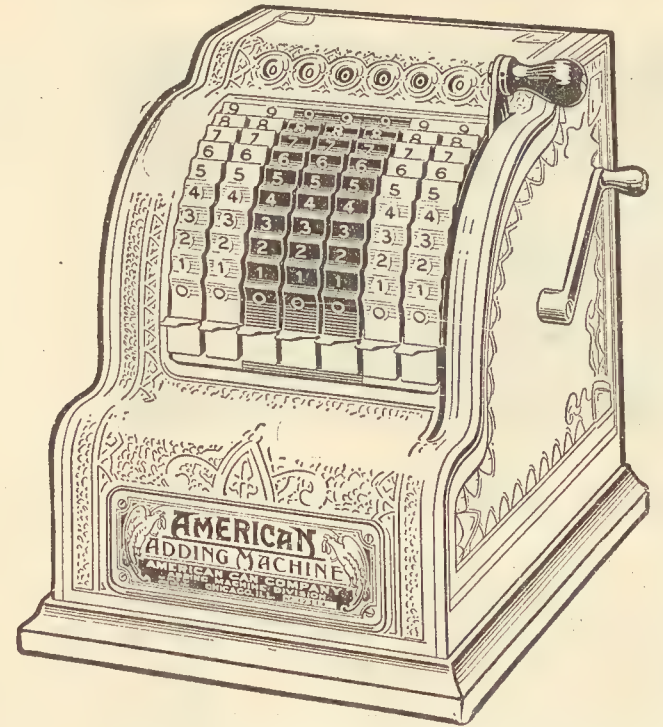
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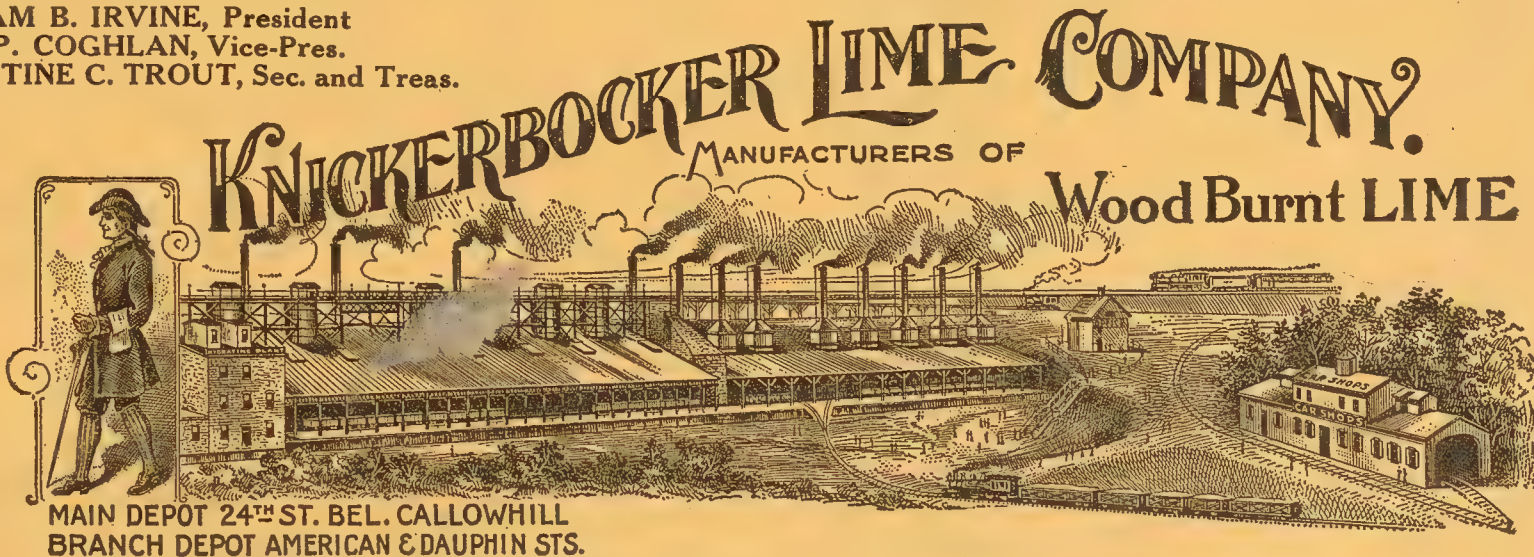
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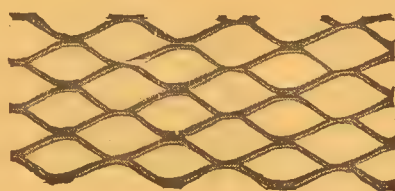
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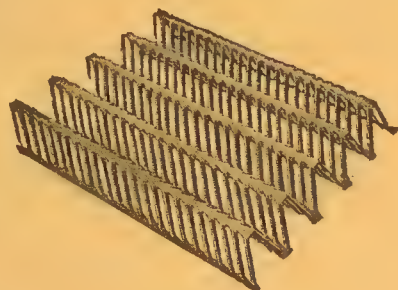
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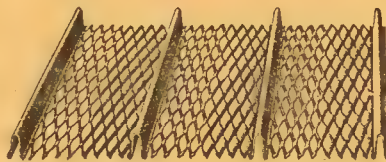


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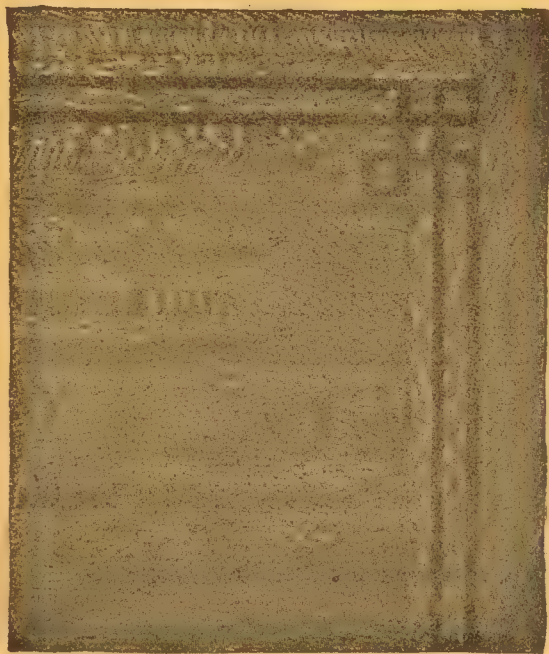
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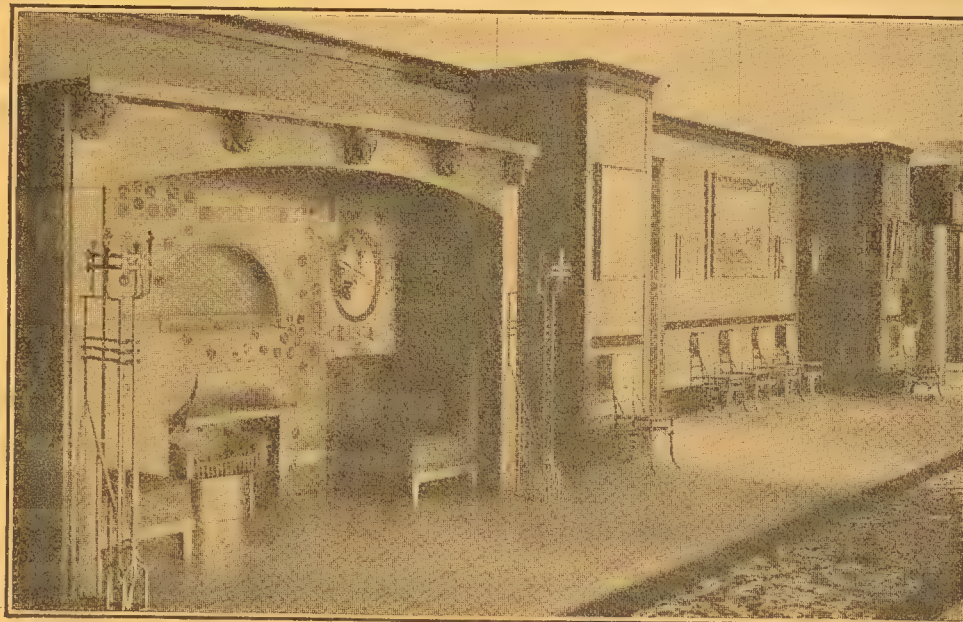
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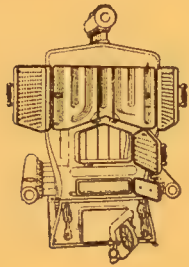
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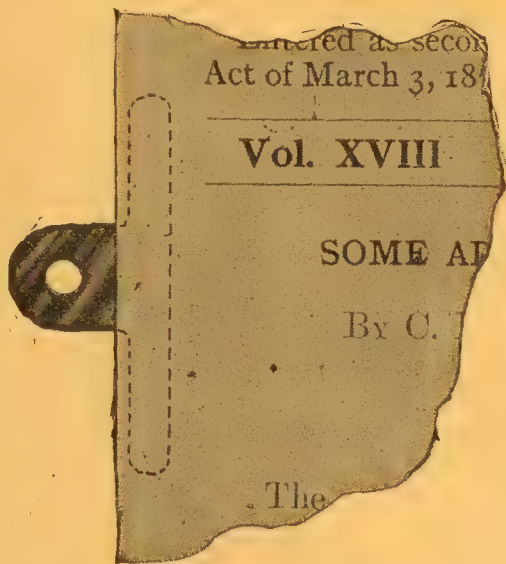
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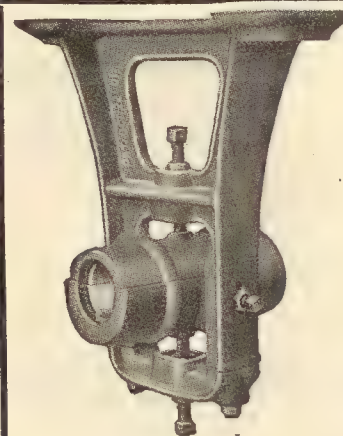
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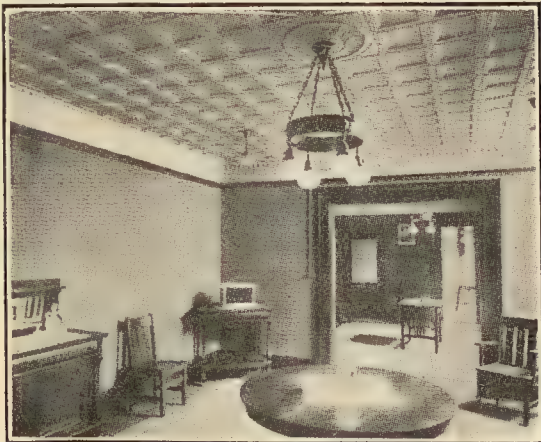
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Garage, Seminole avenue, Chestnut Hill. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owners, Name withheld. Stone and plaster, two stories, 35x27 feet, Akron tile roof, electric lighting, hot water heating. Architect has received bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Brockie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owner, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, on premises. Consists of fourth story addition and interior alterations, interior marble, composition floors. Architects have received bids.

Picture Theatre, Wyoming avenue and A street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Jacob Keisler, 412 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 42x102 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Owner has received bids.

Stores and Dwellings (11), (alt. and add.), Kensington and Lehigh avenues. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owners, Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co., 413 Chestnut street. Brick, three stories, slag roof, metal lath. Architect taking bids due November 29. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; A. S. Brown, 5013 North Twelfth street; C. J. W. Platt, 1013 Arch street; Sax & Abbott, Hale Building; W. L. Burton, 1909 Etting street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street.

Factory (alts.), 237 to 245 South Twelfth street. Architects, Simon & Bassett, 1115 Chestnut street. Owner, Fulton-Walker Co., 1931 Filbert street. Consists of six stories, elevator hatchway and alterations, slag roof, metal lath (elevator reserved). Architects have received bids.

Stable, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owners, Eavanson & Levering Co., Camden, N. J. Brick, one story, 30x75 feet, slag roof. Builder, Geo. Kessler Contracting Co., Drexel Building, is taking sub-bids.

Restaurant and Office Building, 1432-34 South Penn Square. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, John

Speese, 2206 Locust street. Lessees, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 818 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Ready for bids.

Y. W. C. A. Building, 5820 to 5824 Germantown avenue. Architect, Louis H. Rush, 130 South Fifteenth street. Owner, Y. W. C. A., 5503 Germantown avenue. Brick and stone trimmings, three stories, 60x160 feet. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids about January 1.

Garage, Strafford, Pa. Architect, Horace Wells Sellers, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Lewis L. Smith, Strafford, Pa. Stone, one and one-half stories, 25x37 feet, slate roof (heating and lighting reserved). Architect has received bids.

Residence, Laundry and Garage, Glen Summit, Pa. Architects, McCormick & French, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Owner, F. M. Kirby, Glen Summit, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 100x175 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior, metal lath and hollow tile fireproofing, hardwood floors. Architects taking bids. Sax & Abbott, Hale Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Residence, Dark Harbor, Me. \$40,000. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building, Philadelphia. Owner, A. J. Drexel Paul, Ardmore, Pa. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 74x135 feet, shingle and tile roof (heat and light reserved), hardwood floors, water-proofing. Architects taking bids due December 1. The following are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1202 Chancellor street; W. H. Glover Co., Rockland, Me.; F. W. Cunningham & Sons, Portland, Me.; J. Burrows Co., Portland, Me.; W. E. Hatch, Dark Harbor, Me.

Church and Sunday School, Hunting Park avenue and Germantown avenue. Architects, Chas. Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Holsey M. E. Church (colored), on premises. Stone and terra cotta, one story, 37x100 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids. The following are figuring: W. J.

Robinson, 1508 Lombard street; H. P. Schneider, York road and Erie avenue; Harrison C. Rea Co., 1027 Wood street; Burd P. Evans Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; Thos. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street.

Residence, Melrose, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Harry C. Burlinger, care of Hardwick & Magee, 1220 Market street. Stone and frame, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Builder, Wm. J. Gruhler, 219 East High street, is taking sub-bids.

Picture Theatre, Second and Ontario streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, William S. Crazer, 3635 North Fifth street. Brick, one story, 49x100 feet, slag roof, steam heat (light reserved). Owner has received bids.

Shelter Shed and Platform, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and steel, 22x449 feet, slag roof. Owners have received bids.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 523 Market street. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1233 Arch street. Owner, Isaac Mansbach, 318 Market street. Brick, four stories, consists of interior alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Residence, Oak Lane, Philadelphia. 10,000. Architect, E. W. Thames, Bulletin Building. Owners, name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors. Architect taking approximate bids. John Morrow, York road and Wilson street, is figuring (only bidder).

School (alt. and add.), Rosemont, Pa. Architect, D. K. Boyd, northeast corner Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Radnor Township School Board, Rosemont, Pa. Brick and half timber, two stories, steam heating. Plans in progress.

Machine Shop, Twenty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, John T. Windrim,

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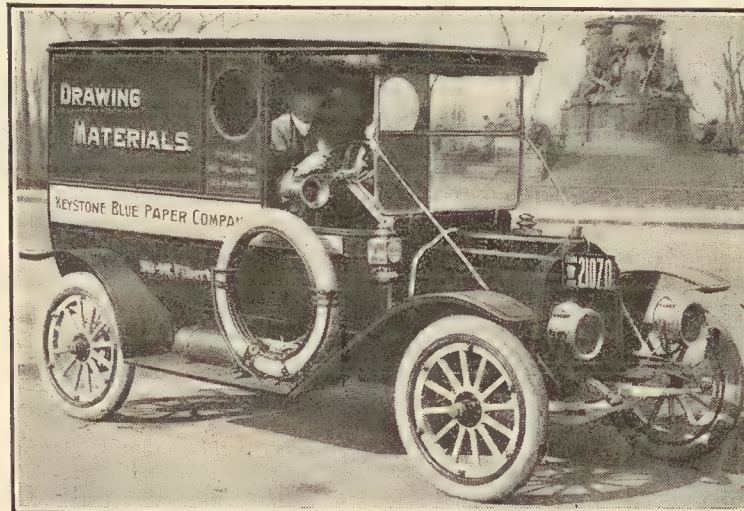
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PHILADELPHIABranch Office, Allentown, Pa.
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IRONWORKStructural Ornamental
Cast Iron Stairs Railings Grilles, etc.STEEL BUILDINGS
Designed and Erected**CAPABLE MEN
FURNISHED**for Technical, Sales, Clerical, Executive
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Steele's Sturdy Stock is the satis-
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Fruit, Nut, Shade and Evergreen
Trees. Small-fruit Plants, Hardy
Shrubs, Roses, etc. Fully Described
in my Beautiful Illustrated De-
scriptive Catalogue—It's free!**T. E. STEELE**
Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.Commonwealth Building. Owners, Phila-
delphia Electric Co., Tenth and Chestnut
streets. Brick and concrete, two stories,
60x114, slag roof, metal frames and sash.
Architect taking bids due November 28. The
following are figuring: Chas. Gilpin, Harri-
son-Building; Jas. G. Doak & Co., Crozer
Building; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown
street; J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building;
Cramp & Co., Denckla Building.**Concrete Water Tank**, Thirty-sixth and
Gray's Ferry road. Architect, Ballinger &
Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Beckton
Chemical Co., on premises. Concrete and
steel. Architects have received bids.**Bottling House**, Poplar and Jessup
streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor,
Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Philadel-
phia Milk Exchange, on premises. Brick,
two stories, 65x117, slag roof, electric light,
elevators. Plans in progress.**Residence**, Laverock, Philadelphia. Arch-
itects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey
Building. Owner, Arthur E. Newbold,
Laverock, Philadelphia. Stone, two and
one-half stories, 35x50 feet, slate roof. Plans
in progress.**Hotel (alt. and add.)**, Ocean City, N. J.
Architects, Guy King Co., 1513 Walnut
street. Owner, Hartford Hotel, on prem-
ises. Frame, four stories, 40x95 feet, slag
roof, electric light. Plans in progress. Bids
in about 10 days.**Stock Pavilion**, State College, Pa. Arch-
itects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street.
Owners, State College, State College, Pa.
Brick, one story, 60x138 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric light, steam heating, fireproofing. Own-
ers taking bids due December 9. The fol-
lowing are figuring: H. H. Burrell, 1202
Chancellor street; Chas. McCaul Co., Tenth
and Sansom streets; Wm. R. Dougherty,
1610 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger & Co.,
218 North Thirteenth street; J. Myers &
Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; F. A.
Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street;
Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street;
Thos. M. Seeds, Jr., 1207 Race street.**Stores, Apartments and Garage**, Beverly,
N. J. Architect, Jacob Naschold, 5148 San-
som street. Owner, A. H. Butterworth,
Beverly, N. J. Brick, one and two stories,
55x112 feet, slag and slate roof, electric
light, steam heat. Owner is taking bids.
John McKenna & Son, 1032 Race street, and
J. F. McCloskey, 210 New street.**Shipping Platform**, Thirtieth and Walnut
streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211
Arch street. Owners, Hires Turner Glass
Co., on premises. Concrete and steel.
Architects taking bids due November 28.
The following are figuring: W. R. Brown,
2145 East Fifth street; P. Haibach Con-
struction Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompsonstreets; Wm. R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom
street; Smith-Hardican Co., 1606 Cherry
street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market
street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry
street.**Apartment House**, Atlantic City, N. J. Arch-
itect, B. Ireland, Bartlett Building, Atlan-
tic City, N. J. Owners, Donatello Lamponi,
Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and stone, 5 stor-
ies, 104x120 feet, tile and slag roof, electric
light, steam heat, hardwood floors, elevators.
Architect taking bids due December 4th.
Geo. Hogg, 1634 Sansom street, Phila., is
figuring.**Residence**, Melrose, Pa. Architect, Don-
ald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner,
N. L. Barr, 1524 Chestnut street. Hollow
tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 42x30 feet, slate
roof, electric light, hot-water heat, oak floors.
Plans in progress.**Stock House (add.)**, Fillmore and Bulson
streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, Chas. H.
Casper, 15th and Arch streets. Owners, F.
A. Poth & Sons, Camden, N. J. Brick and
concrete, 3 stories, 65x80 feet, slag roof, wa-
terproofing. Architect taking bids due De-
cember 1st. The following are figuring:
Irwin Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street;
J. N. Gill Co., Heed Building; F. A. Havens
Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; A. Ray-
mond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; Stacy
Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; G. B.
Flury, 1138 South Twenty-second street.**Church and Parish House**, 60th and West-
minster avenue. Architect, H. E. DeHoff,
48 South Sixty-first street. Owner, Geth-
semane Lutheran Church, care Rev. J. H.
Main, 1225 North Sixtieth street. Stone,
2½ stories. Plans in progress.**Residences (12)**, Musgrave and Duval
streets. Architect, private plans. Owner,
William Byrd, 58 Good street, Germantown.
Brick, two stories, 15x38 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric light, hot air heat, oak floors. Plans in
progress. Owner will take sub-bids.**Residences (28)**, Fifty-eighth and Lans-
downe avenue. Architect, private plans.
Owner, George W. Bourne, 1534 North Fifty-
eighth street. Brick, two stories, 16x40 feet,
slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in
progress. Owner will take sub-bids.**Passenger Station**, Elizabethtown, Pa., \$50,-
000. Architects, Zantzinger, Borie & Medary,**ORIENTAL RUGS**

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AIR PROOF

DUST PROOF

Cloth Lined Metal Weather Strip

Heaton & Wood

HARDWOOD
FLOORS

1802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Broad Street Station. Brick and stone, one story. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Picture Theatre, Seventeenth and Annin streets, \$11,000. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, Francis Henesy, Drexel Building. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 53x85 feet, fireproofing, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Builders, Freund & Seidenbach Company, Bulletin Building, are taking sub-bids, due November 29th.

College, Newark, Del., \$125,000. Architect, L. R. Rogers, 911 Market street, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Delaware State College for Women, care of Dr. G. W. Twitmyer, secretary, Wilmington High School, Wilmington. Brick and stone, two and one-half stories, 49x140 feet and 61x128 feet, slate roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due December 6th. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Henry L. Brown, 1707 Sansom street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Foundry Buildings, Cornwells, Pa. Architect and engineer, Chas. A. Blatchley, Drexel Building. Owners, Schutte & Koerting Co., Twelfth and Thompson streets. Brick, steel and concrete, one story, 90x120 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets.

City Hall, Ocean City, N. J. Architect, V. B. Smith and E. M. Henderer (associates), Ocean City, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 73x84 feet, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot water heat, marble interior. The lowest bid was submitted by J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street, Philadelphia, \$61,000.

Office (alt. and add.), 254 North Front street, \$1000. Architect, private plans. Owner, W. T. Tilden, on premises. Brick, two stories, metal sash, steam heat, slag roof. Contract awarded to E. H. Sturts, 2614 Ridge avenue.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, Mrs. E. E. Price, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 26x41 feet, wing 16x25 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot water heating, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to John E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Telephone Exchange (add.), Allentown, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., Thirteenth and Arch streets. Brick and stone, three stories, 27x40 feet, electric light, steam heating, slag roof, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing. Contract awarded to H. E. Stoudt, Bethlehem, Pa.

Residence, Noble, Pa. Architect, L. V. Boyd, Harrison Building. Owner, William R.

Mathews, care of architect. Hollow tile and plaster, two stories, 35x32 feet, slate roof, electric light (heating reserved). Contract awarded to Specht & Sperry, Heed Building.

Bank Building (alts.), Orianna and Chestnut streets. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Fidelity Trust Company, on premises. Consists of new stairs and interior changes. Contract awarded to Jacob Myers & Sons, Witherspoon Building.

Bank and Office Building, 1420 to 26 South Penn Square. Architect, Hoffman Co., Empire Building. Owners, Finance Co. of Pennsylvania, 424 Chestnut street. Brick and terra cotta, granite, 21 stories, 92x92 feet, slag roof, fireproofing, electric lighting, steam heating, concrete and hollow tile fireproofing, marble interior, waterproofing. Contract awarded to James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building.

Picture Theatre, 412 Market street. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, C. O. Kuger, care A. M. Greenfield, Real Estate Trust Building. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, 1 story, 40x125 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Stable, Princeton, N. J. Architects, Price & McLanahan, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Rev. W. Prall, Princeton, N. J. Hollow tile and plaster, 2 stories, 21x35 feet, electric light, slate roof. Contract awarded to W. L. Stillwell, Princeton, N. J.

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WILLIAM THOMSON

*Othello Ranges*Sunshine Ranges and Heaters
Combination Coal and Gas Ranges

64 and 66 N. 2nd St. Phila., Pa.

HARRY C. EISENBISE CO.

Consulting Engineers

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PHILADELPHIA

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The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—Horace Greely.

R. O. SCHEEL, PRESIDENT

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J. C. MOORE CO., 35 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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"QUALITY FIRST"

Cement Colors

Superior—Strong—Safe
Dry Colors for Coloring all
Cement Mixes

BLACK—RED—BLUE
BROWN—YELLOW

Permanent—Easy to Work

Manufactured only by
SAMUEL H. FRENCH & CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Established 1844 Write for samples and prices

Woodoleum Flooring

Applied over old or new wood or other floors in a half inch layer. Put down in plastic state, rapidly hardening into a quiet, springy, durable floor of attractive appearance. Water, fire, frost acid and alkali proof. Any color. Scored in imitation of tile if desired. Floor and baseboard all one piece, sanitary "cove" at their junction. Peerless for schools, hospitals, stores, apartments. Send postal card for sample to

The Woodoleum Flooring Company
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"I am here as the self-appointed representative of 900 trade and technical publications printed in the United States and circulated wherever the English language is spoken. How important they are in their relation to advertising may be understood when I tell you that they carry, in the aggregate, advertising to the amount of at least \$25,000,000 a year—one-eighth of all the advertising money that is spent for all forms of publicity in the country—and that these advertisers "stick" year after year because it pays them to stick.

I have bought, sold and written all kinds of advertising—pasted and printed, indoor and outdoor, consumer and dealer, technical and commercial—and I have reached the conclusion that there is more real gold as yet unmined in the trade press field than in any other field of advertising endeavor."—Extract from address by R. R. Shuman, before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

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BLUE, BROWN AND BLACK LINE PRINTING

Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Tracings called for and delivered. Phone orders will receive prompt attention.

CRAIG BROTHERS, Successors to The H. H. STOREY CO.
Bell, Lombard 3559
Keystone, Main 1935
329 Walnut Street, Phila.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

C. & R. McDevitt (O), 2415 Federal street. W. E. Reis (C), 312 Betz Building. Cost, \$28,000. Store and warehouse, brick, 5 stories, 32 x 100 feet, 2415 Federal street. W. M. France (O), 4437 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$8,000. Two dwellings, brick, 3 stories, 16 x 44 feet, Foulkrod and Oakland streets.

David Pinski (O), 8412 Eastwick avenue. Cost, \$3,800. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16 x 40 feet, Eighty-third street and Eastwick avenue.

E. G. Kolb (O), Fifteenth street and Snyder avenue. Cost, \$14,000. Store and office, brick, 2 stories, 20 x 147 feet, Broad street and Snyder avenue.

G. W. Simpson (O), 707 Walnut street. Cost, \$14,400. Eight dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14 x 40 feet, McKinley and Marsden streets.

Girard Trust Co. (O), Philadelphia. F. Elvidge & Sons, 5522 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$9,700. Residence, stone, 3 stories, 24 x 41 feet, 326 West Cheltenham avenue.

Adam Frederick (O), Second and Norris streets. Stewart Brothers (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$5,000. Storage, brick, 3 stories, 35 x 56 feet, Second and Norris streets.

Heywood Bros. & Wakefield (O), Fifth and Locust streets. James G. Doak & Co. (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$55,000. Mill building, brick, 6 stories, 108 x 68 feet, 516 Locust street.

A. Ambler (O), 5508 American street. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 14 x 42 feet, Third street and Clarkson avenue.

H. T. Horting (O), 7403 J street. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16 x 37 feet, Claridge and Bleigh streets.

William Clausen (O), 2024 East Cheltenham avenue. Cost, \$6,600. Two dwellings, brick, 3 stories, 16 x 29 feet, Camac and Medary streets.

V. J. Magnaritz (O), 3232 E street. Cost, \$5,100. Three dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16 x 28 feet, Tioga and A streets.

T. A. Kelly (O), Green lane. Keller Brothers (C), Harmon road. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, stone, 2 stories, 28 x 35 feet, Gates street and Ridge avenue.

H. Bakman (O), Fourth and McKean streets. Gelman & Chafkin (C), 706 Hoffman street. Cost, \$2,700. Store and dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 15 x 42 feet, 2214 South Seventh street.

E. Douglass (O), 1936 Cumberland street. George Idell (C), Ambler, Pa. Cost, \$2,200. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16 x 47 feet, Gransback and Clearfield streets. Cost, \$1,600. One dwelling.

F. J. Wintz (O), Lehigh and Kensington avenues. G. W. Stewart (C), 2123 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$14,000. Dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 20 x 41 feet, Lehigh and Kensington avenues.

O'Neill Bros. (O), Howard and Oxford streets. William Steele & Sons (C), Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, \$26,500.

Manufacturing, brick, 4 stories, 50 x 115 feet, Howard and Oxford streets.

D. J. Flanagan (O), 227 Wood street. Cost, \$2,400. Manufacturing, brick, 2 stories, 17 x 61 feet, 206 Wood street.

Wm. Swift (O), Sprague and Dorset streets. J. O. Broadbent (C). Cost, \$2,400. 2 dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x30 feet, Sprague and Dorset streets.

Felt Amusement Co. (O), Fifty-second and Girard avenue. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$10,000. Brick, 1 story, 75x78 feet, Lehigh avenue and Salmon street.

J. G. Brill & Co. (O), Sixty-second and Woodland avenue. H. E. Baton (C), Tenth and Sansom streets. Cost, \$22,000. Factory, brick, 1 story, 192x192 feet. Cost, \$13,500. Sixty-second and Woodland avenue.

Charles Sessler (O), Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Alex. Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$19,000. Theatre, brick, 1 story, 53x125 feet, Columbia and Patton streets.

Harry Publicker (O), Meadow and Tasker streets. F. A. Havens Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$19,000. Distillery, brick, 2 stories, 75x42 feet, Meadow and Tasker streets.

Henry Scarborough (O), 522 Walnut street. Wm. Cooper (C), 4722 North Eighteenth street. Cost, \$2,800. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x46 feet, 4724 North Fifteenth street.

J. Markmann (O), 1001 Chestnut street, Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$11,100. Theatre, brick, 1 story, 40x80 feet, 1632 Germantown avenue.

S. B. Zehr (O), 812 Tioga street. G. Zehr (C), 812 Tioga street. Cost, \$1,800. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 15x26 feet, G and Tioga streets.

Calidonia Dye Works (O), 1939 East Westmoreland avenue. Stewart Brothers (C), 2528 North Orkney street. Cost, \$4,000. Dye House, brick, 2 stories, 39x39 feet, 1939 East Westmoreland street.

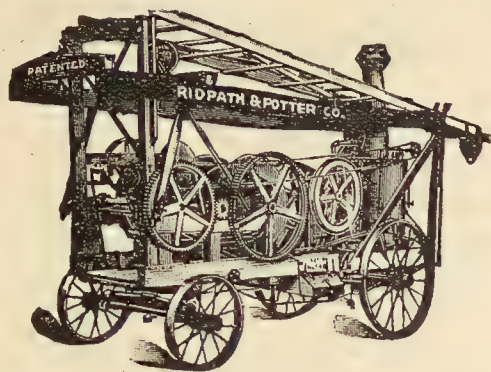
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LET US SUBMIT PRICES

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Philadelphia, Penna.

Alterations and Additions

Hirst Rogers Company (O), Kensington and Allegheny avenues. F. A. Havens & Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$970. Storage, Kensington and Allegheny avenues.

P. Gordeskey (O), 515 South Second street. Finkelstein & Kline (C), 515 Jackson street. Cost, \$1,700. Store and residence, South Second street.

E. Mills (O), 302 Gowan avenue. A. James (C), Bala, Pa. Cost, \$1,060. Dwelling, 302 Gowan avenue.

Glen Willow Ice Company (O), Main and Green lane. Brown Const. Company (C), 4600 Main street. Cost, \$1,500. Manufacturing, Main and Green lane.

Miss N. Lea (O), Twentieth and Walnut streets. H. M. Kister (C), 621 Sansom street. Cost, \$4,000. Warehouse, 242 Delaware avenue.

W. I. Tilden (O), 254 North Front street. F. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Office, 254 North Front street.

J. F. Geary (O), 516 South Fifty-second street. J. P. Fallen (C), 6036 Osage avenue. Cost, \$2,000. Dwelling and stores, 611 South Sixtieth street.

Thomas Green (O), Bustleton, Pa. Lewis Deitrich (C), 3016 Comley street. Cost, \$1,400. Dwelling, Bustleton, Pa.

Dr. B. Kohn (O), 1325 North Thirteenth street. J. F. Grant (C), 1625 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$4,000. Dwelling, 1516 North Sixteenth street.

Rev. R. E. Murphy (O), Rector and Tower streets. E. L. Cuthbertson (C), 334 Roxborough avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Rectory, Rector and Tower streets.

National Bank (O), Frankford, Pa. W. Milnor (C), 4634 Penn street. Cost, \$4,800. Bank, Frankford, Pa.

Charles Schmely (O), 2657 Kensington avenue. Paul E. Bertrand & Co. (C), 717 Walnut street. Cost, \$2,365. Store and dwelling, 2657 Kensington avenue.

J. Haas Brothers (O), 404 Brown street. S. Gluckmann (C), 815 North Eighth street. Cost, \$3,600. Shop, 412 Brown street.

Board of Education (O), Land Title Building. E. H. Sturts (C), 2614 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$750. School, Washington lane and Limekiln pike.

J. B. Kinley (O), School House lane. B. V. Gamber (C), 321 South Juniper street. Cost, \$1,500. Dwelling, School House lane.

B. M. Davis (O), 1723 Vine street. D. Henwood (C), 1509 Wood street. Cost, \$600. Dwelling, 1928 Race street.

Miss R. C. Brock (O), 1612 Walnut street. Stewart A. Jellett (C), Franklin Bank Bldg. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 1612 Walnut street.

University of Pennsylvania (O), Thirty-third and Spruce streets. Lam Building Co. (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$650. Store, 29 North Seventh street.

Dr. T. McKenzie (O), University of Pennsylvania. Pomeroy Const. Co. (C), 1609 Ransstead street. Cost, \$2,800. Pedestal, Thirty-third and Spruce streets.

The Bell Company (O), Hancock and Pollard streets. H. Gill, Jr. (C), 2513 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$450. Store, 2746 Kensington avenue.

B. T. Miller (O), 255 South Third street. B. Bornstein (C), 412 South Fifth street. Cost, \$3,000. Theatre, 1702 South Seventh street.

B. Bradbury (O), 2332 Germantown avenue. J. McKenna Sons (C), 1032 Race street. Cost, \$1,250. Store and dwelling, 2337 Germantown avenue.

W. C. Crager (O), 3635 North Fifth street. Samuel Morrison (C), 3601 North Fifth street. Cost, \$5,600. Theatre, Second and Ontario streets.

Samuel Mitchell (O), 37 North Fifty-eighth street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 1422 North Fifty-second street.

Standard Ice Mfg. Co. (O), Twenty-seventh and Lombard streets. W. Gravell (C), Crozer Bldg. Cost, \$2,500. Boiler house, Twenty-seventh and Lombard streets.

Consumers' Brewing Co. (O), Clarion and Fitzwater streets. E. E. Hollenback (C), Fifteenth and Race streets. Cost, \$2,000. Saloon, 245 South Twenty-third street.

Snellenburg Co. (O), Broad and Wallace streets. Cost, \$990. Store, Fifth and South streets.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. (O), Delaware avenue and Shunk streets. Cost, \$5,000. Manufacturing, Delaware avenue and Shunk street.

A. Bonnen (O), 2135 Erie avenue. Philadelphia Const. Co. (C), 1326 Chestnut street. Cost, \$800. Store and dwelling, Thirteenth and Diamond streets.

C. L. Reny (O), 7361 Ridge avenue. J. Duncan (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, \$4,000. Garage, 7361 Ridge avenue.

G. Abbott & Son (O), Twentieth and Green streets. R. W. Strode & Sons (C), 12 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$900. Storage, Twentieth and Green streets.

Ketterlinus Printing Co. (O), Fourth and Arch streets. P. Haibach Const. Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$1,800. Manufacturing, 409 Arch street.

D. T. Helman (O), 214 Osborne street. Keller Brothers (C), Harmon road. Cost, \$5,000. Dwelling, Ridge avenue and Gates street.

Henry F. Ortlieb (O), 844 North American street. Koelle Speth Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$5,000. Runway, 844 North American street.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. (O), Shunk and Delaware avenue. Cost, \$7,000. Manufacturing.

West Philadelphia Stock Yards (O), Thirtieth and Market streets. Cost, \$1,800. Smoke House, Thirtieth and Market streets.

P. McShea (O), 2120 Callowhill street. D. F. Wholey (C), 1109 Indiana avenue. Cost, \$3,600. Store and dwelling, Nineteenth and Parrish streets.

Board of Education (O), Philadelphia, Pa. W. J. Chase & Sons (C), 1616 North street.

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For iron and steel.

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CONCRETE PAINT.**

PAINT

For general building purposes.

PYRAMID PAINT CO.

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Makers of paint for every purpose.

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Botfield

Furnace Specialties Co.'s
SMOKE CONSUMING CHAMBER
Installed on **FREE TRIAL**

Botfield Furnace Specialties Co.
624 S. Front Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Chicago Baltimore



Cold Water Painting and Whitewashing

Machine-brush. Best Method of application.
Highest grade materials used.

Commercial Service Co. 1711 Sansom Street
Philadelphia

Cost, \$2,000. School, Fiftieth and Upland streets.

B. Jacobson (O), 1614 South Eighth street. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 1714 Filbert street.

Tetlow Mfg. Co. (O), Mascher & Cuthers streets. F. A. Havens (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, Mascher and Cuthers streets.

Dakin & Howard (O), 813 Ritner street. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, Fifty-fifth & Media avenue.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;

We may live without friends, we may live without fads;

But business to-day cannot live without ads.

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STAMAN & DICKEY CO.
30 South 16th St., Phila.
 REPRESENTING
Black & Boyd Mfg. Co. of N. Y.

Peeling Paint

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Cornices and Galvanized Iron

impossible where
GALVANIZED IRON PRIMER
 and
BESSEMER RUST-PROOF PAINT

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ELEVATION AND DESIGN IN ARCHITECTURE

We not infrequently hear a man complain that he "cannot see" this or that building. He desires more open space round about. Too often, we fear, this means that, seeing, such a one does not comprehend. The complaint, expanded, would be: I cannot see in perspective, I cannot judge of design, unless I have the elevation. Habitual consideration of architecture in the flat, and long years of professional elevation-making, are, no doubt, at the root of the general lack of appreciation of special charm of sharp perspective. The elevational instinct crops out in early days. It should be controlled. In after life some never seem to be able to appreciate the fact that an elevation, true as representing that which is, yet suggests aesthetic falsehood unless viewed rather with the mind's eye, than as it actually presents itself for our inspection. All true architecture is necessarily a thing of solidity, not of linear or superficial geometry. It is to be feared that competitive design has largely brought about a vapid, two-dimension architecture, and the inability to grasp the fact that only in perspective can the true value of contrasting form be correctly judged.

The extent to which the evil exists may perhaps, be best realized by reflecting that many dissertations on architectural design include exhaustive criticism, all with sole reference to and illustrated by, elevational drawings. This is very common in cases where writers expound the beauties of old, Classic architecture; a remarkable incidence, because, here, three dimensions are always concerned in the whole architectural effect; that is to say, such architecture is always the essence of solidity, as contrasted with little more than form scratched in mere outline. We find, for example, a lengthy essay on the Doric order accompanied, it may, and probably will be, by an elevational drawing of a part of the indispensable Parthenon. The uprising lines of the fluting, contrasting with the lines in the capital and similar matters of superficies and relative lengths and widths, appropriate considerations enough, say, to the designer of lace curtains, are commented on, with never a word about such matters as the contrast of angular and curvilinear forms in capitals, and the like, and other numerous points that call for consideration where we consider the perspective—the real and only true effect.

This is remarkable. Its only explanation seems the elevational habit of thought in the act of designing. One result is the

raising of "proportion"—not in itself a very lucidly-employed term in architectural criticism, and the subject of little more than "majestic," "beautiful," and like qualifying expressions—to a kind of latter-day fetish. This result we can quite easily understand; for, if we reduce design, and the consideration of the resultant of design, to two dimensions, little more remains affected by main principles of composition beyond contrast of flat angle and curve as appearing on elevation, "proportion" of area, and ratio of linear dimension.

To think in terms only of elevation reduces the art of the architect to that of the fretworker and carpet-designer. It may be that a nation naturally Gothic for long centuries has failed completely to shake off the traditional instinct; for the architecture of arch and vault being so largely an affair of outline and facade design, the harmony of delicately-contrasted and modulated solid geometric form—as round drum to square abacus—is of less import. To a mind imbued solely, or primarily, with effects of superficies, mere ornament must assume unwarranted importance, as must needs result from the paucity of effect in elevation of that which in its natural eye-seen condition, may have a wealth of varied interest. To the elevationist, architectural planning—as distinct from building planning—variety in stages, in large and small parts, and change from rectangular to polygonal, from curve to square, in harmonious sequence, is something void of meaning. For him such does not exist. Thus, our street facades too often become, to our upward gaze, a wearying succession of parallel-ruled lines, instead of such lines becoming base to, and foil for, others of divergent character; and we seldom see new buildings having invention and variety in the detail planning of architectural features, which forms the chief beauty in fully-modelled, mature, three-dimensioned architecture, such as the eye perceives when looking upward at a considerable angle. The essentials of our thesis may, perhaps be fully explained by the view upwards, at an angle of St. Clement Danes' campanile, a composition based upon a harmonious contrast of varied geometrical plans, square and octagon. Such effect is wholly unperceivable in elevation. This rhythmic sequence of solid geometric form, relieved and softened by that which is curved and graceful, suggests that, could we establish a key, simple architectural mass-form is as amenable to harmony and discord as music or as color.

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A cube, that is to say, may have a certain definite aesthetic value when co-ordinated with cylinder and octagon; but, inured to that which is ugly and ungainly in main architectural masses rearing round about, we doubtless have by this time lost our appreciation of such effects, even if we ever had it—which is doubtful.

To the elevationist, such ideas convey no meaning. There may be not a little of the "Bill Stumps—his mark" order in the elaborate and appreciative criticism bestowed on Grecian architecture, wherever such criticism is illustrated solely by reference to elevational drawings; and one can just conceive that the old architects would be not a little astonished at the remarks made, and the hypotheses launched to account for the success of ultimate effects, such as they perchance, attained rather by frank and homely considerations of simple and constructionally suitable solid geometric form, as presented to the cultivated eye in the light of a southern sun. We may imagine that the ancient designers had a well-developed taste for sharp perspective; that such would be depressed by a modern perspective elevational drawing of the Parthenon—dis-square, from an axially-central position, and taken from an insipidly distant viewpoint; all after the model of the famous—or infamous—picture postcard that shows St. Paul's equal-sided, right and left of an astronomically accurate axial line. Rather can we imagine these old designers choosing to stand close and well to one side, where column cuts column, angular abacus juts out spiny and sharp above rotund drum, reflections play under the corona, and sun and shadow break over triglyph and metope, ragged as forked-lightning in the thunder-cloud.

Strange it seems that, while so neglected in architecture, geometrical beauties—flat, it is true—should be made almost fundamental in the new art (if any) of town-planning, where it is not wanted, unless, as rarely can happen, practical convenience dictates a plan of streets on the model of tile pavement design—a mere, pattern for its own sake a pretty pattern, formerly a concession to the art instincts of the fowl of the air, but now—as it occurs in passing—possibly of some recreative interest to the aeroplanist. This is easy. Interesting and varied plan in succeeding stories, as demanded in all fully-modelled architecture, is not so easy, or else it is an effect or architecture of which few take cognizance; for we must allow the laws of supply and demand to rule even in matters of high architecture. It may be that there is a failure to recognize potential harmony in certain sequence of geometrical form, and that the elevationist is led to think of a cube as a square, and of a brick or stone block as a parallelogram—a mere thing of superficies, as defined in the preliminary enunciations of Euclid; matters of right angles and parallel sides only. Hence, a facade is only a magnified drawing-board, and the angle of a great square

building solely the meeting of two planes, instead of presenting an upreared mass, sharp as a graver, overawing and superlatively dominating, and as such, therefore, deserving every consideration before cutting off the corner for a more or less angle turret.

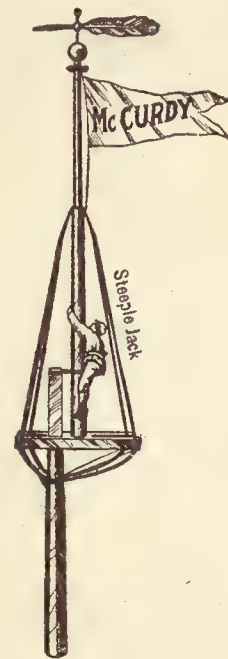
If we reflect that every building may be considered as made up of an infinite number of plans, an infinite, or, in practice, a very great scope exists for varying, harmoniously, those plans at their exterior boundaries—the facades. A building, that is to say, has but one elevation, or set of elevations; but it has, virtually, an infinite number of possible horizontal sections—may be cut through at n positions, and so affords, especially in cities, more scope for variation on the horizontal sections than in the one vertical facade.

It may be advanced that this matter primarily concerns isolated towers, cupolas and campaniles; but a careful survey of our own city will show that, here and there, the architect lets his pencil play freely about the plan at its frontage line, and that he endeavors to break away from the habit of ruling parallel lines with tee-square, and thus considering that, at any rate, he has done his duty by the official building line, as regulated by law. In a crowded city, with comparatively narrow streets and relatively tall buildings, either we must keep our gaze horizontal, and for shop-window exhibits, or look well upward. In taking the latter course we are necessarily viewing buildings in sharp perspective. As a consequence, we the more appreciate the courtesy of the designer who exhibits interesting variation in detailed architectural plan in upper stories. There, anyhow, is relief from the wearying repetition of lines ruled parallel to street and horizon, and some change from everlasting coarse swag and festoon.—Building News and Engineering Journal, London.

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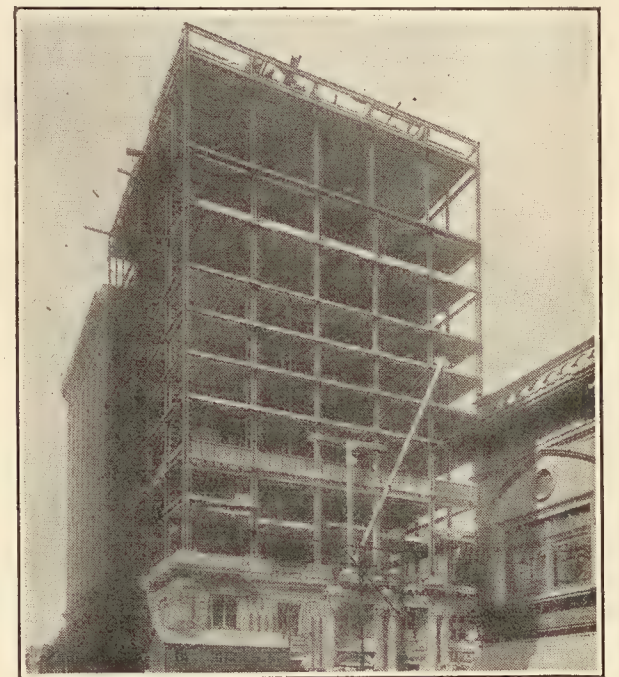
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PERSONALITY AND "PERIOD" IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE HOME

There often arises, in the minds of those about to furnish a home, a perplexity as to whether it should reflect some period or merely the personality of the owner. In deciding on a given period, as the keynote, if the furniture is to be antique the difficulty of the expense arises. In America, of course, it is possible to procure authentic furniture, objects d'art, and materials of most of the periods that lend themselves to home decoration; but their acquisition belongs rather to the pursuit of a collector, writes Ferdinand Gottschalk in *American Homes and Gardens*. It would take years to equip a house throughout in such a way. One might give a free hand to an antique dealer to do the work, but that would simply mean farming out the collecting and would also take more time than can usually be devoted to the question of furnishing. Leaving out the consideration of expense, is it a good plan to insist strongly on the feature of "Period?"

PLACE AND PERIOD.

For argument's sake, let us include under that heading the features of "Place" nationality, such as American, German, French, English, Japanese, Chinese, etc. Some prefer to choose the distinguishing mark of their interiors from "Place" sooner than from "Period." In so doing they run the risk of introducing the note of incongruity. The customs of countries are reflected in their furniture and interiors, and when they differ from American ideas their transplantation to this country often robs them of their appropriateness. A German porcelain stove, for instance, a decorative feature in its proper surroundings, would be inharmonious in an American interior, where steam radiators generally exist. The brazier the Japanese use, would be thought comfortable in this country. A Chinese armchair, to "the tired business man," would be purgatory.

Choosing from the field of period, the Past, candles, candlesticks and the necessary snuffers would be found unsatisfactory for the general purposes of lighting a house. On the score of lack of illuminating power and of labor, they would be condemned. It is true, for particular occasions, when a soft light is desirable, such as dinners, teas and receptions, candles meet the requirements; one needs merely enough light to distinguish faces. Moreover, women look well in candlelight. But one needs, at other times, to work and read also; candles do not suffice nowadays for such pursuits.

RIGID ADHERENCE TO PERIOD.

These are some of the difficulties arising from a rigid adherence to a particular period or place. Concessions must be made. One of the first concessions that has usually to be considered, is in reference to the piano. Most houses have one; its use has entered deeply into the customs of the country. Now, if, let us suppose, a Louis XV drawing-room has been

decided upon, a problem arises as to the piano. An upright one would be glaringly "out of the period." A grand or semi-grand, even decorated to match the room, must be, but in a minor degree, also wrong; they did not have such things under Louis XV. There concession becomes a necessity.

The point now arises as to how far concession should be carried. There looms up the consciousness that, if we are going to import the surroundings of another period or place, sooner or later, we shall find them in conflict with our customs. It will dawn upon us how impossible it is to retain them unchanged in a house and still live in it and enjoy it. The house, however, is intended to be lived in and enjoyed. Now we know that we are living in the present; any attempt, therefore, to reproduce exactly the past must savor somewhat of the museum or a labored pedantry. We know we are living in America; any attempt, therefore, to reproduce exactly a room of another country, without regard to life here, must savor of mere curiosity or the pose of having traveled.

THE VALUE OF SUGGESTION.

In the art of arranging a home, as in all arts, the value of suggestion should be borne in mind. Let a room have, for example, a Louis XV "air" or a Chinese "air," enough to stimulate the interest of the beholder to recognize either. Let a room indicate a feeling for the Elizabethan, Queen Anne or other periods, a taste for Italian, Chinese or any other nation's interiors. Let a room retain any of these features and yet harmonize with requirements of the day and of this country. It is in these requirements that the personality has, perforce, to show itself; but, it should not do so unbridled. There must be discipline, or there is no harmony. It is not fair to insist both on a Louis XV drawing-room and on having, let us say, a "rocker" in it. The violence of the incongruity is too great. Discipline must decide, either for the "rocker" or for Louis XV. An attempt to reconcile these two divergent features must end in discord. After all, neither is absolutely necessary, but what is necessary is the prevention of discord in a house. In short, this exercise of discipline, of restraint, both in the introduction of period and the introduction of personality, must be understood and cultivated, if there is ever to be evolved the harmonious interior that shall be a delight to behold and to live in.

MAKING CONCESSIONS.

How then can one best make the concession required for the "rocker?" Do not rock in a Louis XV drawing-room: just rest! The only concession that is demanded thereby, is the difference between quiet rest, which is quite "in the period," and a fidgeting motion, which is characteristic of the present day. Rest quietly in an armchair, as they rested

in the days of Louis XV—and they knew better how to do it than we do. Perhaps the backs of the armchairs were lower in those days, to save contact with powdered wigs; but, the concession required by the present day lies merely in having the back higher, to rest the nowadays powderless head. The curves of the armchair, the carving, the brocade, may still be Louis XV. Such a concession is simple. The discipline of keeping the mere motion of rocking, for some other room, where it would not create discord, is, after all, not so severe, and the more lasting satisfaction of a Louis XV "air" may be retained.

STRICTLY "PERIOD" HOMES.

It may be urged that many beautiful homes are furnished strictly according to period or according to place. That is true; but they are mostly spacious enough to permit these features to be displayed in part, say in the reception-rooms and hall. Personality, in such cases, is generally relegated to the study, "den," or sanctum, and there runs riot in proportion to its having been suppressed elsewhere. For personality "will out;" not only our own, but that of our friends. The latter manifests itself from the outset of the installation of our home; in our accumulated gifts, dating, perhaps, from our birth; in wedding, Christmas, birthday and anniversary presents. They all clamor for display and tinge the "air" of a home. There, again, discipline must step in; they must not be allowed to disturb a scheme that may be in view; they are not always well chosen. Personality should here assert itself in their selection or rejection. Some should be retained and the others not. What is to become of the others? Their fate comes under the heading of rejection. Let us resume the topic of selection, for the moment; it is the outward indication of personality, which is a very big thing. Sometimes its strongest note is struck by heirlooms, family portraits, silver, old furniture, etc. Let them shine out to the full. Complete, by purchase, what may be lacking and build up the whole room to these treasures of the past; they have the merit of being authentic and stimulate interest by their association with the family, a most valuable feature of personality. But things that are kept solely for their association, are sometimes the cause of our greatest difficulties in furnishing a home, as the note of personality is, usually, very insistent in them. Let us suppose the owner is a hunter or an athlete, and possesses the trophies won in those pursuits. The general tendency is to display them in a group. In that case, the only place for them is in a room where personality has full sway; a place where the indication of any period or place is entirely absent. Still, they might be introduced so judiciously in different rooms throughout the house that their interference with a given scheme, be it period or place, would not be noticeable.

ACCUMULATIONS.

In the accumulation of things, kept for their association, one is often saddled with what has gone out of date, with what has ceased to interest. Sometimes they can be treated in such a way that their interest becomes revived.

Take, for instance, the old crayon portrait, usually kept because the sitter has passed away. As a rule, it has an enormous, glaring, white margin and is framed in a heavy, square, gilt frame, out of all proportion to its merit and takes up wall-space that would be infinitely more attractive left bare. The interesting part of it can be preserved and the portrait brought up to date by cutting it down to reasonable proportions; showing only the head and shoulders and framing it in an oval. The original heavy gold frame can be converted into a mirror.

THE REJECTED THINGS.

We now come to the question of how to deal with the rejected; such things as souvenirs, presents, Christmas gifts, etc.; usually given more according to the taste of the donor than the recipient. Many people cannot find it in their heart to throw away or give away a present; so, in course of time, one finds an accumulation of them, offending both by their numbers and their kind. The simplest way, of course, is to give them away, where they might be appreciated. Let us assume, they must remain in the house. What is to be done with them? Here is one suggestion. Collect them and put them away in some place, where they will be easily accessible. Then select some spot in a living-room that shall be kept expressly for the sole purpose of displaying them; let us say, a free space of about a yard, on the top of a bookshelf; or, even, the mantle-piece. Put a fresh one, from the stock of rejected, every day in this space and put away again the one that was there. In this way, the glimpses of the offending articles will be mercifully few and far between; they will not be hurting one's sense of fitness, all over the house, as there will be but one spot where they may do so. If the donor of any one of them should ask what has become of his gift; it may be truly replied, that it is put away and only brought out occasionally. That sounds, at any rate, careful. If one is really lucky, it might happen, that the gift was on exhibition on the very day of the donor's inquiry.

DISPLAYING OBJECTS D'ART.

The display space will be found useful for another purpose. Nowadays, so many people collect things and have insufficient room in which to keep them on view, to display them. If one collects, for instance, Japanese prints, engravings, etchings; they require more wall-space than most houses afford. If, however, one leavens the rejected articles displayed in this space, with a periodical treasure from one's collection; the spot does not become one of ill-repute in the house; one can always turn to it with interest, sure of seeing something fresh there every day and it might easily happen, that, taking the good with the bad, any given article might not make more than one appearance there a year. It should be the special duty of one member of the household to attend to this, a matter of a few minutes, and, once the habit acquired, it is no trouble whatever. Given a person of taste and judgment, even several of the rejected could be arranged daily, in a group, in such a way that, while individually they might be unattractive, collectively, they might neutralize one another

and, should some really attractive item be added, the whole group would pass muster. By such means the note of personality which would be obtrusive if displayed universally and permanently throughout the house, is focused on one point and so disciplined, that it does not clash with any scheme of period or place.

RECOGNIZING PERSONALITY.

In the same way as one likes to recognize the composer in listening to his music, so should one be able to recognize, either a chosen period or a personality, in seeing the arrangement of an interior.

For houses of greater proportions let the hall and reception-rooms, by all means, reflect period or place, in all their strict form; one does not stay long enough in them at a time to really live in them. Personality may then be displayed liberally in the actual living-rooms. There is one drawback to this latter arrangement; the transitions of style from one room to another are liable to appear too abrupt. As things in a room should harmonize, so should the different rooms in a house show some general affinity in their relation to one another.

Briefly, let the discipline of restraint be used, whichever keynote has been decided upon. The effects may not become so striking; but they will be of enduring harmony and more easy for the members of a household with their different tastes, to live with.

NEW YORK COURT HOUSE PLANS.

Mr. Lowell's Modified Design Disapproved by the Supreme Court Judges.

No basis of agreement has yet been reached with the Supreme Court judges in respect to plans for the new court house in New York City. The judges still hold to their opinion expressed last summer that the objections to the plans of Mr. Lowell are inherent and unavoidable in a circular building.

A modified circular plan prepared by Mr. Lowell has been submitted within a few days to the judges with a printed communication from the Court House Board. The communication also carried a report by Walter Cook, consulting architect of the Board. The judges have not at this writing formulated their reply to the Board, but it is understood that their judgment is adverse to the modified plan.

The twenty-six judges are unanimous in taking this stand. There have been conferences which were attended by a majority of the judges at which Mr. Lowell and Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, one of the jurors of award, have explained and defended the circular plan, but without changing the mind of the judges in essential particulars.

The most essential particular in the mind of the judges is light. They want court-rooms with light from three sides, instead of merely one. In the present County Court House there are trial rooms lighted from one side only, and the judges who have spent years in them are convinced of the unwisdom of repeating such a plan. The most desirable rooms in the building are contained in an extension from the main building designed by the late Marc Eidlitz; these rooms have windows on three sides. The judges pray to be delivered from gloomy court-rooms, and their objection to

large court-rooms lighted only from one side, as in the original Lowell plan, is believed to be final and irrevocable.

When Justice Dugro went abroad this summer, he visited court houses in London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels, and was particularly interested in the new courts at London, which are lighted from three sides and also from the ceilings. It is said that through his observations while abroad Justice Dugro was confirmed in his opinion that it would be a mistake to spend twenty million dollars for courts lighted on one side only. Judge Dugro at one stage of the negotiations suggested to Mr. Lowell the basis of a plan which the architect has not followed in his modifications, as it would mean that every bit of work so far done would have to be laid aside.

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Editorial Comment

August Rodin, "the greatest sculptor since the Greeks," remarked in the course of a recent interview referring to certain of his projects:

"Some of them are of such scope that it would require a great deal of money to carry them out, and for the artist it is not always easy to find cash, especially if he sticks faithfully to his ideals."

Those highly imaginative young persons who are continually demanding to know why American architecture does not abandon its "servile imitation" of foreign models and do something individual, original and essentially American should be admonished to read carefully this artless little admission from the lips of one of arts' immortals.

In architecture as in allied arts, "the things men dream," are of such scope that it would require a great deal of money to carry them out—and August Rodin is not the first nor is he the only dreamer to learn that "for the artist it is not always easy to find cash, especially if he sticks faithfully to his ideals."

* * *

The young architect who aspires to the new and the novel must needs find him a client financially able as well as conventionally radical. Great projects demand considerable expenditures.

The men who control the necessary financial resources are not as a rule sympathetic to flights of genius of a daring innovatory order of design. Capital is seldom partial to the radical. It leans to the old, the tried, the safe and the established order.

Genius still dreams the unattainable, glimpses it from time to time in sheer blue vistas far out where the white clouds and the vagrant sunbeams play peek-a-boo, but it does the ordinary things, the conventional things, the things the world and society, with their distorted views of the safe and the sane, the smug and the accepted, are willing to commission and to pay for.

In architecture as in sculpture, in painting, in music and in verse men save their dearest dreams for the intimacy of the studio and a chosen few of "the friends who know." As Rodin put it, "Some of them are of such scope that it would require a great deal of money to carry them out, and for the artist it is not always easy to find cash, especially if he sticks faithfully to his ideals."

* * *

Philadelphia's Board of Trade is, we take it, a somewhat revolutionary, if not aggressively militant organization. It is certainly not the kind of an organization we have been taught to expect a properly decorous, dignified and mild-mannered Board of Trade to be. We have always fancied a Board of Trade to be a body very much like the directorate of a modern railroad—a body tractable, acquiescent, uncurious and predestinated to the last degree, a body absolutely

incapable of an idea not previously charted and approved, a body ornamental rather than useful, and decorative rather than sentient or endowed with anything resembling a purpose in life. Philadelphia's Board of Trade betrays a tendency,—unheard of in organizations of the kind,—to indulge in ideas! It shows a disposition to do a certain amount of unassisted thinking! Did anybody anywhere ever hear of such an utterly preposterous tendency on the part of an otherwise scrupulously correct and becomingly conservative trade body?

* * *

Philadelphia's Board of Trade has, in fact, been made aware of the Guide's pet principle—that of excess condemnation; described by that dear, old granny among newspapers, the Ledger, as "the power to acquire more property than is needed for a new street or park or parkway or playground, in order, by selling the excess, to recoup the expense and especially to control the development of the abutting property."

Moreover, the Philadelphia Board of Trade thinks that the principle of excess condemnation is a good thing.

And it suggests—(fancy the brash inconclasm of a Board of Trade suggesting anything!)—that an amendment be secured to the constitution to permit of the application of this principle.

What, may we ask, is the world coming to?

* * *

If something be not done to check the vaulting radicalism of this too-presumptuous era no man may say with any shadow of definiteness where the thing is to stop. Directors will be asking next for leave to direct, trustees will be asking questions concerning matters in trust, garnishees will want to garnish and receivers to receive something. The whole, existing, human scheme of things will go to pot. Let the present vicious tendency of things go uncurbed and you'll have business men's associations composed of mere business men, press clubs made up of men who write for the press, and stock exchanges in which real stock is bought and sold and exchanged! If big business does not proceed to sit down, at once and without further delay on this wholly uncanonical Philadelphia Board of Trade there is simply no predicting where it is all to end. Journalists may aspire to a connection with newspapers, financiers aim at the possession of real money, promoters conceive it to be a part of their duties to promote something and investigators become obsessed with the idea that they are expected to disclose things. The ultimate outcome would be chaos, anarchy, unrest, unreason—a world confounded!

Don't do anything till you do it; and when you've done it, stop doing it.—William Gillett.

THE FURNITURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS

It is through its power to exhale the past and the quickening touch it lays on memory, recalling a sentiment here, a tragedy there, that the furniture used by the early settlers of America commands our interest, often our affection. In the severity of its lines and its sparseness we get even a strong hint of the rigid lives of those ancestors who, grappling with New England winters, still worked steadfastly on toward the building up of the land in which today we find comfort and ease of living.

This furniture made, moreover, a gentle insistence to be understood, the gentleness being of the sort embodied in the Arab's proverb which intimates that with this virtue one can lead an elephant by a thread. In it was also to be traced a glint of man's interpretation of nature, the forest furnishing many types for tables, chairs and couch. The beauty of nature was everywhere conceded and the wish to interpret her felt strongly long before the cry was given for bodily comfort. Men were satisfied with hard surfaces, making chair seats of unyielding wood with backs straight and uncompromising even while the need was recognized to embellish them with high relief carvings of foliage and foliated scrolls, with wood nymphs and the heads of beasts that roamed the forest fastnesses. The furniture of the Italian Renaissance showed also this desire to interpret the grace of nature; and it was ever to Italy that cabinet-makers reverted when their wells of inspiration ran dry.

The ships bringing the Colonists to America brought also their furniture, yet in more limited quantities than is thought by many today. Chests, serving as both storehouses and resting places; chairs in considerable numbers, simple examples of Queen Anne and Jacobean styles, a few tables and a bed with warm coverlets made up the most luxurious of inventories.

As in the mother country, the customs of which were dear to the hearts of the Colonists, the idea of comfort in furniture rested almost exclusively in the bed. This was natural for the four-post beds, the most important early piece of furniture that came from Italy and represented the need of a people using their great hall spaces as general living rooms for family, friends and soldiers—the need likewise of a people ever on the alert to defend their castles or their homes against an enemy. These four-post beds with their heavy hangings gave, for one thing, and mercifully, privacy, the day being one wherein its measure was scant; they gave, besides, warmth in halls of barren grandeur, of stone or marble bleakness. When the limb-wearing labor of the day was over these rugged people found in such beds, and in them alone, physical comfort.

In fact, luxurious to a degree were these four-post beds of long ago. Yet those early used in this country were without the box springs and long-hair mattresses thought necessary today to insure repose of the body. In-

stead, springs of rough rope were constructed to form a support for mattresses made either of straw or of corn-husks, on top of which was placed one, perhaps two, of feathers. The posts of these beds that were slight and tapering, sometimes fluted, were the first ones to reach the shores of the New World. It was not until the time of Napoleon when Empire influence had traveled far that they as well as head and footpieces were heavily carved with twists, flowers and fruits and especially with the beloved pineapple.

Many still point with pride to four-post beds that have descended to them from revered ancestors, and reproductions of them are also bought by those admiring the personality of this furniture used in earlier days. A few there are, however, since men are of many minds, who question the right of the four-post bed to live, now that its direct purpose is no longer extant. The premium on privacy is no more; it can be secured in the different rooms and ante-rooms of almost any house; there is no longer need to get behind the curtains and under the covers of a four-post bed in order to secure bodily warmth. Since then the real purpose of such beds has been outlived, their heavy upholstery is thought to be somewhat injurious to health and general welfare, hangings being able to harbor much dust, besides germs in dreaded multitudes. At present when the world lives in apartments and houses none too large to accommodate the family, the bed has lost to a certain degree its high place of importance. People have a little hesitancy about entering a room in which a bed is conspicuous, while a room wherein its place is taken by a couch, can be used for more general purposes. The formality of a bedroom, whether for good or for ill, is, therefore, in many homes losing its prestige and becoming a place for more democratic treatment. Not but what those possessing ancestral beds and a fitting place to set them up will continue to enjoy rightfully the glamor of romance which they exhale and to honor the personal link which they represent between the past and the present.

As is well known, the style of the first furniture that came to the American colonies was Jacobean, and it was the first imitated by the early cabinet-makers of the country. It came directly from England, the land from which the Italian influence had in part departed, in part become native, the craftsmen under these conditions letting loose their own individualism. In England at this time architecture was grandiose, a characteristic strongly reflected in the Jacobean style and in its sumptuous use of oak.

The Jacobean chair is one of the early pieces that came to this country, a frank and honest-looking chair, vigorous and uncompromising. Its turning is free and gracefully done by hand, a fact which gave to much of the old furniture an appearance less harsh, a bit more chic than that noted today about the quantities

of household goods turned out by machinery. More elaborate Jacobean chairs display the framework of the cane backs heavily carved and elaborated. All in all they were very impressive.

Oddly enough the Jacobean style of furniture is of all others the most sought after and patronized by fashion today. Garrets are ransacked for chests, square cupboards, gate-leg tables and box-like pieces of furniture, long unused and hidden away in dusty lofts, while other styles have had their day and passed from favor. This return to popularity of the Jacobean conceptions may be because representative Americans are living more in the country than a decade ago and because their houses are very spacious. Country halls are usually large, often well suited to the furniture of this period. Dining-rooms also take the Jacobean styles remarkably well, since it is invariably imposing and free from all appearance of triviality.

The Queen Anne Windsor chair is one well known to the early Colonists. Its beauty is that of simplicity and good construction. It is a chair to forbid lounging as known today, but one which nevertheless has a gracious curve following the outlines of the back, arms to lean against and a support offering rest for the head and shoulders. Early American cabinet-makers took some points from such chairs when they made the now celebrated comb-back rockers, purely an invention of the New World. Perhaps it expressed also a longing for more ease of body than had hitherto been regarded as in conformity with spiritual piety. Certainly its acceptance was immediate.

Chippendale having sipped to his full of the beauty of the Louis XV design, gave his name to various styles and forms that followed the Queen Anne, but the early examples of his work that came to this country were simple in the extreme. And this was to be expected, since it was brought here to go into rooms of rigid simplicity; rooms in which the occupants were stiffening their backs to resist the oncoming Stamp Act. In the mother country, on the contrary, where a certain moral laxity was gripping the people, much more elaborate pieces of furniture by Chippendale were in vogue. Indeed, this man and his work became the cry of the hour and shed an influence felt even today, for he was an originator so individual that even though without conscience in adapting to his needs the Louis XV, the Gothic, the Chinese and the Dutch, his particular work still shows his own strong points of personality. The plainest of his chairs are different from those of Queen Anne, because he widened them across the top, giving them the dignity of an individual with broad shoulders and a slim waist; the gradual taper of the back legs continued to the ground, while those of the front were either straight or cabriole, the latter resembling the legs of many Queen Anne chairs or else following more or less the French lines. Still pieces of Chippendale that show the French influence came hardly at all to this country in its youth, much less frequently than those of mahogany which had previously been adapted to English taste. To-

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day the former are brought here as rarities, having cost an abundance of coin such as could never have entered even the wildest dreams of the clever Chippendale.

The ladder-back Chippendale chairs represent an expression of this man's work that has proved, owing to its pure, classic lines, as enduring as the more elaborate pieces made for European wealth and fashion. Three-footed tip tables, tall bookcases, bureau-like desks, all came as his work to America and were used by the people of the eighteenth century; but no sideboard was ever made by Chippendale, a blow to those who believe that they possess such a thing among their heirlooms.

Hepplewhite and Sheraton, the other two makers whose names are indelibly associated with the furniture that gave a chaste dignity to Colonial houses were separated from Chippendale by the Adams family, who going to Pompeii for inspiration became in a way more associated with decoration and architecture than with the actual designing of furniture. Their influence is at present strongly felt in many American homes, more so than in those of the eighteenth century. But Hepplewhite and Sheraton working at the same time drank their inspiration from the Louis XVI styles, losing thereby many of the curves and elaborations that marked the work of Chippendale. Indeed, theirs were styles altogether suitable for the hour in America when the War of the Revolution had been declared and a straightness and severity reigned in men's hearts.

The shield-back chairs are examples of one of Hepplewhite's most famous designs. Sheraton also made chairs with backs in the shape of shields, but his had always inserted across the back of an angle and did not show the continuous curved line that marks those of Hepplewhite. The cabriole leg was no more; it was deserted by fashion. Hepplewhite, broad-

ly speaking, preferred a square shaft tapering to the floor; Sheraton was more partial to the turned leg. Still the styles of these makers interblend greatly, the influence of one being shown in the work of the other. To Hepplewhite is due the development of the sideboard; Sheraton, his rival, made such pieces, also, the style of both having four legs across the front, but being at variance with each other in the curved outlines of their fronts.

Sheraton, whose style was perhaps the most refined and sensitive of any maker of the latter half of the eighteenth century, contributed also his share to the distinctiveness of American homes.

It was Sheraton who conceived the well-known style of desks called kidney-shaped, and nothing delighted him more than to let free his fancy in some elegant bit of furniture for the use of her whom Balzac might perchance have stigmatized as the "perfect lady." Secret drawers and panels, leaves to spring out or to turn up unexpectedly, gave veritable pleasure to the inventive mind of Sheraton. About the pieces of his furniture that have been preserved in American homes there is an

exquisiteness of craftsmanship due to the touch of the human hand, besides an aroma of romance bred probably in the mind of this maker. Without doubt his furniture seems far removed from that of modern manufacturers. The rooms in which it was placed were cold and formal in appearance. Wealth had not sufficiently descended on the people of this country to permit them, as in England, to give color and variety to their surroundings by silks of bright colors and by paintings done as panels by the brush of Angelica Kauffmann.

With the influx of the Empire style into England it was to be expected that it would cross the ocean and take a strong hold on the makers of American furniture. Even Sheraton, whose poverty increased as he grew old and who typifies one of the great men honored by fame only after death, was compelled to pamper the popular demand for this new style and to make furniture sometimes called today Sheraton-Empire. Also much of that which is now called Colonial is in reality the Empire as it occurred in America—its entrance here after the Colonies had become States.—*"The Craftsman."*

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

******An inventory of the estate of the late Daniel H. Burnham, architect, of Chicago, designer of a number of prominent buildings in New York City, was filed last week in Chicago. It showed assets of \$1,103,000, exclusive of stocks in nineteen corporations and bonds in nine others, the value of which was not given.

******The next annual convention of the American Face Brick Association will be held at French Lick, Ind., December 10-11. At the annual meeting a new constitution and by-laws will be submitted to the members of the association which will clearly define the objects and purpose of the association. It has not been definitely decided, but it is quite generally believed that the American Face Brick Dealers' Association will meet at French Lick at the time of the convention of the American Face Brick Association.

******Howells & Stokes will be the architects of the next great tower building in New York, to be called "Trinity Tower," and to stand in Trinity place opposite the churchyard, from which it will have permanent light. The architect of the first really world-famous tower building, the World Building, was George B. Post, and within the last decade the names of the Messrs. Le Brun, Ernest Flagg, Henry Ives Cobb and Cass Gilbert have been added to the list of architects of extremely high towers.

******An important meeting of the New York Society of Architects was held at the United

Engineering Society Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, on Tuesday, November 18, at 8 P. M. Among the various matters discussed was the bill introduced in extraordinary session of the New York State Legislature, relating to the reorganization of the State Architect's Office, with reference to which a committee conferred with Governor Glynn recently. The desirability of concentrating all matters relating to buildings in all the boroughs under one, single department, and various other legislative measures were also discussed. A lecture was given by Charles Meigs Ripley, electrical engineer, on the "Life of Private Electric Plants—Are They Popular?"

******The National Association of Purchasing Agents is the name of a new organization perfected at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City. H. T. Leeming, of Thos. A. Edison, Inc., was elected temporary chairman, and Elwood B. Hendricks, the organizer of the association, was elected temporary secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hendricks is well known to the purchasing agents throughout the country, having been connected with Hendrick's Commercial Register for a number of years. He is a son of S. E. Hendricks, president Hendricks-Sullivan Corporation. The new association has a membership of over 100 purchasing agents and buyers, representing large industrial corporations, railroads, steamship lines, street railroads, gas and electric companies in New York,

New Jersey and Connecticut, and several hundred others have signified their intention of becoming members at the next meeting, which will be called toward the end of November. The association is to be devoted entirely to the interests of purchasing agents and buyers and will have sub-associations in all sections of the country. The address of the temporary secretary is P. O. Box 1406, New York City. Temporary headquarters are in the Hotel McAlpin.

****Iroquois Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.,** announces the establishment of an Eastern office in the Architects' Building, 101 Park Avenue, New York. Eugene P. Bradley is in charge and will handle the full line of the company's apparatus.

****Nye Tool and Machine Works, Chicago, Ill.,** has opened an Eastern office at 25 West Forty-second street, New York, in charge of Harold Dessau.

****Eastern Supply Association,** at its annual meeting held at the Hotel Astor, New York, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. O. Koven, L. O. Koven & Bro., New York; First Vice-President, W. L. Blake, W. L. Blake & Co., Portland, Me.; Second Vice-President, G. R. Adams, Samuel Sloan & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, Martin Behner, Behner & Co., New York; Secretary, Frank S. Hanley, New York. Board of Directors: L. O. Koven, W. L. Blake, G. R. Adams, Martin Behner; James F. Conran, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., New York; Joseph F. Evans, Wyoming Valley Supply & Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; James P. McPhail, James Robertson Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.; John A. Murray, John A. Murray & Co., New York; F. T. Stevens, Plimpton & Hills Corporation, Hartford, Conn.; H. W. Thorndike, F. W. Webb Manufacturing Co., Boston; A. A. Tomlinson Virginia-Carolina Supply Co., Norfolk, Va. National Committee Representatives: J. Walter Lyons, Keystone Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J.; H. B. Hallett, Eastern Range Boiler & Welding Co., Conshohocken, Pa.; F. W. Hubbard, W. B. Hubbard & Sons Co., Boston; S. E. Hunting, Hunting Co., Watertown, N. Y.; Walter Walls, Walls, Owen & Stambach Co., Philadelphia.

****David Sisson Smith,** a managing director of the H. B. Smith Co., Westfield, Mass., manufacturers of boilers and radiators, died October 1 at his home in Westfield. He was 70 years old. His father, the late Edwin Smith, and his brother established the firm of H. B. Smith & Co. early in the 60's, and David S. Smith represented the company from 1867 to 1891 in Providence, New Haven and New York. Since that time he has been a leading factor in the management of the company's business at Westfield. He was unmarried. He leaves three brothers, Edwin B., Philip C., and William T. Smith, of Westfield, and one sister, Mrs. E. P. Chapin, of Andover, Mass.

****W. M. McFate,** formerly advertising manager of the Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, Ohio, has been elected assistant secretary and treasurer of that company.

****C. G. Wright,** 1701 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, reports the following recent installations of Refuse Destructors and Sewage Purification and Disposal Plants: Refuse Destructors for Elkins' Estate, Elkins Park, Pa.; Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Co., Manayunk; P. A. B. Widener, Elkins Park; Sewage Purification and Disposal Plants for Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa., and residence of Samuel Rea.

MOST EXPENSIVE ADVERTISING.

Few persons appreciate the enormous cost of advertising a popular product before it obtains popularity. One of the most successful advertisers in the country, whose income reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, told *Leslie's Weekly* that he wasted at least a quarter of a million dollars "before he learned the advertising game." He estimates that he spent this amount on circulars, gaudy lithographs, sign boards, and street car advertising, out of which he received so little benefit, as far as he could trace it, that he regarded the expenditure as money pretty nearly wasted.

A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.

A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

He would save the commission of the architect, but ruin the store.

This is the age in which one man DOES ONE THING. You can run your BUSINESS. Find a man who can RUN YOUR ADVERTISING.

Without energetic effort a man must remain in a rut and can never expect to share with his hustling, up-to-date competitor. Quoting the words of a gifted scribe: "Health attends the man who acts. Wisdom guides him. Hope frees him. Joy helps him. Power moves him. Progress marks him. Fame follows him. Wealth rewards him. Love chooses him. Fate obeys him. God blesses him. Immortality crowns him."

For every "one" man you can mention who has succeeded without advertising we'll agree to name ten whose greater success has been due to advertising "direct." Moral Advertise!

DO YOUR BEST.

That's the sum and substance of service. That's the whole thing in life.

When you can put on your hat and coat and walk out of the door—actually knowing that you have done your best, your sleep to-night will be wholesome and your prospects good for to-morrow.

Keep this up. It's mortal man's biggest ideal.

Your best to-morrow may make to-day look pale.

And it may not.

But whatever comes or goes, whoever makes the big sales and the little sales, whichever clerk springs the brightest ideas, or makes the most effective display, you—you in your heart feel that you have put your best thought and your best energy into the work of to-day and that makes you a man among men.

Don't lose your grip. Noah was 600 years old before he knew how to build an ark.

BE PROGRESSIVE.

The best is the cheapest on both ends and in the center. Improvement does not impose a tax, as efficiency pays for itself. The penny scrimper cannot possibly hold out against progress. The best equipped shop never asks as much as the gloomy, ugly, and unobliging establishment. Be progressive.

A hen is the only kind of a critter that can produce something by sitting down and doing nothing.—Exchange.

The way to get money is to sell things to people who want things. People who want building material and building devices read "The Guide."

THE BUILDERS' GUIDE

is the only paper devoted to building material and equipment interests in Philadelphia—the only architectural and construction organ in the State of Pennsylvania, and the most readable and progressive trade paper of its class this side of New York city.

If you are not a subscriber—subscribe now.

If you are a subscriber let us have the names of some of your friends who would be likely to be interested in a paper of this kind. Or send us in a club of five subscribers and we'll send you a premium well worth your time. Or—

For three subscriptions we will send you the paper free for one year.

We want 10,000 paid subscribers to the Builders' Guide before the close of 1913.

Won't you help your home trade paper to realize this ambition?

Lend a hand.

We have an attractive proposition to make to a few good subscription canvassers. The other kind need not apply.

BUILDERS' GUIDE,

Perry Building,

Philadelphia.

Some Things a Boy Should Know About Woodworking.

What a boy ought to know about wood-working on entering a high school after two years' elementary technical training is told by Joseph Berg in a late number of the "Manual Training Magazine." He says the boys will be properly informed and make a good student if he knows:

How to read a rule (not ruler).
 How to add and subtract fractions of an inch.
 That sandpaper is graded numerically, the average being No. 1.
 The correct method of tearing sandpaper.
 That a block should be used when sanding flat unfinished surfaces.
 That sandpaper should be torn into rectangular pieces to fit block.
 That a sandpaper block should always be of soft wood.
 That no sanding should be done until all tool work is finished.
 That worn sandpaper becomes useful later.
 To call a bit by name and size.
 That a bit is not a bore.
 That a bit is not a drill.
 That the figure "9" on a bit means 9-16 inch, not No. 9.
 That a brace is not an "auger" or "borer."
 That bits should never be filed on outside.
 That bits should never be filed by pupils.
 That direction should not be reversed when drawing out bit.
 That a properly filed bit needs little pressure.
 That holes are generally measured center to center.
 That the use of a file be avoided wherever possible.
 That a file when used cuts only one way.
 That grinding without water heats to a blue and destroys temper.
 That "sharpen" does not mean "grind."
 Never use center of oilstone or grindstone for narrow tools.
 That flat side of plane blade or chisel should never be ground.
 That flat side of plane blade or chisel should never be raised when whetting.
 To lay the plane on its side to avoid dulling blade and cutting bench.
 That the cap iron, for bench work, should be set about 1-16 inch from edge.
 That a modern iron jack-plane is not a scrub plane, as the old-fashioned wooden one was.
 That the plane should not be held diagonally, except when cutting across the grain.
 That good work is impossible with dull tools.
 That the scraper should be reserved for curly grained wood.
 That the sharpening of a scraper should not be done by pupils.
 How a rip-saw differs from a cross-cut saw.
 That the number on a saw indicates number of teeth per inch.

That a rip-saw is not always numbered 8 and a cross-cut saw, 10.
 That the hack-saw be reserved for close work.
 That it is necessary to have a line squared across two adjacent faces to cut off square.
 That no time or labor is saved by sawing around the piece.
 That a large chisel will do better work than a small one.
 That chisel across the grain is possible and correct in many cases.
 That a mallet should not be used except for heavy duty.
 To watch the chisel edge, not the handle, when using mallet.
 That mallet or hammer should be held one-third the handle length from end.
 That a bevel should not be called a "bevel square."
 That gage and square are useless if not used properly.
 That they should be held firmly against the work when testing or gaging.
 That the gage point should be filed like a knife edge and should actually cut a line.
 That the gage point should not project beyond 1-16 inch.
 That the gage should be tilted slightly in direction of motion.
 That a screwdriver should never be sharpened like a wedge.
 How to determine size of a nail or screw.
 That "12 D" means 12 penny and is about 3½ inches long, etc.
 That screws have a gage (diameter) as well as length.
 That screws should never be driven without first boring through top piece.
 That size of bit is determined by gage of screw.
 What "toe-nailing" means.
 That a nailset is not a punch.
 That a handscrew is not a clamp.
 How to adjust a handscrew.
 That a vise will hold the work without placing entire weight on handle.
 That Le Page's glue is only one kind of glue.
 That "the more glue, the stronger," is a mistaken idea.
 That a loose joint with much glue is weaker than a tight one with less glue.
 That a thick glue is worse than none.
 That shellac does not dry in half an hour, as is generally believed; it merely sets.
 That shellac must be thin and applied quickly.
 That the work must be handled the same day, if possible.
 That wood filler is not intended to fill bad joints and ruts on surface.
 That "Sawdust and Glue" is a poor workman's motto.

A retailer may fool himself by failing to charge all of his expenses into his cost of doing business, but his expenses will come out of his gross profits just the same.—*Ex.*

AN INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

With a view of solving the problem of training men for advancement in the industries a section of the Public Education Association of Philadelphia has been organized, and is known as The Industrial and Technical Education Conference. Membership consists of educators and employers, and the purpose is to seek the solution of the problems arising from the needs of the vast numbers of young people who have never had proper opportunities for securing that knowledge which will pave the way to better service and higher responsibilities.

It is hoped that the movement thus started will spread to include not only local representatives, but all those employers whose employees find in the large city opportunities which cannot be offered nearer. This means extending the work a great many miles from Philadelphia, for classes could easily be arranged outside the city, managed by experienced teachers who are specialists in any given line of instruction.

Among the educational institutions interested in organizing the proposed section are the Central Educational Institute of the Y. M. C. A., Drexel Institute, The Franklin Institute, School of Industrial Arts, Spring Garden Institute, Temple University and the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in addition to representatives of the Philadelphia trade schools and the Philadelphia and Camden public schools. The conference has taken quarters at 1015 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

PLACE AND VALUE OF THE TRADE PAPER.

"Eloquent speakers who have preceded me have told of the greatness of our American industries, and have rightly given to advertising a large measure of credit for our industrial and commercial supremacy.

They have spoken of the daily and weekly newspapers, the agricultural press, the magazines, the billboards, the street cars, and even the advertising novelties, as the forces that have played an important part in this wonderful upbuilding, but they have wholly missed the greatest force of them all—the trade and technical press of the country."—R. R. Shuman before the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Omaha.

DO IT NOW.

All we have is just this minute
Do It Now.

Find your duty and begin it
Do It Now.

Surely you're not always going
To be "a going to be," and knowing
You must sometime make a showing.
Do It Now.

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs 1218 Chestnut Street

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen. 1433 Brown st.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
Craig Bros., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

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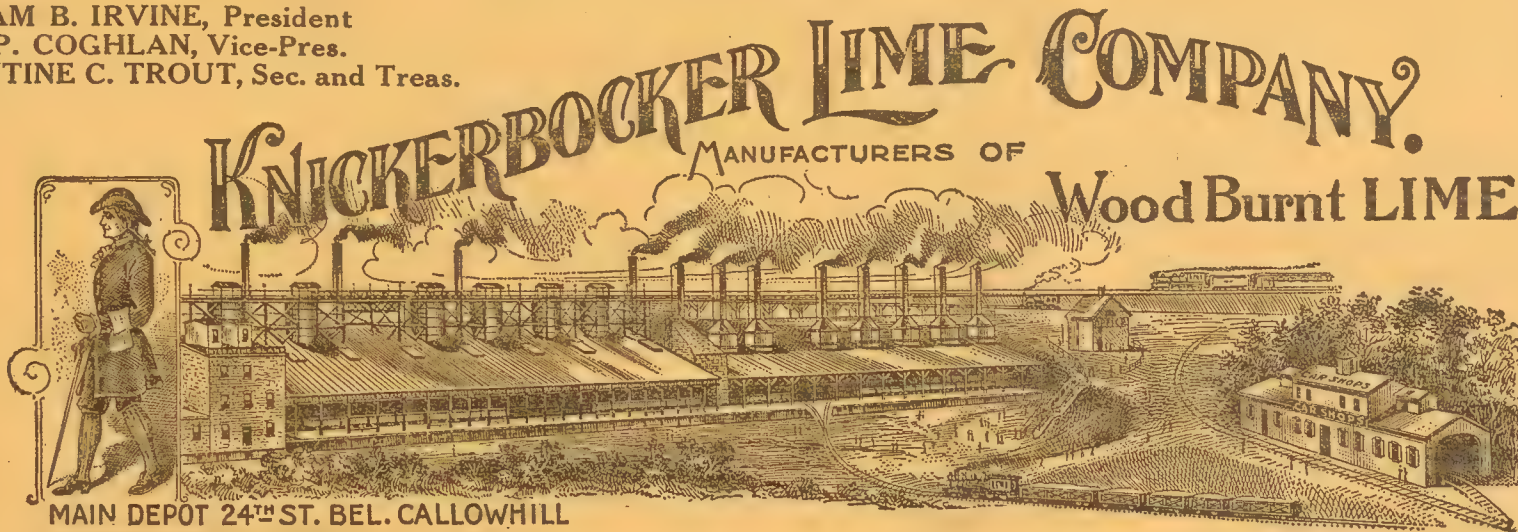
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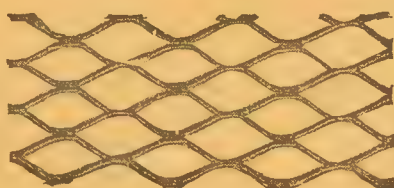
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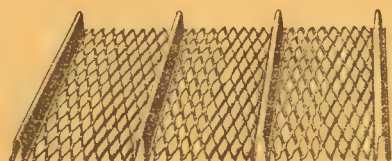


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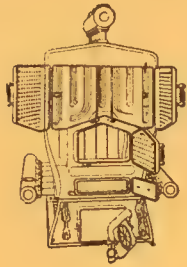
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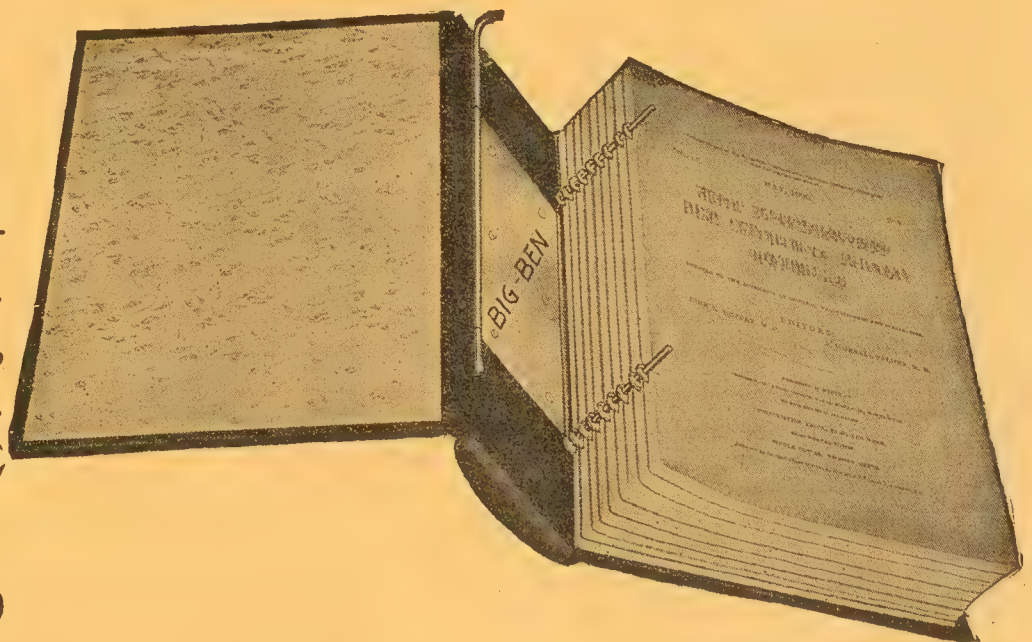
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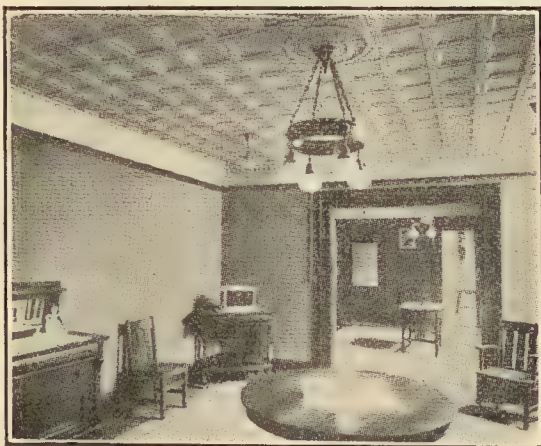
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Cottage (alt. and add.), Cape May, N. J. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. R. Tindle, Valley Forge, Pa. Frame, two stories, shingle roof, electric light. Architects taking bids due December 3rd. The following are figuring: R. C. Ballinger, 218 North Thirteenth street; S. Sharp, C. York and W. L. Cummins, all of Cape May, N. J.

School Building, Forty-second and Ludlow streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 39x75 feet, slate roof (electric light, steam heat, reserved), fire-proof. Owners taking bids due December 8th. The following are figuring: Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street.

Foundry, Linfield, Pa. Architects, Private plans. Owners, Sanitary Company of America, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 238x262 feet, slag roof, electric light, expanded metal. Owners taking bids due December 3rd. J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, is figuring.

Residence (add.), Paoli, Pa. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owners, Samuel Torner, Jr., 1324 North Broad street. Stone, 2½ stories, consists of two wings, 25x30 and 30x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Power House, Richmond, Va. Architects, Gram, Goodhue & Ferguson, New York City. Owners, Richmond College. Brick and stone, two stories, 65x85 feet, slate and slag roof, damp-proofing, metal casements. Architects taking bids due December 6th: J. G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, is figuring.

Residence, Chester, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Richard Wetherill, Chester, Pa. Brick, 2½ stories, 45x30 feet, wing, 29x18 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Architects taking bids due December 8th. The following are figuring.

H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; R. C. Ballinger Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; Wm. Provost, Jr., Chester, Pa.

Machine Shop, Twenty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owners, Philadelphia Electric Company, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and concrete, two stories, 60x114 feet, slag roof, metal frames and sash. Architect taking bids due December 1st. The Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

High School, Washington, D. C., \$600,000. Architect, Snowden Ashford, Washington, D. C. Owner, District of Columbia, District Commissioners, Washington, D. C. Brick, stone and concrete four stories, 373x195 feet, tile and composition roof, enameled bricks, water-proofing, steel casement windows, electric lighting, steam heating, marble interior, elevators. Owners taking bids due December 15th. The following are figuring: Cramp & Company, Denckla Building; J. F. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Wells Construction Company, Witherspoon Building; Chas. McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets.

School, Bridgeport, Conn. Architect, James G. Rogers, 11 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Owners, Board of Education, Bridgeport, Conn. Brick and stone, 3 stores, 165x344 ft. slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, concrete hollow tile and expanded metal fire-proofing. Owners taking bids due Dec. 10th. Cramp & Company, Denckla Building, Philadelphia, are figuring.

Store Building (alt. and add.), 29 North Second street. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, H. Fliegleman, 36 North Second street. Brick, two stories, 25x180 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Jetties, Lewes, Del. Architect, private plans. Owner, United States Government, care of Lighthouse Inspector, Post Office

Building, Philadelphia. Wood, 775 feet long. Owners taking bids, due December 4th. Plans may be obtained from the above office.

Hospital (add.), Seventeenth and Girard avenue. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owners, St. Joseph's Hospital, on premises. Brick, 23x100 feet, electric light, steam heat, expanded metal, fireproofing, metal casements and sash. Architects taking bids, due December 6th. The following are figuring: M. L. Conneen, 2015 Cuthbert street; W. J. Hohnson, 4624 Lancaster avenue; J. McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; J. Welsh, 221 North Seventeenth street; G. W. Reilly, Lansdowne, Pa.; E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets; J. McKenna & Sons, 1023 Race street.

Residence, Glenside, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel Newell, 1707 Sansom street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 25x40 feet, shingle roof (heat and light reserved). Owner has received bids.

Dairy Building, Camden, N. J. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bourse Building. Owners, Garden State Dairies, 330 Berkley street, Camden. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 65x102 feet; wing, 25x27 feet, tile roof, metal sash and frames, marble interior, waterproofing, elevators (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids, due December 9th. The following are figuring: Thos. Little & Sons, 1723 Moravian street, Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; Chas. Gilpin, Harrison Building; Metzger & Wells, Heed Building; Barclay White & Co., Perry Building, Philadelphia; George Bachmann, 19 North Thirtieth street; Harry Foulkes, 366 Pine street; W. Wrixford, 724 Washington street, all of Camden, N. J.

Store and Residence, Oak Lane, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, John A. Lettes, 1302 City Line. Brick, three stories, 20x35 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owner taking bids. C. L. Hemmerly, Oak Lane, and John Morrow, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, are figuring.

School, Columbia, N. J. Architect, Clyde S. Adams, 1509 Arch street. Owners, Board of Education of Columbia Township. Brick, two stories, 70x110 feet, slate roof (heat and light

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scriptive Catalogue—it's free!**T. E. STEELE**
Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.reserved). Plans in progress. Bids in about
two weeks.**School**, Georgetown, N. J. Architect, C. S.
Adams, 1509 Arch street. Owners, Board of
Education, Georgetown, N. J. Brick, one
story, 45x45 feet, slate roof, heat and electric
light. Plans in progress. Bids in about two
weeks.**School**, Mansfield, N. J. Architect, Clyde S.
Adams, 1509 Arch street. Owners, Board of
Education, Mansfield, N. J. Brick, one story,
45x90 feet, slate roof (heat and light reserv-
ed). Plans in progress. Bids in about two
weeks.**School**, Hedding, N. J. Architect, Clyde S.
Adams, 1509 Arch street. Owners, Board of
Education, Hedding, N. J. Brick, one story,
45x45 feet, slate roof (heat and light reserv-
ed). Plans in progress. Bids in about two
weeks.**School (add.)**, Benner and Ditman streets.
Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building.
Owners, Board of Education, City Hall.
Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 35x67 feet,
hollow tile, expanded metal, fireproofing, slate
roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking
bids, due December 8th. The following
are figuring: H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom
streets; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth
and Sansom streets; Mitchell Brothers, 2125
Race street; H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Le-
high avenue; E. C. Durell, 1713 North Twenty-
fourth street.**School (add.)**, Forty-second and Thompson
streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title
Building. Owners, Board of Education, Land
Title Building. Brick and terra cotta, three
stories; wings (2), 23x34 feet, hollow tile, ex-
panded metal, fireproofing, slate roof (heat
and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due
December 8th. The following are figuring:
H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Chas.
McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets;
Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; H. H.
Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; E. C.
Durell, 1713 North Twenty-fourth street.**Tenant Houses (7)**, Elkins Park, Pa. Archi-
tects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Build-
ing. Owner, George W. Elkins Estate, Land
Title Building. Brick and stone, two stories,
slate roofs, electric lighting, hot air heating.
Architect has received revised bids.**Picture Theatre**, Palmyra, N. J. Architect,
J. Fletcher Street, Drexel Building. Owners,
Broadway Palace Theatre, Palmyra, N. J.
Hollow tile and plaster, one story, steam heat-
ing, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Own-
ers ready for bids.**Hospital**, Scranton, Pa., \$75,000. Architect,
George I. Lovatt, 418 Walnut street. Owners,
St. Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton,
Pa. Brick and stone, three stories, 150x
162 feet, slate and slag roof, electric lighting,
steam heating, metal ceilings, concrete and
hollow tile fireproofing, waterproofing. Newplans in progress. Architect will take bids
about January 1st.**Residence**, Ardmore, Pa., \$12,000. Archi-
tects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building,
Atlantic City. Owner, Dr. M. D. Youngman,
Ardmore, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-
half stories, 44x50 feet, slate roof, electric
light, hot water heat. Plans in progress.
Owner ready for bids in a few days.**Police Stations (alt. and add.) (10)**, City
of Philadelphia. Architect, Ed. A. Crane,
City Hall. Owner, Department of Public
Safety, City Hall. Consists of interior alter-
ation and addition and repairs. Owners have
received bids.**Residence (alt. and add.)**, Chestnut Hill,
Pa. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Six-
teenth street. Owner's name withheld. Stone,
three stories, 40x146 feet, slate and slag roof,
electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.**Hotel and Stores**, Atlantic City, N. J. Archi-
tects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bullitt Build-
ing. Owners, The Newlin-Haines Company,
Atlantic City. Brick, stone and terra cotta,
twelve stories, 125x283 feet, slag roof, electric
light, steam heat, marble interior, waterproof-
ing, concrete, hollow tile, fireproofing, power
plant. Architect taking revised bids, due De-
cember 6th. Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fi-
delity Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Build-
ing, and Morrow Brothers, 212 Clay street,
Baltimore, Md., are figuring.**Picture Theatre**, Lehigh avenue and Rich-
mond street. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan,
Crozer Building. Owners, Felt Amusement
Company, Fifty-second and Girard avenue.
Brick and terra cotta, one story, 75x78 feet,
slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting.
Architects taking bids, due December 3rd.
The following are figuring: E. E. Hollenback,
Fifteenth and Race streets; William R.
Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; George Hogg,
1634 Sansom street; F. L. Hoover & Sons,
1023 Cherry street; Smith-Hardican Company,
1606 Cherry street; Barclay White Company,
Perry Building; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011
Market street; J. Richard Jackson, Perry
Building.**School**, Riverside, N. J., \$50,000. Archi-
tects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Own-
ers, Board of Education, Riverside, N. J.
Brick and stone, fireproof, two and one-half
stories, slag and slate roof (heat and light re-**ORIENTAL RUGS**

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served), hollow tile, expanded metal fireproofing. Owner taking bids, due December 10th, 8 P. M. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Berry-Goodwin, Drexel Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 De Lancey street; Pennsylvania Construction Company, 1713 Sansom street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; G. J. Shaner, Palmyra, N. J.; W. A. Richman and J. S. Rogers Company, both of Moorestown, N. J.; D. E. Boyer Company, 523½ Arch street; Daniel Sharp, 33 North Third street; G. Bachmann, 19 North Thirtieth street, all of Camden, N. J.

Hotel and Store, Seventy-third and Woodland avenue. Architect, H. M. Pedrick, Post Office Building, Darby, Pa. Owner, James S. Kane, on premises. Brick and stone, three stories, 30x94 feet, slag roof, electric light, vapor heat. Plans in progress.

Hall Building, Marcus Hook, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Marcus Hook, Pa. Brick, two stories, 42x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners will take bids.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owner, William R. Young, Bourse Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof (heat and light reserved). Architect taking bids, due December 12th. The following are figuring: P. S. Davis, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Charles C. Pace, Merion, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Narberth, Pa.; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.; Alfred James, Bala, Pa.; J. Paul Emrey, Wynnefield, Pa.; F. T. Mercer Company, 1706 DeLancey street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; Graham-Campion Company, Heed Building; E. J. Hedden, Penn Square Building; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; S. B. McDowell & Son, 1925 Montgomery avenue.

Store and Factory Building, 229 North Twelfth street. Architect, C. E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick, three stories, 18x93 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due December 6th. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; F. A.

Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; F. A. Quate, 1323 Snyder avenue; Jacob Gorchov, 317 Reed street.

Convent, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owner, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone, three stories, 38x62 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking bids, due December 12th. The following are figuring: M. L. Conneed & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; Jacob Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; Melody & Keating, Baily Building; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; J. J. Murphy, Fortieth and Powelton avenue; D. W. O'Dea, 5219 North Fifth street; John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; W. J. McShane, 417 South Thirteenth street.

Cottage (alt. and add.), Ventnor, N. J. Architect, Charles Barton Keen, Baily Building. Owner, W. S. Jones, 1116 Walnut street. Frame, two stories, 15x20 feet, slag and shingle roof, vapor heating. Architect taking revised bids, due December 7th. The following are figuring: George & Borst, 277 South Eleventh street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street, of Philadelphia, and E. S. Collins and W. G. Taylor & Sons, Atlantic City, N. J.

Club House, South Quince street. Architect, Building Committee, C. Zantzinger, Chairman, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, T-Square Club, 1204 Chancellor street. Brick, three stories, 33x60 feet, slag roof (heat and light reserved). Owners taking bids, due December 12th. F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; William H. Eddleman, 453 Green lane, Roxborough; Pringle Borthwick, 8018 Germantown avenue; Stokes Bros., 6723 Musgrave street, are figuring.

Dairy Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, Walter Smedley, Stephen Girard Building. Owners, Abbot's Alderney Dairies, Thirtieth and Chestnut streets. Brick, two stories. Plans in progress.

Tenants' House (add.), Radnor, Pa. Architects, Mellor & Meigs, 205 South Juniper street. Owner, A. J. Drexel Paul, Radnor, Pa. Stone, two stories, 20x50 feet, 1 wing, shingle roof, hot air heat. Plans in progress. Bids in two weeks.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Shelter Shed and Platform, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect, W. Hunter, Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Owners, Philadelphia and

Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick and steel, 22x449 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Wells Con-

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struction Company, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

Picture Theatre, Twenty-fifth and Allegheny avenue, \$25,000. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, M. Selzman, Fifth and Moore streets. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 70x110 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to M. Kirchner, 421 Snyder avenue.

Vault, Twenty-second and Washington avenue. Architect, Private plans. Owners, Belmont Iron Works, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 14x30 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to Jackson Dunlap, 5157 Haverford avenue.

Post Office Building, Long Branch, N. J. Architect, Oscar Wenderoth, Washington, D. C. Owner, U. S. Government, Washington, D. C. Brick and stone, three stories, 64x104 feet, slag and slate roof, electric light, steam heat, marble interior and exterior, metal sash, concrete hollow tile, expanded metal fire-proofing. Chas. McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, submitted lowest bid of \$104,791.

School (add.), Noble street, Norristown, Pa. Architect, Oliver R. Parry, 1723 Chest-

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329 Walnut Street, Phila.

nut street. Owner, Board of Education, Norristown, Pa. Consists of eight new class rooms, concrete corridors, etc. Contract awarded to Frank R. Heavner, Norristown, Pa.

City Hall, Ocean City, N. J., \$61,000. Architects, V. B. Smith, Atlantic City, and E. M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. (Associated). Brick and terra cotta, fire-proof, three stories, 73x84 feet, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat, marble interior. Contract awarded to J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street.

Residence, Ridley Park, Pa. Architects, Heacock & Hokanson, Bailey Building. Owner, M. J. Comerford, Ridley Park, Pa. Hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 29x42

feet, wing 13x25 feet, shingle roof, electric light, warm air heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street.

Residence, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owners, South Jersey Realty Company, Real Estate Trust Building. Frame, 2½ stories, 20x58 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to Larsen Contracting Company, Stone Harbor, N. J.

Concrete Water Tank, Thirty-sixth and Grays Ferry Road. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Beckton Chemical Company, on premises. Concrete and steel. Contract awarded to Cramp & Company, Denckla Building.

Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company (O), Philadelphia, Brann & Stewart (C), Arcade Building. Cost, \$6500. Signal Tower, brick, two stories, 21x29 feet, Thirty-fourth and Girard avenue.

C. A. Mahon (O), 4817 Old York Road. Cost, \$66,400. 18 dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, Ninth and Boulevard avenue. Cost, \$9200, two dwellings, Ninth and Boulevard avenue.

Philadelphia Electric Company (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. Charles Gilpin (C), Harrison Building. Cost, \$27,000. Sub-Station, brick, two stories, 50x79 feet, Sixty-fifth and Paschall avenue.

Wendell & Smith (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$10,500, Residence stone, three stories, 30x27 feet, 6431 Sherwood Road.

F. Feldman (O), 1738 South Fifth street. M. Kerchner (C), 421 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$22,000. Theatre, brick, one story, 66x108 feet, Allegheny avenue and Steelman street.

W. H. Lubrick (O), 284 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$3500. Dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x53 feet. Cost, \$3000. One dwelling, Eleventh and Rockland streets.

Majestic Laundry Company (O), 3730 Haverford avenue. F. I. Wintz (C), 1618 North Twenty-seventh street. Cost, \$6000. Laundry, brick, two stories, 25x100 feet, 3730 Haverford avenue.

Church of the Holy Apostles (O), Twenty-first and Christian streets. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$25,000. Church, stone, one story, 48x97 feet, Twenty-second and Reed streets.

Domic Ratolo (O) Pensdale avenue and Cresson avenue. M. Duva (C), 324 Harvey street. Cost, \$2000. Store and dwelling, Pensdale and Cresson avenues.

Joseph Poland (O), 1832 South Seventh street. P. Cherpos (C), 711 Jackson street. Cost, \$2200. Store and dwelling, 1832 South Seventh street.

Philadelphia Vinegar Company (O), 1530 South Front street. J. E. Brinneman (C). Cost, \$1000. Storage, 1530 South Front street.

Grace M. E. Church (O), Fifty-fifth and Thompson streets. J. H. Walter (C), 168

Walnut Lane. Cost, \$5000. Church, Fifty-fifth and Thompson streets.

American Base Ball Club (O), Twenty-first and Lehigh avenue. Wm. Steele & Sons Company (C), Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, \$1100. Park, Twenty-first and Lehigh avenue.

Wm. Scholes & Sons (O), Second and Indiana avenue. M. Ward Easby (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$3000. Storage, Second and Indiana avenue.

James Bromley (O), Adams and Leiper streets. G. H. Thirsk (C), 2739 Jasper street. Cost, \$8000. Factory, brick, two stories, 58x104 feet, Adams and Leiper streets.

Domenico Frubese (O), Eighteenth and Cayuga streets. Frank & Simonds (C), 259 South Thirty-third street. Cost, \$4000. Bakery, brick, two stories, 24x24 feet, Eighteenth and Cayuga streets.

F. N. Faulkner (O), 2331 East Allegheny avenue. Cost, \$30,400. Sixteen dwellings, brick, two stories, 14x28 feet, Memphis and Ann streets.

M. Kenin (O), 6030 Market street. Cost, \$16,000. Four dwellings, brick, two stories, 54x12 feet, Sixtieth and Pine streets. Cost, \$8800, four garages. Cost, \$4000, one dwelling.

M. Sterns (O), 922 Magee street. Cost, \$4500, two dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x40 feet, Fanshaw and Oakley streets.

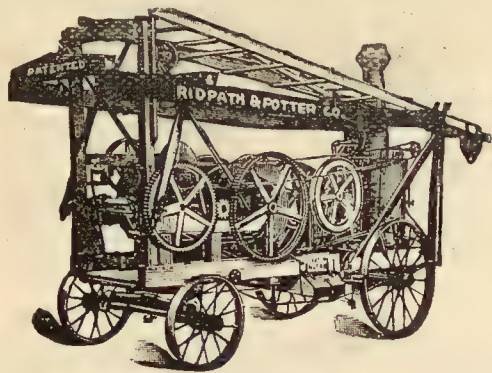
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Alterations and Additions

Wm. P. Frazier (O), 928 Spruce street.
Wm. R. Dougherty (C), 1610 Sansom street.
Cost, \$1100. Dwelling, 928 Spruce street.

Weightman Estate (O), 1524 Chestnut street.
J. S. Tally (C), 1931 Market street.
Cost, \$2500. Factory, 310 Spruce street.

Mrs. R. C. Burke (O), 1610 Walnut street.
H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street.
Cost, \$4000. Store, 1610 Walnut street.

Franklin Printing Company (O), 514 Ludlow street.
T. Stelaco (C), Van Pelt street.
Cost, \$1250. Coal vault, 514 Ludlow street.

A. Forman (O), 1513 North Franklin street.
H. Slass (C), 1809 North Seventh street.
Cost, \$1260. Store and dwelling, Randolph and Thompson streets.

T. F. Reilly (O), Fiftieth and City Line avenue.
C. M. Grubb (C), 6298 North Broad street.
Cost, 500. Office, Fifteenth and Vine streets.

J. Boyd (O), Seventy-sixth and Brewster avenue.
R. R. Heath (C), Eighty-seventh and Ashwood avenue.
Cost, \$8000. Dwelling, Seventy-sixth and Brewster avenue.

Hughes & Dier (O), Empire Building.
C. E. Jones (C), Berwyn, Pa.
Cost, \$8000. Bank house, 1435 Walnut street.

Witherspoon Building (O). Jacob Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building.
Cost, \$2400. Office building, Witherspoon Building.

Mrs. J. Gorman (O), Sixty-fourth and Overbrook avenue.
A. Mashin (C), 2008 Green street.
Cost, \$2500. Garage, Cost, \$5000. Dwelling, Sixty-fourth and Overbrook avenue.

American Ice Company (O), Sixth and Arch streets.
Wm. Linker Company (C), 724 Heed Building.
Cost, \$500. Engine room, Sixth and Arch streets.

AN ENGLISH APPRECIATION OF THE NEW YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The powerful and arresting design, which has recently won the competition for the New York Court House, together with Mr. Hastings' paper at the Institute, brings again very forcibly to our minds the extraordinary achievements of recent American architecture. We cannot blink the fact that not only are such designs as Mr. Guy Lowell's not made in this country, but that it is impossible at the present moment for us to conceive them. We may excuse ourselves by saying quite truly that the opportunities are lacking for work on this scale, that our towns possess no sites or characteristics suitable to monuments of such majestic simplicity, but at bottom we realize, in making such excuses, that we are only accusing ourselves. The deeper question is, whether as a nation we have in our hearts the desire for such things, or, if we admit the desire, whether we have the courage and imagination to conceive them. We talk of Empire, and we are said to possess one-fifth of the inhabitable globe, but what building have we made during the last hundred years which in any way reflects this imperial position? Is there a single English monument built since we have possessed an empire at all, which its inhabitants have seized upon as a symbol? What modern building has touched their imagination? To French-

men all over the world the Paris Opera House is just such a symbol. It stands worthily for a great deal of what is best and most typical in their civilization. It seems very possible that this Court House of Mr. Lowell's will take the same position for Americans. It appears to represent a people who have faith in themselves and their destiny. It is a conception of great power and directness. If the bickerings which even in America unfortunately follow all competitions prevent its erection it will be a calamity of national significance. No public building of modern times seems to us to epitomize so finely the best characteristics of the age—power, law, and order.—From "The Architects' and Builders' Journal."

PASSING OF THE "TECHNICAL PRESS."

The day of popularity of the technical press, if, indeed, that day ever existed, is fast passing away. Even the American Institute must have realized this when it established its own monthly publication—"The Journal;" an awful blow to the so-called technical fellows. Did you ever notice how they review each other's work every month? Only three or four publications are recognized at all. The rest of us, of course, are not in their class. If "The Architect and Engineer," for instance, was to show for the first time one of Cass Gilbert's wonderful

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office buildings, this coterie of exclusive money-losers would wait till one of their own number could get the work printed—then the whole bunch would scramble to be first with a review. Of course, anybody with any understanding at all of the publishing game knows that a technical press must of necessity possess a very limited circulation. The magazine or paper that confines its pages to strictly technical matter—heavy reading, one might say—cannot expect to have an extensive following. Even members of the profession for whom the matter is intended tire of it. They seldom read the contents. The pictures, printed on one side of the paper, are torn out and filed away—the rest of the book goes into the waste basket—and that reminds us: Where do the advertisers get off?

So the wide-awake architect, who is in sympathy with the Institute's movement for greater publicity, is quick to appreciate the superior value of the semi-technical, semi-trade journal that shows the good with the not so good—the work of the big man with that of the smaller fellow. He wants his work to be seen by somebody other than his brother architects. The latter don't bring him business. Not much.—San Francisco "Architect and Engineer."

Some big guns are smooth bores.—Ex.

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DECORATION IN ARCHITECTURE

By **W. P. MAJOR, A. R. I. B. A.**

(Paper read before the Calgary Chapter of the Alberta Association of Architects,
 September 9th, 1912.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is at your request I am compelled to read a paper to you to-night, and therefore I have no apology to make if what I have to say lacks interest. You have chosen and now you must suffer the consequences of your choice. It is my intention to lay before you some of my thoughts in regard to designing the decorative and artistic side of architecture in the hope that some of you at least may not entirely agree at the outset with what I have to say and that we may have some discussion from which benefit may be derived. I might entitle my paper "Decoration in Architecture," and divide it under two principal heads, "Decorated Construction" and "Constructed Decoration." Later I intend to suggest a third and one which, I think, you will agree with me applies more nearly to the methods of decoration which are, or perhaps rather should be, adopted in these days. Decorated Construction is, as we are all no doubt aware, most adequately exemplified in the style of architecture we call Gothic, and there is scarcely a feature of this style in its pure form that is not Construction Decorated—the pillars, arches, groined ceilings, windows, wonderful tracery, buttresses, pinnacles, parapets and beautiful ornamental wooden roofs, all of them necessary to the stability and purpose of the structure, and yet beautiful examples of decorative art.

The Greeks, too, undoubtedly decorated their construction, and in doing so tended to give to their construction the appearance of even greater stability, for example the entasis to the columns and other means adopted to correct optical delusions. In other words, they realized that it was essential that their buildings should appear structurally correct in order that they might appear beautiful. So that whether we turn to Classic or Gothic architecture we find the best examples of either style to be Construction Decorated.

These styles are the foundation of the architecture of the present day, and one would therefore naturally expect the vital principles of those styles to be carefully followed. Is this so as regards decoration? As we turn to the architecture of the present day what a very different aspect it presents to us, and how glaring are many of its faults! How frequently as one walks down the streets of any city on this continent can one see a

moulded beam perhaps two feet or even three feet deep, made to represent a monolith of sandstone, spanning a distance of twenty-five feet or more and resting on piers at either end 18 inches to 30 inches wide, composed of similar material or of brick; then piled on top of this beam is a mass of stone, brick, terra cotta or similar material 20 to 100 feet high which this stone beam is evidently intended to appear to support. How signally the intended effect fails is apparent to all of us, and yet we go on repeating this same obvious mistake day after day, year after year. Then consider the supporting piers. How absurdly small they are for all the tremendous weight that they appear to have to uphold.

Take again that favorite abortion of some of us which we see only too frequently. I mean a row of bricks on edge across an opening with 10 or 20 feet of brickwork above it. We know, and even the most uneducated readily realize, that by the simple laws of nature it should fall to the ground without any mass of brickwork above it to help push it down.

Then we see the brickwork just continued straight across an opening which renders the result more deplorable than ever, and without doubt those people who have no knowledge of construction at all must sometimes wonder how the bricks or terra cotta stay in place, and possibly sometimes say to themselves what wonderful mortar must have been used in that building. The next glaring misuse of decorative features that comes to mind is the use of a wide span segmental arch frequently of brickwork with abutments of a very slender nature. Sometimes you can see this feature high up in a business block, sometimes at second-floor level, also in dwellings and any and every kind of building, and if one did not know the secrets of the construction it would be a matter for amazement how ever the structure held together, and we should be wagering on the hour of the day at which it would fall. One can hardly omit mentioning the method sometimes adopted—more especially over a store front—of decorating the upper stories of a building with a series of brick or stone pilasters which the convenience of the designer has prompted him to place anywhere but directly over the piers on the lower story. The effect given is necessarily that the pilasters are by some

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sticky method attached to the walls instead of appearing to be the main points of support. There are many other instances of a similar nature far too numerous to mention in a short paper like this, where decorative features which should represent to the eye at least support and stability and give to the senses a feeling of restfulness fail in their purpose because of the lack of truth in their application. I think we may rightly determine these things to be a failure on the part of the architect to solve the problem of his elevation, and it may not be inappropriate to mention here that if the architect who is a scientifically trained man in the design of architectural decoration frequently fails in the complete solving of the problems put before him, how can the man who has had no architectural training expect to find that his design when executed consists of a jumble of badly imitated features and grotesque detail? And yet we find civic authorities continuing to allow at least the small civic buildings to be designed by all sorts and conditions of self-styled artists, with the result that the building that was intended to beautify a park, square or civic center is not only a cause for dissatisfaction in itself, but has a soiling effect on its entire surroundings.

But to resume from this diversion. I want to make it clear that the failures, some of which I have mentioned, are not confined to any particular grade of architects, if there are grades, but are faults of which we are all capable and culpable. Unfortunately, I am not doctor enough or clever enough to be able to point out the remedy for all these faults; I leave that for the individual to discover, but I do think that with more study of the problems in design before us we can eliminate some of the more glaring instances of incorrect application of decorative features. We can certainly eliminate some, such as the brick-on-edge arch, by discontinuing their use.

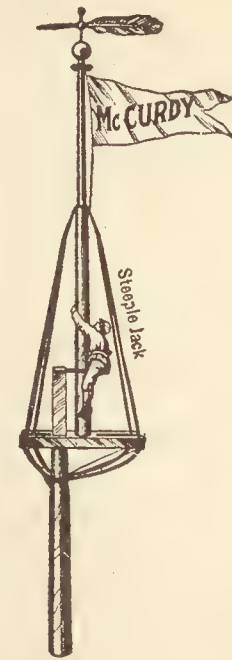
In designing the decorative part of a building it is necessary to adhere most faithfully to the natural expression of the material in which we are working. For instance, if we build the top story of a building in granite and the lower stories in brick the effect is that the lower portion is not strong enough to support the top. Why? Because granite by its appearance imparts to the mind a sense of great strength and weight, whereas brickwork naturally appears to be a much lighter and weaker material, and therefore by their natural expressions the granite should be placed at the lower story and should support the brickwork. Oh, but you say this is a ridiculous instance. You can pick up your construction and see there, as I have done many times, a photograph of a brick and stone building with the top story executed in sandstone with wide joints, the wide joints being evidently put in to add to the effectiveness of the drawing, whereas in execution they give weightiness and strength to the appearance of the stonework, which necessarily appears to be crushing the brickwork below. There are plenty of other similar instances to be found, and one does not have to look far afield.

No doubt in many of them the walls and facing material are supported on a steel frame, and therefore the building is not affected structurally, but should we not characterize a man as foolish if in building solid constructional walls he put his brickwork on the lowest story and his granite or stonework on the top story. And that being so, are we not equally foolish when we try to decorate a building by reversing the order of materials?

Let us always remember that each material has an expression entirely its own, and is naturally suited to fill certain positions in a building, and fulfill certain requirements. If, then, its characteristics are not considered in the design it will invariably appear to be out of place when the design is executed. How, for instance, can we expect to make a plaster arch appear to support several stories of brickwork? And yet we see it attempted. It may do it on a drawing. Plaster is obviously suited to positions in a building where it fills no structural capacity, but is merely a protection from the elements and is, therefore, suitable for panels and similar positions.

Possibly by now you may have the clue to my third heading which I spoke of in the beginning. Decorated Construction, we know by beautiful examples of an ancient past. Constructed Decoration we know from a near past, and my hope is that in the near present, if we cannot solve over again the problems of Decorated Construction in our day, we may adhere in our designs most faithfully to what I term Decorative Construction. This is more distinct from Constructed Decoration than at first appears, inasmuch as the latter is not always decorative; in fact, far too seldom is it so. You will readily acknowledge the truth of what I say and no doubt you have already some piece of decoration in your mind which rather than describe it as being decorative you would call it disfigurative. The distinction of the term then being acknowledged, I will proceed with an outline of my interpretation of its meaning, and I think the first rule it would spell out to us is the true and faithful use of materials according to the characteristics with which nature has endowed them. This I have already spoken of, and there is not space for enlargement in a short paper.

The second rule, which is only second because there cannot be two firsts, is that the different features of the elevation should be so designed that they appear to be carrying out their entire function in helping to uphold the building of which they are a part. It may not be practicable to design the beam I spoke of before so deep that if it were composed of a monolith of sandstone it would withstand the stress of all the weight appearing to rest upon it, but it is possible even under modern conditions to increase its depth considerably from that usually in practice and by careful designing eliminate to a great extent the appearance of the weight of the superstructure. Or why should it not be treated in high buildings so that it occupies the space of a whole story and thus obtain sufficient depth to counteract the weight above? These are only sug-



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gestions and there may be other means which some of us can devise to gain a satisfactory result.

Then, in regard to the cap of the piers, how obviously out of place is a Corinthian or Ionic cap on the lowest story where there is great weight above. The situation calls for a cap which is sturdy and strong in appearance, a cap which appears to be doing its own work. Piers obviously should line exactly over those below and thereby appear to transmit directly the weight of the various stories above. A series of segmental arches may in a building on an inside lot find additional abutment in

the adjoining building and when on a corner lot abutment can be obtained usually by planning the two end piers closer together and using a semi-circular arch between them. If this end feature is carried up through the height of the building as a sort of tower it will by its super-incumbent weight appear a stouter abutment. Mouldings play an important part in the elevation and it is essential that they be designed to fit the particular position they are intended for. The third rule would apply to sculpture and carving, and it is very necessary to remember that these things have their proper place in a facade. It is a fallacy to imagine that a building can be made beautiful by covering the facade with carving and sculpture, as we sometimes see done. We are fortunately spared that danger in this city, as the cost of such work prohibits a prolific use of it. Perhaps the keynote of all these things is to be sounded in two words, proportion and unity.

Proportion is everything and unity of part with part should prevail so that nothing looks out of place. All the individual features of the facade should fit in together to form a complete whole. And above all let our buildings be constructive in their design. It is a comparatively easy matter to make a badly designed building look fairly decent on paper by putting in a few brick lines and some shading, but when the design is executed it is then that the main lines of the elevation tell their tale, the weakness of a pier shows up and the moulding, which was hidden on the drawing by a multiple of lines, stands out in all the nakedness of its horrible proportions. But I do not want to speak of proportion to-night—that deserves a paper to itself. I only mention it because it is essential in the fitness of things, and this paper is upon the fitness of features to the position that they occupy in the facade of a building. Architects in these days have to construct their decoration, but if we would conscientiously do so as nearly as possible along the lines of Decorative Construction our buildings would undoubtedly show a vast improvement in architectural quality. This is a steel age—our buildings are erected in steel and reinforced concrete. Why cannot we design our elevations in the same material, decorating our construction? That, I think, is the real problem before us, and I would suggest that if those clever Greek artists or those wonderful Gothic architects had lived in these times they would surely have found some means of decorating the buildings of these days in the material of which they are constructed.

Possibly if we had not the examples of the past to draw upon and if those examples were not drummed into our heads by every possible means education can employ—if we could in a word obliterate all that has gone before, forget our stone, terra cotta and brick, we naturally might develop steel construction to a thing of beauty, but under the conditions which rule in these days we are permitted no developing process of that kind.

The architect who is bold enough to ornament the construction of a steel frame build-

ing has to first have a fully developed and thought-out design and has to stake his reputation on that design, which will be compared with the best buildings in the usual materials, and he has moreover to contend with the taste of the public, who have become naturalized to buildings of stone, terra cotta and brick. That is enough to frighten any man away from that kind of originality unless he is independent enough and rich enough to test his ideas in a building of his own. Let me give an outline suggestion of what might be done. There would in the first place have to be some method of treating steel to eliminate the action of weather, but we will suppose this done. Imagine the steel columns, each carried up in one long continuous panel with ornamental steel brackets at the floor joists to support the horizontal girders, which could be suitably moulded, the panels filled in with copper or some metal, or even brick, terra cotta, stone or plaster, the windows of metal and the whole building crowned with an ornamental iron cornice, not cast in the forms we are so familiar with, but executed in a design suitable to the material, say for instance, along the lines of the designs for theater canopies, though, of course, not with the same amount of projection. The store front would be a simple matter to deal with in metal or glass, and the space below the window could be carried out in metal, marble or some other suitable material. The entrance would readily adapt itself to being designed in ornamental steel, copper or iron, and thereby a maximum amount of light could be obtained to light the interior hall or lobby. In fact, the whole design would readily lend itself to the uses of man inasmuch as the maximum amount of light could be obtained. The difficulty is to make the exterior appearance of the building such that it would be a pleasure to look at, both from the view of the public and that of the trained architect. The interior of the buildings could still be decorated with imitations of a past art or possibly some original and progressive method of decoration could be devised.

This is architecturally an age of adapting the highly developed arts of the past to our present needs, and in many cases merely copying and imitating them, often bad imitations at that. You will readily acknowledge that the Greeks developed classical art to its highest pinnacle and it seems to me that ancient Greece would tell us that we are endeavoring to apply an art to our ten-story buildings which they found only applicable to one story. Surely the steel buildings of to-day cry out for some radical change in design, some radical change in the principles of design, some change in the principles of proportion, for it seems to me that the eye does not demand that the principles of proportion adopted for classical columns should be repeated in a steel stanchion.

I believe that a change of this nature must inevitably take place sooner or later, and when it does we shall be once more carrying out the principles of Decorated Construction. Let our thoughts be directed towards this end and in the meantime, as we can do no better,

let us do no worse than carry out in our designs the principles of Decorative Construction as far as is possible under modern conditions.

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Advertising owns many points of resemblance to the reinforcing used in concrete. To do its work properly, for example, it has to be the right kind. And then if it isn't placed with good judgment it fails just the same. And if the "mix" isn't right—that is the goods it is used to hold up,—it loses out anyway. So that when you come to look at it from the right angle, Mr. Advertiser, making advertising pay dividends is a whole lot like building in concrete—a good thing when the man who's handling it knows his business.

ESTIMATE HAZARDS OF BUILDING PLAN

Recent investigation has developed the fact that most of the financial failures in building and construction specifications are caused by omissions, errors, obscurities and unrestricted power of interpretation in building and engineering specifications. This power is generally so sweeping and variable that it is impossible to anticipate how its exercise will ultimately result. It has been found that these failures are in most cases the result of the contractor being forced by this drastic power of interpretation to supply labor and material not originally contemplated.

In specifications the following phrases are met with daily:

"His decision in all matters shall be final and binding upon the contractor.

"His decision as to quality and quantity shall be final upon the contractor."

Why should any matter of quantity and quality be left open for decision when they can easily be fixed with mathematical precision, and should be before the purchase price is determined?

"Details to be furnished later."

It is possible in most cases to prepare details before the contract is let. Why not do it?

"All matters of controversy or disputes of whatsoever kind that arise shall be determined by the architect or engineer, and his decision shall be final and binding upon all parties," etc.

"Their decision (the architects') as to any and all questions, matters and things, and in construing any of the terms and provisions of this contract (the specifications are made a part of the contract) shall have the force and effect of an award, and shall be final, binding and conclusive to all intents and purposes, and in all places, upon the parties thereto."

Such unreasonable and unnecessary authority to be exercised without limitation or restraint by a single individual is wholly unknown in any other line of business or profession.

The ultimate tribunal should be impartial, upon which the contractors and furnishers of materials should have representation. Either party should be able to bring questions involving the exercise of discretion under the contract before the tribunal of arbitration, where the rights of both parties would be looked upon from an equal standpoint.

The first essential of a specification is that the exact work to be done should be precisely defined, but many specifications deal in generalities and comprehensive clauses, failing to state specifically the actual amount of work to be done or the exact nature of the obligation to be assumed. This leaves many items in the specifications to be further construed, and the architect or engineer may be a "Loose Constructionist," in which case undue liberties may be taken with the contractor, or owner, or concern supplying material, and often this is carried to great extremes.

The most astonishing phase of this situation is that the conditions herein referred to are absolutely unnecessary, causing enormous loss, friction, litigation and general unsatisfactory results, but benefit no one. This condition denies many an owner the extended competition, the low price and the proper representation to which he is entitled.

One of the most serious effects of the present system is that it constitutes a tribunal with despotic and unlimited authority, upon whose favor or disfavor rests the success or non-success of the performance of a contract.

The present system employed in the preparation of contracts and specifications is a relic of antiquity and is an outgrowth of the practice established years ago, when the builder was merely a mechanic, working under the personal direction of the engineer or architect, where small amounts of money were involved. Under these circumstances the contractor was practically, not actually, the employe of the owner.

This is the day of heavy contracting and construction operations, when large amounts of capital are involved, and yet we are attempting to proceed under the obsolete methods, which were possibly sufficient for primitive conditions, but are absolutely inadequate and out of date now.

The idea that most losses and a large per cent. of the failures in the construction and material business occur by pricing the work too low is erroneous. The facts when investigated show that in nearly every case the severe losses can be traced to some arbitrary or unwarranted position of the author of the specifications, many times in remedying his own error, or from a drastic interpretation of some clauses that are left very indefinite in preparing the specifications.

This condition affects contractors, builders, material supply houses, manufacturers of building materials, concerns furnishing materials or installing them, plumbing and steam fitting supplies, electrical equipment, cement, steel, stone and all of the many ramifications that enter into the materials for building or engineering projects. Inasmuch as this includes all buildings and railroad construction, county roads, streets, sewers, water works, etc., it is of itself the largest of any one commercial line in the United States to-day.

The result of this investigation indicates that there are two principal underlying causes for this condition:

First—The lack of clear, accurate and standard conditions and detail description in preparing plans and specifications and designing materials.

Second—The making of the architect and engineer the final judge of all matters, including his own acts, which destroys incentive to faithful service and prevents careful preparation of specifications and plans, since he is not held responsible for errors, being the final judge of them.

As a remedy for this condition, five propositions are submitted, as follows:

1. To define accurately and to standardize, wherever practicable, plans and specifications in order to eliminate unnecessary hazards and uncertainties in construction contracts.
2. To reduce the cost of improvement to the owner.
3. To give the contractors and surety companies a proper understanding of the obligations they assume.
4. To establish contracting and suretyship on a more stable and definite basis.
5. To provide for the settlement of differences by some equitable, constituted authority.

There is also a general demand for a law similar to the one in effect in Pennsylvania, which is as follows:

"That no provision in any contract providing either in express words or in substance and effect, that an award of appraisal of an engineer, architect, or other person shall be final or conclusive, nor any provision that a certificate of an engineer, architect or other person shall be final or conclusive; nor any provision that a certificate of an engineer, architect or other person shall be a condition precedent to maintaining an action on such contract, shall oust the jurisdiction of the courts, but any controversy arising on any contract containing such provisions, or any of them, shall be determined in due course by law, with the same effect as if such provisions were not in such contract."

This suggested relief has been adopted by many commercial and business exchanges, both national and State, by individuals, bankers, commercial houses, companies making loans on improvements, and many other important commercial organizations.

Credit men were parties to this original movement, the National Association at Cincinnati recognizing its importance, and that this proposition has a direct and important influence upon the credit of all commerce connected with materials used in the erection of buildings and engineering projects, also affecting owners who are so often confronted with the necessity of an unexpected outlay or investment. It is important in its bearing upon all who are in any way connected with selling materials, consequently it affects all financial interests transacting business of this nature.

Since a large fractional part of the commerce of this country is in building and engineering operations, it makes this proposition an important matter, if not the most important, to consider in connection with credits. The National Association of Credit Men passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the movement, and requested State organizations to use their best efforts to have a law enacted in each of their respective States similar to the law in Pennsylvania, and take other necessary steps to cure this evil.

The uncertainties, ambiguities and lack of business methods that are shown to be common practice in the building business to-day

(Continued on page 794.)

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Editorial Comment

The Christmas number of "House and Garden" features an appreciation of the always individual and interesting country house work of Mr. Charles Barton Keen. The appreciation is from the pen of Mabel Tuke Priestman and has to do with the skill and insight with which Mr. Keen planned and designed a trio of country homes at Stratford, Pa. The three houses, while in perfect harmony as to line and composition, are invested each with a certain individuality of its own, the result being a most attractive group of tastefully conceived suburban homes.

Mr. Keen's own comment on the group is like most of the utterances of this accomplished designer, worth quoting.

In speaking of the development Mr. Keen remarks: "It seems superfluous to discuss the advantages from an architectural standpoint, as with a little consideration it should be evident to all. Our modern suburban and country settlements, even in the best localities, are a series of violent contrasts and discordant styles. There are great possibilities in the development of a plot of ground in the hands of a skilful designer with the idea of uniformity of style and harmony of line and composition. The three houses illustrated show in a small way what can be done in designing in a harmonious style—each house practically of the same type and color treatment, yet with its own note of individuality dictated by the site, plan, and taste of the owners."

All three houses are in variations of the now generally accepted and much-admired Philadelphia farmhouse type in the successful treatment of which Mr. Keen is admittedly in a class by himself. The article is illustrated by a number of interior and exterior views which will repay careful study on the part of architects interested in this type of design and in community development generally.

* * *

J. M. Vollmer, secretary of The Builders' Exchange, of Louisville, Ky., has an article in the December number of "The Building Age" on the old, old plaint of the building fraternity regarding vague, "blanket" and carelessly-drawn specifications:

"By using the old expression that 'the tailor cuts his garment according to the cloth' the building contractor's position is clearly stated with the possible exception of fine residence work, which is usually planned and built to suit the whim of the owner," remarks Mr. Vollmer. "With regard to building generally the paramount question is, 'Will the investment pay?' Buildings for mercantile uses should be considered plants, whether intended for stores, offices or factory, and the cost of erection should not exceed the point where it will fail to pro-

duce a reasonable return on the money involved.

"Here, in particular, is where the contractor resembles the tailor, as it is his duty to erect the structure according to the plans and specifications handed him by the owner and architect. This, in our opinion, is the greatest problem in contracting, for in almost every case the bids submitted exceed the original estimate made by the architect.

"This condition is due entirely to the obsolete methods of preparing specifications and plans. Every branch of the building trade has advanced. Modern ideas and methods have supplanted old ideas and methods, new materials have been introduced and favored on account of their being more adaptable. Practically everything in building material is considered from the sanitary and fire-proofing standpoint. In fact, progress has been made all along the line, save in the letting of work."

* * *

"The old method of out-guessing your competitor by bidding on vague plans and specifications is still in vogue. It would seem that in this day of enlightenment and mathematical precision that quantity and quality could be ascertained to the fraction of a penny and that the only difference to be found in bids upon a certain contract would be the percentage of profit expected by the competing contractors.

"The opposite is the case, however, and the cause is directly traceable to the obscure manner in which the specifications and general conditions are prepared. The elimination of the doubt about material to be used by specifying in plain words the character and quality, the exact method of their introduction into the building and furnishing all details instead of determining upon these important points after the contract is awarded would in a large measure prevent the custom of revision of the original plans in order to get the cost somewhere in the neighborhood of the owner's estimate. In other words, get the desired garment out of the cloth submitted."

* * *

"Undoubtedly a large percentage of work is postponed indefinitely, and the reason, we believe, is that the bids offered were greater than the amount of money destined to be placed in the structure. Here is the problem and the result can easily be found by simply eliminating blanket clauses and obscure passages in the general conditions and specifications. We believe that by doing this we will not only find the cause of all building difficulties, but will insure a decrease in the cost of construction from 10 to 15 per cent.

"The discrepancies between the architect's estimate and the bids submitted would

disappear. Blanket clauses are used to cloak and protect. Their appearance in a contract is an admission of fault in the general conditions. Errors will crop out, as it is human to err, and where inaccuracies occur the parties directly responsible for them should bear the cost. In the case where the contractor is to blame, his bond will suffice to reimburse the owner. If the mistake is with the plans and specifications the loss should be at the expense of the owner or his agent.

"By removing all question as to what is desired, the owner will be served better and the gambling aspect which has so long attached itself to contracting will be removed, and building for investment will become more profitable."

* * *

The topic is anything but a new one and has been discussed sufficiently to enable both architect and builder to arrive at a thorough understanding each of the other's point of view. The surprising circumstance is that despite all this discussion and counter discussion the plaint regarding carelessly-drawn specifications still makes itself heard. One would fancy that an issue so clearly defined would be one capable of easy adjustment. Upon which of the parties to the issue shall be laid the blame for its continuance? The Guide would be glad to present in an early number the architect's side of the case. We feel confident that if the "blanket" specification is still in use, as Secretary Vollmer contends, there must be some good reason for it traceable in the final analysis to sharp practice on the part of the building element. Is this view the correct one, or are we to believe that present-day architects continue to use, in the face of protest, a form of specification obsolete under existing conditions?

* * *

The October number of "Buildings and Building Management" contained, among other things, an article on "Tall Buildings in Smaller Cities as Investments," by William C. Lengel. This article, an excellent one in other respects, happened to indulge a somewhat gratuitous little sneer at the architectural profession drawing the following dignified, polite and entirely proper rebuke from the Journal of the American Institute:

"In the October number of "Buildings and Building Management" there appears an article on "Tall Buildings in Smaller Cities as Investments," by William C. Lengel, which should offer some interesting facts for the consideration of both architects and investors.

"It is not our purpose, however, to deal with the questions of economic interest involved, nor to hold any brief for the architect who designed the building under consideration, which, 'like a gigantic dry-goods box placed on end, stands at the intersection of the two principal streets of ———.' We cannot dissent from the opinion that the failure of the building to pay might well be charged to bad planning. What we should like to point out, however, is the element of unfairness which is easily woven

into the writer's statement that at the beginning of the operations the owner called in 'an architect.' The phrase seems to carry the same stigma that the man in the street means to convey when, after a disagreeable experience, he refers sarcastically to 'a plumber,' or 'a doctor,' or 'a banker.. It seems to be a universal method of castigating a whole profession, or calling, for the mistakes of one of its members. We should much prefer to learn that the owner called in 'an incompetent architect,' or that a man had dealt with 'a dishonest plumber,' or 'an ignorant doctor,' or 'an untrustworthy banker.'

"All of these things are in existence—there are men practicing architecture who are totally incompetent; but as this is a matter of almost common knowledge, the remedy lies in the choosing of the man—not in accepting incompetency and dishonesty as universal.

"We do not believe that Mr. Lengel meant to imply the wholesale incompetence of architects, and we feel sure that a succeeding article will illustrate what a competent architect can really do for a client in the manner of plan and design. The examples are surely sufficiently numerous."

* * *

The Guide is a staunch believer in the policy of associating a first-class building manager with the architect who is commissioned to design an office building for investment. It does not believe that the building manager could be trusted to design such a building unassisted. Nor does it fancy for a moment that Mr. Lengel harbors any views to the contrary. The disposition of building managers to belittle the work of architects in the planning of buildings of the kind is one that we have before had occasion to make the subject of comment. Why the building manager, schooled to the practical arrangement of rooms, the sensible economizing of hall and elevator space, the conservation of natural light, ventilation, accessibility and order, should exhibit this tendency to berate the man who does the technical work of planning and designing we have never been able to understand. As we see it the two callings are necessarily co-operative. The architect is necessary to the building manager, the building manager equally necessary to the architect.

If some exceedingly bad structures—regarded from the point of view of the building manager—have been designed by architects, so also have been designed by them some exceedingly good ones. But then Mr. Lengel may not have implied the sneering reference to architects as a class. He probably had in view the one architect whose "gigantic dry-goods box" he was singling out for criticism. In either event the Journal of the American Institute is entirely right in resenting the reference as it appeared. Building management, as a profession, is entirely too new, too unstable, too loosely defined among vocations to permit itself ill-considered sneers at architecture or at the architect. The renting adaptability of a

building is only one side of the problem embodied in the work of the architect, however important it may loom to the specialized intelligence of the man who bosses the janitors.

* * *

"It has seemed to me after thirty years or more of observation, that styles in architecture and styles in women's dresses go pretty much hand in hand. When women's costumes are elaborately decorated with flounces and furbelows, and women bedeck themselves with flowers and patterns, the influence on architecture is very apt to be noticed, and on the other hand, when simple plain lines are adopted by the women it is again noticeable in the general design of buildings."

This rather startling assertion was made the other day by C. H. Frost, president of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., in the course of relating reminiscences of his early experience in the clay industry. In the seventies Mr. Frost was the head of a large brick company in Chicago and furnished the brick for a number of structures planned by the late D. H. Burnham. Among these was the Rookery Building, then a "skyscraper," although only eleven stories in height. In the Rookery Building Mr. Burnham used a new style of brick, of which about 45,000 brick were required—a large order in those days. In following the development of brickmaking Mr. Frost asserted he saw a reflection of the prevailing severity or elaborateness of decoration of women's dress in the demands of the architects on the brick-makers.

"If this rule always holds," asks the Southwest Contractor, "are we soon to see the hobbled building or the transparent one—made of glass, for instance—as the new departure in design to conform with modern dress styles? Who will be the first to work out the slit doorway? Have you noticed any relation between a general use of the wide cornice and the big flapping hat? How about the modern flag pole—will it be topped, not with the usual small ball, but by a waving plume—and set on the front or the rear of the building?"

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ESTIMATE HAZARDS OF BUILDING PLAN.

(Continued from page 791.)

are astonishing; the understanding of this ancient and hazardous method is of most vital importance to credit men, as they are daily dealing with business based upon the conditions set forth herein.

This investigation explains why so many men in lines allied to the construction business make promises of payment in perfectly good faith, depending upon the fact that they have supplied material or executed work in strict conformity with agreements and good practice, which should be precedent to making the payment due. Yet when they go to get their orders on the owner for the money, instead is received a rejection of the material or labor because it is not to some one's "satisfaction"—this satisfaction being a condition of the specification, and exercised without restraint.

It is proposed to establish a standard for work and material, instead of leaving these important matters open to the uncertainty of some one's "approval" without any restraint, limitation or specific definitions.

It is urged and requested that the credit men consider these propositions, in which they are so directly and vitally interested, with a view to stopping this uncertain condition in business transactions, and assisting and supporting its objects.

The amount of money lost annually by reason of the obsolete conditions described is very large, hence the important bearing the question has on financial responsibility. Therefore it behooves all credit men to investigate carefully and consider this situation, and insist upon its correction where they extend credit in the material line. The fact of a firm's high financial standing is of little value when these conditions are encountered.

During the course of investigation into this subject one case was found where a profit of two hundred thousand dollars on a contract was changed to a quarter of a million dollars'

loss due to loose specifications and arbitrary decisions.—J. M. Vollmer in "Southern Architect and Building News."

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Face brick dealers everywhere are not only invited, but urged, to attend the annual meeting of the Face Brick Dealers' Association of America which will be held at French Lick, Ind., December 10, 11 and 12. French Lick is the home of the famous French Lick Springs.

According to a previous ruling of this association, it is its declared purpose to hold its annual meetings at the same place and time as those of the American Face Brick Association, which will likewise meet at French Lick, their convention to be held December 10 and 11. At least one joint session will be held by these two organizations.

The president of this organization is F. Lawson Moores, of the Moores-Coney, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Moores is a firm believer in associations and an energetic worker wherever he holds office. Secretary-Treasurer R. L. Queisser, of Queisser-Bliss Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is another live wire. The following vice-presidents are well known to dealers in all parts of the country, due to the activity they have taken in association work: A. B. Meyer, A. B. Meyer & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. F. Knight, Buffalo Builders' Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. G. Thomas, Thomas Bros. & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. W. Gaddis, Gaddis-Harrison Co., Columbus, Ohio; Herman L. Matz, S. S. Kimbell Brick Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Nixon, Paine-Nixon Co., Duluth, Minn.; and George Schwarz, Ricketson & Schwarz, Milwaukee, Wis. Hereafter there will be one vice-president from each state represented in the association.

The executive committee is likewise composed of live wires. They are: A. E. Bradshaw, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. A. Fay, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Holmes, Detroit, Mich. Messrs. Moores and Queisser are also members.

**Read the records of the "largest arch in the world" for the past few years: Walnut lane, Philadelphia, 233 feet, 1907; Sitter, Switzerland, 259 feet, 1908; Rocky River, Cleveland, Ohio, 280 feet, 1910; Monroe street, Spokane, Wash., 281 feet, 1911; Grafton, Auckland, New Zealand, 320 feet, 1910; Risorgimento Rome, 328 feet, 1911; Langwicz, Switzerland, 330 feet, 1913. An orderly progress, disturbed only by the remote possibility of the consummation of the 703-

foot span across Spuyten Duyvil Creek in New York.

**The committee of the German Societies of Architects at Berlin has abandoned its intention of making a general protest against the substitution of the plans of the court architect, Ernst von Ihne, for the new German Embassy building at Washington in place of those of Professor Bruno Moehring, a leading Berlin architect, who had won the competition, with a prize of \$2,500 offered by the German Government for the best design. It was found that such a protest would lead to a conflict, not with the Foreign Office, but with Emperor William, who personally ordered the building to be constructed according to Herr von Ihne's plans.

**Ten architects have, by invitation, filed plans for the district court house and prison to be erected on Second avenue at Second street, for the City and County of New York. It is expected to cost about \$500,000, and as it will be erected on a plot 100 feet square, it will be of the skyscraper type. The ten architects who were invited to send in drawings and did so are A. L. Harmon, E. D. Litchfield, Hoppin & Koen, Beverly S. King, Alfred Hopkins, Donn Barber, William Emerson, Grosvenor Atterbury, William A. Boring and Griffin & Wynkoop. Their designs are being judged by a jury of three, consisting of William R. Mead and Austin W. Lord of New York, and Paul T. Cret, of Philadelphia. To each of the ten architects competing a fee of \$500 will be paid; to the author of the design which the jury of award considers most meritorious, in case President McAneny shall not consider it the best, the sum of \$5,000, and to the successful architect 6 per cent. on the total cost of the building, exclusive of the furniture and the lighting fixtures. The architect, however, will have to pay out of his compensation certain expenditures incurred for expert advice, and if for any reason it be determined to dispense with his services he will get \$10,000. Walter Cook, the consulting architect of the board, serves as professional advisor to President McAneny.

**B. P. Salmon, wholesale specialist in sash, doors, and trim, representing the G. A. Clark Company, of Sydney, N. Y., the Crandall Panel Company, of Brockton, N. Y., the Cream City Sash and Door Company, Milwaukee, Wis., the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cin-

cinnati, O., and the Sells Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Johnson City, Tenn., announces the removal of his office to the Woolworth Building, New York City.

**The bricklayers' unions have entered a protest with the New York Board of Estimate against constructing the new buildings of Riverside Hospital of concrete, as planned, instead of brick. A similar protest was successful when it was proposed several years ago to erect a score of new fire houses of concrete.

**The American Academy of Arts and Letters has recently elected to membership, in the Department of Architecture, Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., and Arnold W. Brunner, designer of the new building of the Department of State, also to be erected at Washington.

**M. A. Smetts succeeds Lloyd W. Young as advertising manager for the Billings-Chapin Company, of Cleveland, O., manufacturers of "Bilchaco" quality paints and varnishes.

**Earl E. Litz, brick manufacturer, Ordway Building, Newark, N. J., has received a contract for 1,500,000 brick to be used in the construction of the new State Armory being erected at Orange, N. J.

**Ophir Hall, the Reid residence at White Plains, designed by McKim, Mead & White, is typical of the large country houses of wealthy Americans. It has electrical refrigeration among its conveniences, supplied by a

two-ton machine. Besides producing the chill necessary for refrigeration, apparatus such as this will also furnish ice in small quantities as might be needed for the table. For instance, as the "Edison Monthly" explains, a machine capable of giving a cooling effect equivalent to the melting of sixteen pounds of ice an hour will also make eleven pounds of ice in that time. Yet the entire outfit requires only a one-half horsepower motor to operate it, thus making current cost a moderate item. Ambassador Reid, for whom the house was erected, did not live to return to his native land to occupy it.

**Nye Tool and Machine Works, Chicago, Ill., has opened an Eastern office at 25 West Forty-second street, New York City, with Harold Dassau in charge as sales manager.

**Lawton & Co., whose specialty is hand tufted Austrian rugs, have moved their show rooms and offices from 16 East Fortieth street to 256 Fifth avenue, New York.

**For failing to hold his arm across the doorway of an elevator when in motion and permitting the head of a passenger who became dizzy to come in contact with the projecting edge of a ceiling, the elevator runner in a building owned by Frank A. Munsey was held by the United States Supreme Court to be negligent and the owner financially responsible to the extent of the \$7,500 damages awarded in a case just decided. So building managers should see that the operators of their elevators are properly trained.

**James W. Crooks, formerly connected with the Aeolian Company, has associated himself with the Estey Organ Company, 23 West Forty-second street, New York City, and will be in charge of the new department, pipe organs for fine residences.

When the game is advertising, specializing pays. You couldn't advertise hats in a brick magazine any more than you would advertise corsets in a tobacco trade journal. Selecting your medium depends on the class you aim to reach. If the class is architects or builders, your medium is "The Guide."

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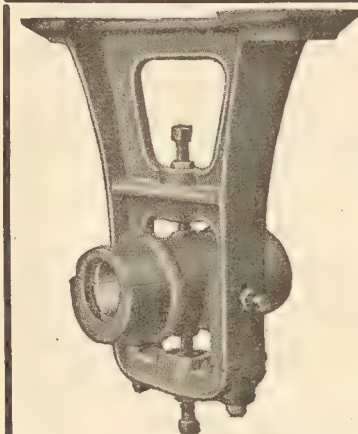
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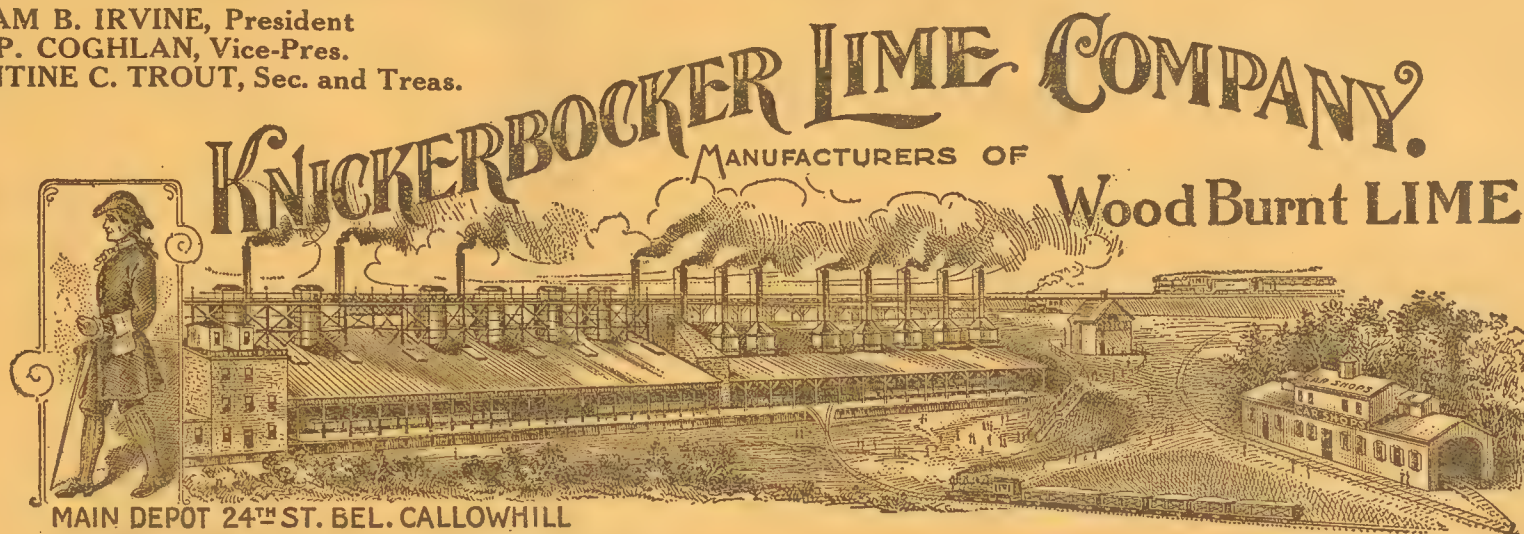
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1913.

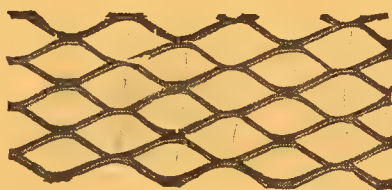
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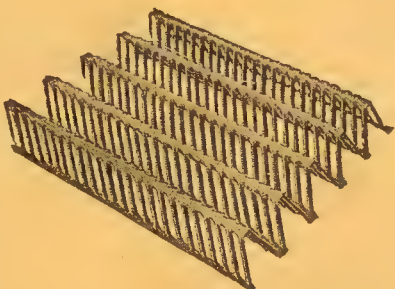
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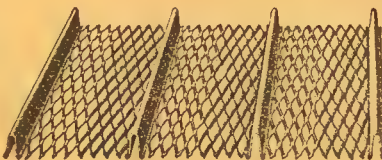


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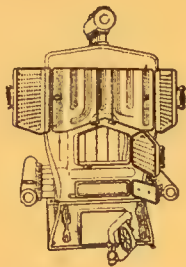
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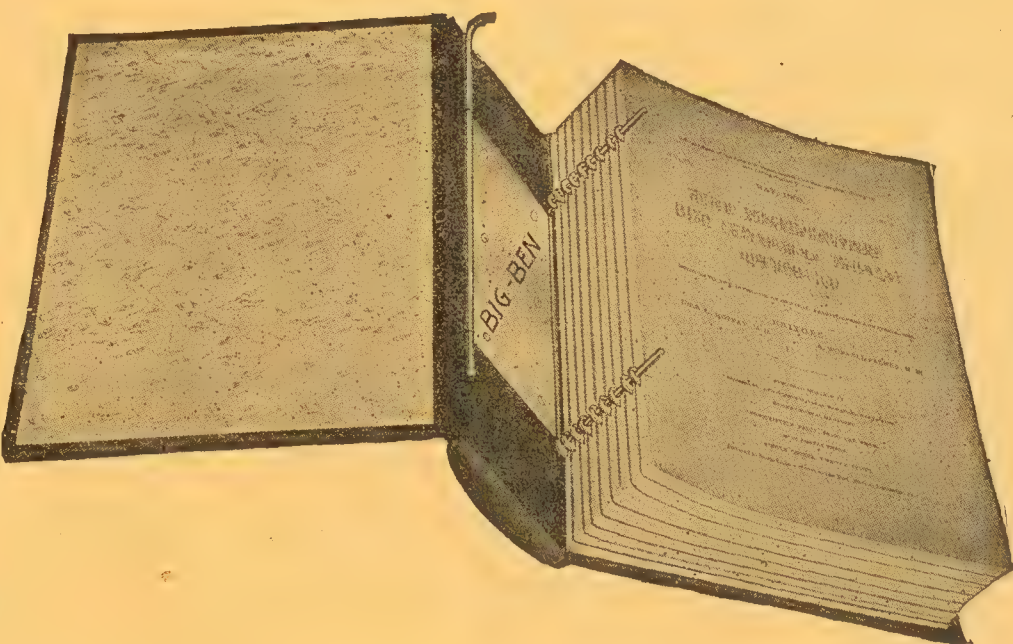
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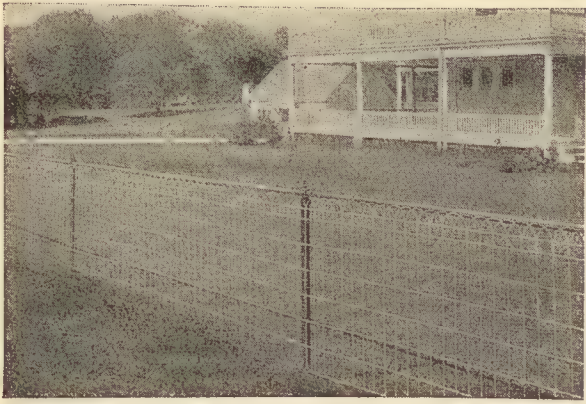


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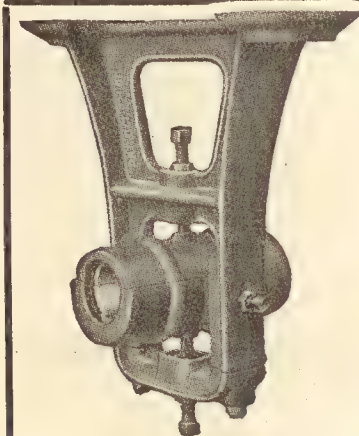
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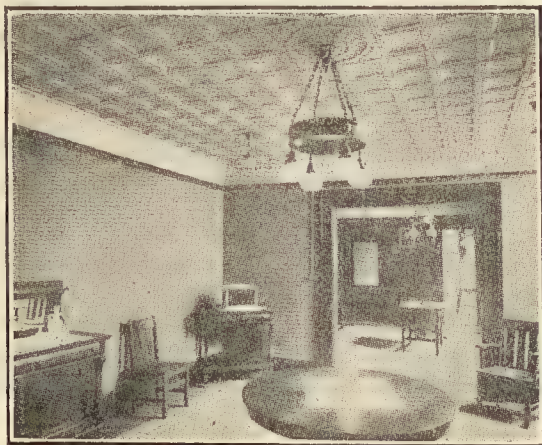
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1913.

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Bank Building, Woodbury, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Woodbury Trust Co., Woodbury, N. J. Stone and brick, 2 stories, 30x100 feet. Plans not yet started. Nothing will be done until after January 1st.

Bank Building (Ala. and Add.), Woodbury, N. J. Architect, Charles R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street. Owner, Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Woodbury, N. J. Stone and brick, 2 stories. Plans not yet started. Nothing will be done until after January 1st.

Residence (Alt. and Add.), Sixty-first and Haverford avenue. Architect, S. A. Stoneback, 2301 North College avenue. Owner, Jacob Strohm, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Architect has received bids.

Factory, Trenton, N. J. Architect, Newton A. K. Bugbee, 206 East Hanover street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Richard Ledig, 3631 Smedley street. Brick and concrete, 1 story. Plans in progress.

School Building, Forty-second and Ludlow streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owner, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, 2 stories, 39x75 feet, slate roof (electric light, steam heat, reserved), fire-proofing. Owner has received bids.

School (Add.), Forty-second and Thompson streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, Land Title Building. Brick and terra cotta, 3 stories, wings (two), 23x74 feet, hollow tile, expanded metal, fire-proofing, slate roof (heat and light, reserved). Owner has received bids.

Club House, South Quine street, Philadelphia. Architect, Building Commissioner C. Zantinger, Chairman, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, T Square Club, 1204 Chancellor street. Brick, 3 stories, 33x60 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Owners taking bids due December 12th. Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street, are figuring in addition to those previously reported.

School (Add.), Benner and Ditman streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, 2 stories, 36x67 feet, hollow tile, expanded metal, fire-proofing, slate roof (heat and light, reserved). Owner has received bids.

Dairies (Alt. and Add.), Fifteenth and Race streets. Architect, Thomas Stephens, Camden, N. J. Owners, Lester Milk Co., on premises. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof. Plans in progress. Bids in about ten days.

Residences (2), Bala, Pa. Architect, W. C. Prichett, 418 Walnut street. Owner, Howard L. Neff, 115 Walnut street. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, shingle roof, hot-water heat, electric light, hardwood floors. Architect has received bids.

Factory, Royersford, Pa. Architects, E. B. Lewis & Co., Lansdowne, Pa. Brick, 3 stories, 102x40 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work, reserved). Revised plans in progress.

Society Building, Juniper and Spruce streets. Owner, name withheld. Brick, 3 stories, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Architect has received bids.

Green House and Potting House, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Karcher & Smith Crozer Building. Owner, C. LeB. Homer, North American Building. Brick, 1 story, 80x25 feet and 100x25 feet, waterproofing. Architects have received bids.

Dwellings (21), Fiftyseventh street and Whitby avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, City Improvement & Realty Co., on premises. Brick, 2 stories, 20x35 feet, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Plans completed. Owners will take sub-bids.

Stock Pavillion, State College, Pa. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, State College. Brick, 1 story, 60x138 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating, fire-proofing. Owners have received bids.

Apartment (Alt. and Add.), Thirty-first and Diamond streets. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owners, name withheld. Brick, 3 stories, 18x75 feet,

slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Garage and Salesroom, 2520 North Broad street. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owners, United States Motorcycle Co., on premises. Brick, 1 story, 27x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect has received bids.

Police and Fire Houses (Alt. and Add.), various locations, Philadelphia. Architect, Ed. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick and stone, 3 stories, electric light, steam heat, painting and plastering and general repairs. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids.

Apartments (29), Ogontz and Medary avenues. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Clarence Howell, 314 South Fifty-sixth street. Brick, 2 stories, 16x60 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Owners will take sub-bids.

Church (Alt. and Add.), Nineteenth and Reed streets. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. F. E. Whitmore, 7945 Germantown avenue. Stone, 2 stories, slag roof, electric light. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Architect, J. T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Bell Telephone Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Brick, stone, steel and concrete, fire-proof, 9 stories. Plans in progress.

Abattoir (Alt. and Add.), Fourth and Oxford streets. Architect, E. B. Barthmaier, Bulletin Building. Owner, name withheld. Consists of general alteration and addition. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.), Beth Ayres, Pa. Architects, Bailly & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, Herbert H. Johnson, 6333 Drexel road, Overbrook. Stone, two and one-half stories, steam heat, shingle roof. Architects taking bids, due December 15th. The following are figuring: Specht & Perry, Heed Building; W. J. Stevens, Wyncote, Pa.; Milton W. Young, Overbrook, Pa.

Church (alt. and add.), Nineteenth and Reed streets. Architects, Magaziner & Pot-

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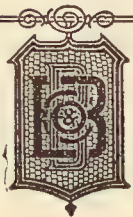
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ter, 603 Chestnut street. Owners, St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. F. E. Whitmore, 7945 Germantown avenue. Stone and brick, two stories, slag roof, electric light. Architects taking bids, due December 13th. The following are figuring: F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; Thomas C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Loos & Dohard, 1438 South Penn Square.

Factory, Royersford, Pa. Architects, E. B. Lewis & Co., Lansdowne, Pa. Owners, Progressive Knitting Mills, Spring City, Pa., care of E. C. Matlack, 122 North Third street. Brick, three stories, 102x40 feet, slag roof (heating and electric work reserved). Owners taking revised bids, due December 15th. The following are figuring: E. B. Lewis Co., Lansdowne, Pa.; Thompson & Wills, Royersford, Pa.; J. Mowrey, Royersford, Pa.; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Barclay White Co., Perry Building; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; F. B. Davis, 35 South Seventeenth street; Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street.

Hospital, Eighteenth and Fitzwater streets, \$300,000. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 320 Walnut street. Owners, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, 207 South Twenty-second street. Brick, terra cotta and steel, fireproofing, four stories. Architects ready for bids in one week.

Residence, Cape May, N. J. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner, J. Tatnall Lea, Stephen Girard Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 35x47 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, oak floors. Architects taking bids, due December 15th. The following are figuring: A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Otis M. Townsend, Ocean City, N. J.; Walter Foulk, Vineland, N. J.; W. L. Cummings, Cape May, N. J.; Sherman Sharp, Cape May, N. J.

Ice House, Trenton and Huntingdon streets. Architect, F. J. Ritter, Washington Hotel,

Seventh and Dauphin streets. Owners, Kensington Hygienic Ice Co., care of E. F. Berlinger, on premises. Brick and concrete, one story, 50x100 feet, slag roof. Architect taking bids, due December 12th. The following are figuring: James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; William Steele & Sons, Sixteenth and Arch streets; Herman Voigt, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street; Philip Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; Geo. Kessler Co., Drexel Building; J. Gertner, 2214 North Third street; J. Beatty, 2314 East Dauphin street.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa. Architects, Harris & Richards, Drexel Building. Owner, Chas. Sims, Rosemont, Pa. Stone, two and one-half stories, 40x45 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Residence and Garage, Palmer's Corner, Delaware County, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Howard M. Davis, Betz Building. Plaster and shingle, two and one-half stories, 31x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owner has received bids.

Club (alt. and add.), 157 and 159 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, International Society Waiters and Bartenders, 1131 Arch street. Brick, three stories, 47x125 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans completed. Architect taking bids in a few days.

Garage, Villanova, Pa. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, W. T. Harris, on premises. Frame, two stories, 30x26 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Chester, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Richard Wetherill, Chester, Pa. Brick, two and one-half stories, 45x30 feet; wing, 29x18 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Architects taking bids, due December 10th. (Note change.) Pomeroy Construction Company, 1609 Ranstead street, is figuring in addition to those previously reported.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Chapel (Alt.), 190 Spring Garden street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Rev. Antonio Canas, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, consists of interior alterations for chapel, hot-air heating, expanded metal lath. Contract awarded to A. MacTavish, 1513 Pine street.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Bldg. Owner,

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F. Clark Durant, Land Title Bldg. Stone, 2½ stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof, hardwood floors, electric lighting, hot-water or hot-air heating. Contract awarded to Graham-Campion Co., Heed Building.

Residence, Dark Harbor, Me. \$40,000. Architects, Bissell-Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building, Philadelphia. Owner, A. J. Drexel Paul, Ardmore, Pa. Brick, hollow tile and plaster, 2½ stories, 74x145 feet, shingle and tile roof (heat and light, reserved), hardwood floors, water-proofing. Contract awarded to W. H. Glover Co., Rockland, Me.

Picture Theatre, Wyoming avenue and A street. Architects, Anderson & Haupt, Drexel Building. Owner, Jacob Keisler, 412 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 42x102 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to B. Bernstein, 1510 North Franklin street.

Garage, Seminole avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architect, Frank Seeburger, Pennsylvania Building. Owner, name withheld. Stone and plaster, 2 stories, 35x27 feet, Akron tile roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Contract awarded to I. A. Dunkelberger, 71 East Herman street.

Dormitory (30), Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets. Architects, Stewardson & Page, 430 Walnut street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-third and Spruce streets. Brick and limestone, 4 stories, 30x96 feet, slate roof, marble interior, composition floors, metal sash, water-proofing, concrete and hollow tile fire-proofing (heat and light, central plant). Contract awarded to William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street.

Bank Building, Ardmore, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, Jr., 1309 Walnut street. Owner, Ardmore National Bank, Ardmore, Pa. Stone, 2 stories, 35x50 feet, slate roof, hot-water heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to P. S. Davis, 1020 Reese avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Fire House (Alt. and Add.), Belgrade and Clearfield streets. \$2,000. Architect Edw. A. Crane, City Hall. Owners, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick, 3 stories, consists of interior alterations and addition. Contract awarded to F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Residence (Alt. and Add.), and **Garage** Whitmarsh, Pa. Architect, Frank A. Rommel, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Dr. G. Ross, 7121 Spruce street. Frame, 1 and 2 stories, 18x20 feet and 21x28 feet, shingle roof. Contract awarded to Specht & Sperry, Heed Building.

Tenant House (7), Elkins Park, Pa. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Bldg. Owner, George W. Elkins' Estate, Land Title Building. Brick and stone, 2 stories, slate roof, electric lighting, hot-air heating. Contract awarded to M. E. Hauser, Glenside, Pa.

Shipping Platform, Thirtieth and Walnut streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Hires-Turner Glass Co., on premises. Concrete and steel. Contract awarded to Stacy Reeves.

Residence, Germantown, Philadelphia. \$6,000. Architect, L. Leslie Headley, 234 South Sixtieth street. Owner, Charles D. Smoot, care of United Gas Improvement Co., Broad and Arch streets. Plaster, 2½ stories, 36x36 feet, asbestos shingles, electric light, hot-air. Contract awarded to W. C. Wright, 22 Harvey street.

Stores and Apartments (Alt. and Add.), Eighteenth and Berks streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Isaac H. Kahn, 4244 Parkside avenue. Brick, 3 stories, 18x95 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting.

Apartment House, Twenty-third and Pine streets. Architect, private plans. Owner, Bellevue Apartments Co., Mr. Ellershaw, care of Builders. Brick and stone, 4 stories, 75x75 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Contract awarded to Shaughnessy & Wiler, 122 South Thirteenth street.

School Building, Forty-second and Ludlow streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 39x75 feet, slate roof (electric light and steam heat reserved). The lowest bid was submitted by Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets, \$36,774.

School (add.), Forty-second and Thompson streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, Land Title Building. Brick and terra cotta, three stories; wings (2), 23x34 feet, hollow tile, expanded metal, fireproofing, slate roof (heating and lighting reserved). The lowest bid was submitted by H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 W. Lehigh avenue, \$30,983.

School (add.), Benner and Ditman streets. Architect, J. H. Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 35x67 feet, hollow tile, expanded metal, fireproofing, slate roof (heat and light reserved). The lowest bid was submitted by H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue, \$29,886.

College Buildings, Newark, Del. Architect, L. R. Rogers, 911 Market street, care of Geo. W. Twitmyer, Secretary, Wilmington High School, Wilmington, Del. Consists of residence, hall and science hall (heating and electric work separate bids). The lowest bid was submitted by Henry L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street, Philadelphia, \$87,000.

Picture Theatre, Lehigh avenue and Richmond street, \$12,000. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owners, Felt Amusement Company, Fifty-second and Girard ave-

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nue. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 75x78 feet. Contract awarded to E. E. Hollenback, Fifteenth and Race streets.

Apartments and Stores (alt. and add.), Twentieth and Wallace streets. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, P. C. & S. J. Geddes, Twentieth and Wallace streets. Brick, three stories, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Burd P. Evans & Co., Thirteenth and Wallace streets.

Factory Building (alt and add.), Fifty-third and Jefferson streets, \$30,000. Architect, W. W. Cochran, Lansdowne, Pa. Owners, Mulcenroy Company, 722 Arch street. Stone and brick, three stories, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, elevators. Contract awarded to John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

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Earlier attempts to build: Spain authorized canal in 1814. United States Government made first survey of possibilities in 1824, but did not act. Accessory Transit Company, an American concern, began operation of railroad in 1852, but did not use its canal franchise.

Actual construction of canal begun in 1882 by French Company of speculators and promoters, headed by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of Suez Canal. Wild financing and inefficiency and extravagance put company into hands of receiver in 1889. Under receiver's directions, new company was formed in 1893; it was offered \$40,000,000 for canal rights. Deal with America concluded after Panama-United States treaty in 1904. Work on present canal began May 4, 1904.

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O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

Union Petroleum Co. (O), Mifflin and Water streets. Turner Concrete Steel Co. (C), 1713 Sansom street. Cost, \$10,000. Boiler house, brick, 1 story, 70x40 feet, Mifflin and Water streets.

Solomon Bros. (O), 834 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$10,000. Ten stores and dwellings, brick, 3 stories, 16x24 feet, 118 South street.

M. & B. Shore (O), 8404 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$18,000. Theatre, brick, 1 story, 45x135 feet, 7101 Woodland avenue.

John Spruse (O), 248 South Twenty-first street. Cost, \$23,000. Store and office, brick, 3 stories, 26x75 feet, 1432 South Penn Square.

David Puskey (O), 8412 Eastwick avenue. Cost, \$3600. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x39 feet, Eighty-sixth street and Eastwick avenue.

William Greeman (O), Eighty-fourth street and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$7200. Four dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x40 feet, Eighty-fourth street and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$1800. One dwelling.

J. Gregory (O), North Carolina. H. L. Brown (C), 1714 Sansom street. Cost, \$6600. Three stores, brick, 1 story, 15x40 feet, Fifteenth and Arch streets.

Thomas Marshall (O), Swarthmore, Pa. Cost, \$2500. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x31 feet, Sixty-second and Spruce streets. Cost, \$500, two dwellings. Cost, \$42,500, seventeen dwellings. Cost, \$30,000, twelve dwellings.

Daniel Crawford (O), 701 North Sixty-third street. Cost, \$5200, two dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 15x39 feet, Elliott and Frazier street. Cost, \$6400, two stores and dwellings. Cost, \$37,400, seventeen dwellings. Cost, \$37,400, seventeen dwellings.

Mr. Borden (O), 438 Felton street. A. R. Raff (C), 1625 Thompson street. Cost, \$960. Storage, 438 Felton street.

L. Martin Co. (O), Tacony, Pa. W. Ratcliffe (C), 1521 Arrott street, \$1000. Storage. Infante Bros. (O), 333 South Water street. J. Schuster (C), 3552 North Fifteenth street. Cost, \$1590. Warehouse, 333 South Water street.

Mrs. M. Fogarty (O), 802 Norris street. A. W. J. Williams (C), 9335 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$1140. Dwelling, Glenlock and Linden roads.

J. R. Leiberman (O), 412 South Fifth street. B. Bornstein (C), 1510 North Franklin street. Cost, \$11,500. Theatre, 1 story, 42x102 feet, Wyoming and A streets.

Philadelphia Brewing Co. (O), Sixth and Clearfield streets. M. Graham & Sons (C), 2927 North Eighth street. Cost, \$1000. Stores, 161 Cumberland street.

J. A. Hayes (O), 1218 Chestnut street. N. M. Bean (C), 4411 Germantown avenue.

C. D. Smoot (O), 5443 Queen street. W. E. Wright (C), 22 Harvey street. Cost, \$6000. Residence, stone, 3 stories, 24x36 feet, Phil-Ellena and Arbutus streets.

Joseph Bonner (O), Fox Chase, Pa. L. F. Sperry (C), Glenside, Pa. Cost, \$4900. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 14x30 feet. Solly and E streets.

Frank Clemens (O), 8312 Seminole avenue. I. A. Dunkelberger (C), 71 Herman street. Cost \$3400. Garage, stone, 2 stories, 27x35 feet, 8312 Seminole avenue.

Yaskin & Shefren (O), Seventy-seventh street and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$8000, four dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x34 feet. Cost, \$4000, two dwellings.

H. N. Williams (O), Eighty-sixth street and Gibson avenue. Cost, \$1200. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x26 feet. Eighty-sixth street and Albertson avenue.

Dr. George Woodward (O), North American Building. J. A. Gerhart (C), Chestnut Hill, Pa. Cost, \$29,000. Three dwellings, 3 stories, 23x52 feet, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

K. Spath (O), 4931 Mulberry street. A. Ahlers (C), 3425 Howell street. Cost, \$3500. One dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 16x56 feet, Thirteenth and Windrim streets.

George Shelly (O), 4345 Freeland avenue. E. K. Tomilson (C), Martin and Mitchell streets. Cost, \$2800. Theatre, brick, 1 story, 29x59 feet, 4302 Fleming avenue.

J. W. Mortimer (O), 3024 E street. Cost, \$6000. Four dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 15x30 feet, Tioga.

W. Schmitt (O), 4930 Fairhill street. Cost, \$2200, one dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 15x50 feet, Stenton avenue and Rising Sun Lane. Cost, \$2200, one dwelling.

Cost, \$1000. Store and dwelling, 4407 Germantown avenue.

A. Oekes (O), Fifth and Christian streets. M. Kerchner (C), 421 Snyder avenue. Cost, \$1700. Dwelling, Thirteenth street and Susquehanna avenue.

Ella Sidebothom (O), Twenty-second and Latona streets. Hirkill Engineering Co. (C), 2519 North Broad street. Cost, \$1200. Garage and dwelling, 1208 South Twenty-third street.

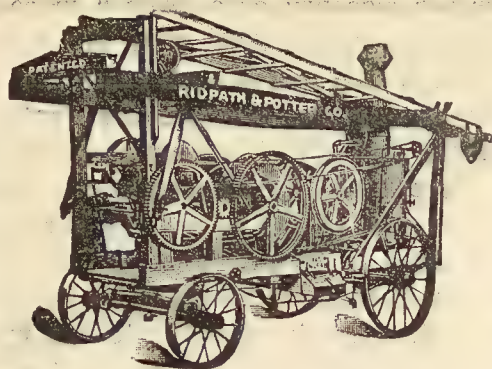
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H. Danehl (C), 2622 Parrish street. Cost, \$5310. Luch Room, 1425 Chestnut street.

L. A. Cornwell (O), 1204 Master street. T. L. Warfee (C), 916 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$2200. Laundry, 1108 Dauphin street.

Louis Birick (O), Third street and Girard avenue. J. N. Gill Co. (C), Heed Bldg. Cost, \$500. Stable, Third and Girard avenue.

Dr. P. B. Bland (O), 1729 Pine street. C. F. Bachler (C), 143 North Thirteenth street. Cost, \$950. Residence, 1621 Spruce street.

S. H. Dean (O), Fox Chase, Pa. Cost \$1200. Stable, Fox Chase, Pa.

Fidelity Trust Co. (O), 325 Chestnut street. J. Myers & Sons (C), Witherspoon Building. Cost, \$12,000. Bank, 325 Chestnut street.

T. W. Price Co. (O), 505 Ludlow street. E. F. Judge (C), 2972 Richmond street. Cost, \$2185. Office, 505 Ludlow street.

Rev. A. Canas (O), 1903 Spring Garden street. A. MacTavish (C), 1535 Pine street.

Cost, \$1815. Chapel, 1903 Spring Garden street.

C. W. Karst (O), Tenth and Diamond streets. N. Molitor (C), 2021 North Merwine street. Cost, \$1900. Tenth and Diamond streets.

Mrs. Louis Schianro (O), 832 Catherine street. J. McKenna & Sons (C), 1032 Race street. Cost, \$700. Store and dwelling, 832 Catherine street.

Belmont Iron Works (O), Twenty-second street and Washington avenue. J. Dunlap (C), 5157 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$1000. Office, Twenty-second street and Washington avenue.

Dr. Bernard Kohn (O), 1516 North Fifteenth street. Kriebel Co. (C), 826 Spring Garden street. Cost, \$1000. 1516 North Fifteenth street.

M. Litman (O), 2333 South Tenth street. Cost, \$1000. Dwelling, 1733 South Philip street. Cost, \$4500. Store and dwelling, 1734 South Second street.

BUILDING CONTRACTS

Building contracts generally provide for the amount of compensation to be paid for the work to be performed, and of course such a proposition is binding upon the parties and fixes the amount of compensation recoverable. Where the contract states a specified amount of compensation to be paid for the work as an entirety the fact that it also shows that the amount so arrived at was based on estimates of quantities at fixed prices does not entitle the contractor to additional compensation where the estimate of quantities was less than the actual work required.

On the other hand, if the estimated quantities were more than the amount of work required the builder is not entitled to a deduction from the contract price of the work as an entirety. Where the contract fixes the compensation according to the amount of work, that is, at so much per cubic yard or other measure, the fact that the contract also states that the work will include about a

certain amount of material does not entitle the contractor for compensation for such amount in case the work requires less.

Where the contract is ambiguous as to the rate of compensation it will be interpreted most strongly against the builder and in favor of the contractor. Where the contract fixes the rate of compensation, it is not permissible in an action thereon to show its cost value on the extent of the benefit therefrom to the builder. The question whether the receipt by a contractor of less than the agreed compensation is binding upon him depends upon whether the acceptance of the less sum was by way of accord and satisfaction or not. When the work is not performed as agreed, an agreement to commute the contract rate is valid. So, where a contractor, finding the work more difficult than contemplated, threatens to abandon it on the ground that the builder misrepresented its character, an agreement for increased compensation in considera-

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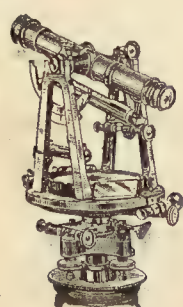
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tion of the continuance of the work is binding. If the contract does not specify the compensation to be paid the contractor is entitled to receive a reasonable compensation.

Working contracts providing for excavations, embankments, masonry, etc., frequently provide for a certain compensation per cubic yard for work done, and questions have frequently arisen as to the manner in which the work shall be measured. Where the contract provides for payment for masonry and similar work by the cubic yard or other measure denoting solidity, the work is to be measured after the stone or other material is in place, without deductions for the natural interstices between the material as laid in place. So,



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where an earth embankment is to be paid for at a certain rate per cubic yard, the embankment is to be measured, and not the excavation from which the material therefor was taken; but the contractor must stand for the natural waste and shrinkage. A general usage or custom may control the manner in which the amount of work shall be measured, or the parties may, of course, specify by their contract the mode of measurement to be adopted. Thus, when a contract for brick work fixed the price at a certain sum per thousand, the number of brick laid to be estimated on the basis of twenty-four bricks per cubic foot, it was held that the contractor was entitled to pay estimating twenty-four bricks to the cubic foot, not to pay estimated by the actual amount laid.

Working contracts providing for excavations, embankments, masonry, etc., frequently, instead of stating a fixed compensation for the entire work, fix the compensation according to the amount of work done and according to a classification which develops as the work progresses. Thus, in excavation contracts the compensation is frequently fixed at a certain price per cubic yard or other measurement for the excavation of earth, another for the excavation of rock, etc.; or in

contracts for masonry at a certain price for first-class masonry, another price for second class masonry, etc., and in such cases the contracts frequently further provide that the measurement and classification of the work shall be determined by the architect or engineer in charge of the work. In such contracts, if there is no provision for measurement or classification of the work by the architect or engineer, this classification or measurement is not binding on the contractor, nor is the contractor required to secure a classification or measurement of the work by him, as a condition precedent to recover compensation.

On the other hand, if the contract provides for the payment of the compensation upon estimates of the architect or engineer by whom the amount of work performed is measured and classified, his estimate of the quantity and character of the work is, as a general rule, a condition precedent to the recovery of the compensation. In order to render the measurement and classification by the architect or engineer a prerequisite to a recovery of the compensation, and binding on the parties, there must be very conclusive language in the contract to that effect.—National Builder.

ARTIFICIAL STONE FROM GYPSUM

There is not enough attention paid to the value of gypsum—plaster of Paris—as a medium for the manufacture of various substitutes for natural stone in interior work. Gypsum and water, with or without other materials, yield plaster, mortar, stucco, a sort of beton, artificial marble, "plaster lumber," "staff" and a number of other compounds, to say nothing of its use in making copies of sculptural groups.

This invaluable material, well mixed with a proper proportion of calcined lime and heated until it forms almost a slag, has very strong so-called "hydraulic" or water-setting properties. The increase in volume in setting is greater than that of gypsum alone, which is only about 1 per cent.

There are several aqueous solutions of salts which increase very materially the hardness of gypsum casts. Among these are potassium sulphates, compound acetate of potash and soda, and water glass. The addition of some potash solution or Glauber's salts hastens setting, while alum and borax retard it, although the resulting mass is harder after setting than without the alum or borax. The degree of hardness and the rapidity of setting are, therefore, largely within our control.

The very fact that gypsum is so versatile, as one might say—that is, that it may be made to do so many things in so many different ways—renders it desirable and even necessary that we should test a sample of each lot purchased before using it; and, if we burn it ourselves, should regulate the temperature and other conditions according to experience, so as to get the desired result. Otherwise we may be greatly deceived, and the deception may cost us and others dearly.

One approved method of testing is to fill a vessel of known contents full of loosely-packed gypsum and pour just half the volume of water into a shallow porcelain vessel, into which the gypsum is regularly distributed, the water being kept stirred all the time. Both gypsum and water should be at about "room temperature."

In mixing gypsum and water, the latter is never to be added to the former—always the plaster to the water. This prevents the formation of air bubbles and of plaster lumps. After all the plaster is added, the whole is to be vigorously stirred to attain uniformity of mixture, and then poured into a test-piece mould before it hardens. The test-piece is best made by laying a cast iron

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frame, say $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high and 4 inches on a side internally, on a smooth glass plate, casting it just full and striking off, so as to make a slab 4 inches by 4 inches by 0.75 inch. The time is noted that elapses between first pouring the plaster into the water and full hardening in the form is marked on the slab.

Then the latter is weighed, the weight marked thereon, and the slab set on edge in a room at about 20 deg. C. temperature. Every day at the same hour as that at which the slab was cast it is carefully weighed and the daily loss in weight thus established.

It is advisable to test the effects of different coloring materials and fillers in various quantities on the time and degree of hardening, for every sample is apt to be acted upon differently from others by the same materials of the same relative quantities.

Gypsum floors are now in use in Europe that are many years old and show little signs of wear. The room is leveled, then covered about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches thick with the plaster mortar, and after twenty-four hours well tamped, care being taken to avoid making cracks in this operation. The whole is then leveled by a sharp straight-edge, and finally well oiled with linseed oil or varnished with linseed oil varnish and polished with woolen rags. It will then stand washing with water. Instead of the linseed oil or the varnish there may be used a solution of glue in chromate of potash. This is hardened by the action of light, or the gypsum may be impregnated with casein varnish (made from cheese). This smells unpleasantly of ammonia at first, but when this has passed there remains a very handsome polish.

This kind of floor may be "mosaicked" by the use of moulds forming stars, etc., in colored plaster mortar, made in place and then surrounded by the plain background.

The parts of such floors that are subject to the most wear may be readily renewed from time to time.

Walls may be very neatly covered by slabs from 40 inches to 60 inches square, cast on glass slabs in greased wooden or metal frames. It is well to reinforce these by heavy jute cloth or woven wire.

Cold retards, heat hastens the hardening; neither has any influence on the final hardness.

Plaster lumber is made in slabs of about 40 inches by 20 inches by 2 inches. It is well to have the edges tongued and grooved. They are cast on glass slabs, in greased wooden frames, and it is well to reinforce them with twigs, rushes, long tough shavings, "excelsior," tow, or the like, back of the first $\frac{1}{2}$ inch poured, but not laid in before the latter is stiff enough to prevent the reinforcement coming to the face.

The addition of sharp sand and of other "fillers" makes a mortar that is much more resistant to frost and rain than that from gypsum alone.

In the manufacture of vases, statues, busts, etc.—that is, of artistic subjects, such as the plaster casters turn out—there should be used only the fine white gypsum, burned so thor-

oughly that it sets quite soon after being mixed with the water. In order to get casts that are free from air bubbles the trick lies in the mixing. The proper way is to put in a dish or other receptacle more water than seems necessary to combine with the plaster, and to use this in rotation with a stirrer while an assistant pours in the plaster slowly in a thin stream. When all the plaster has been added, the mass is allowed to rest until most of the gypsum has separated at the bottom of the vessel as a thick paste, and the uncombined water is still milky.

Large articles are always cast hollow, which is effected by swinging the mould round and round with a thin gypsum mass therein until the latter is so firm that it does not flow any more. Where the articles are very large, considerable skill on the part of the workman is necessary in order to deposit the plaster in regular thickness in all parts of the interior of the mould.

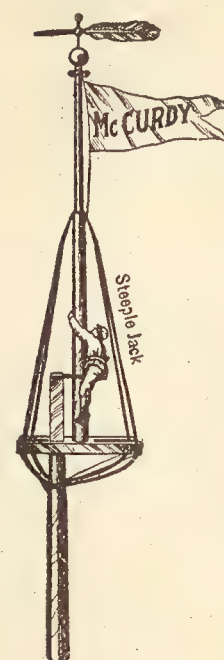
In order to save expense in making large casts, the best way is to make a layer of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the fine white plaster directly on the inside of the mould, and then deposit on the inside of this as thick a layer of ordinary plaster of Paris as may be necessary to attain the required total thickness. But this second coating must take place at once the first layer is firm enough not to flow, else the two layers will not unite, and the outer one will flake off. The casts when removed from the forms will, on account of the excess of water in their mass, be quite moist, and must be put in a dustless place until fully dried out. As this drying process would consume considerable time at ordinary temperatures it is well to put the casts to dry in a well-heated room. In the drying process they lose their translucent appearance, and become matt and chalky-white. They should not be left in this condition, but be given again the translucent appearance by some one of the processes for that purpose.

Casts made from pure plaster seem to the naked eye perfectly smooth and poreless, but examined with a strong convex lens they show pores, which accounts for the fact that unless protected against dust they will soon get dirty. By reason of their great softness it is well to dust them only with a soft woolen cloth.

As a rule art objects are cast in "hard plaster"—namely, a mass that is hard through and through, as distinguished from "hardened plaster"—that is, hard only on the surface.

To harden plaster with lime the best material to add is "fat" white lime (which is slacked carefully, so that it becomes a fine powder), in the proportion of about one to ten of the plaster. The mixture must be very thorough, in large quantities made in a rotating drum, otherwise in those places where there is a seam of lime there will be a certain amount of working. This mixture must be carefully protected from the action of the air, in order to prevent the lime absorbing carbonic acid from the latter.

When first cast the articles made from this



FLAG POLES and Fittings

Tubular Steel,
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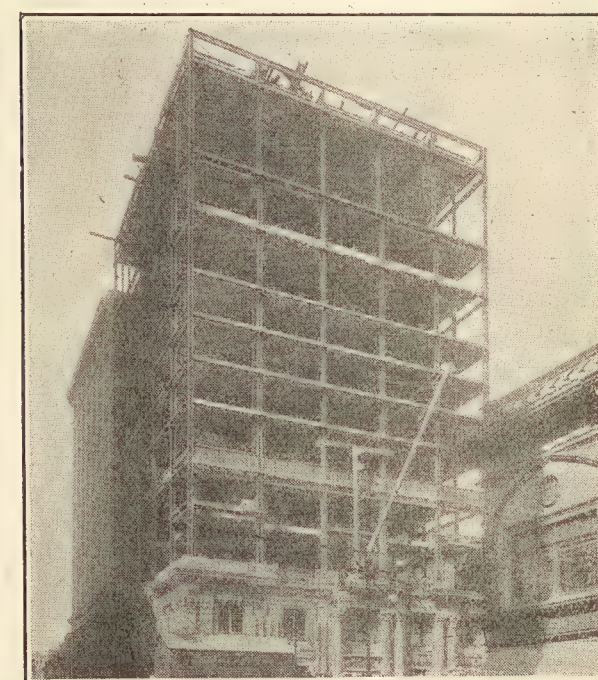
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mixture are not harder than those made of plaster of Paris alone, but by the absorption of carbonic acid from the air they gradually acquire comparatively great hardness.

Besides quicklime, alum, potassium sulphate, and zinc sulphate are used to harden gypsum; further, borax and compound acetate of potash and soda.

The preparation of the mixture of alum and plaster takes place as follows: Fine white plaster rock is ground and intimately mixed with one-twelfth of its weight of very finely powdered potash alum in a "rattle-box" or drum. The mixture is then lightly calcined in open pans, this process usually yielding a somewhat caked mass, which, however, is readily pulverized. Mixing this powder with water results in a soupy mass that remains fluid much longer than ordinary gypsum mixtures, taking forty to sixty minutes to set.

The sulphate of potash ("Glauber's salts") comes in commerce in the form of very hard crystals, and, unlike the other potash salts, is very insoluble in water. For the purpose of mixing it with gypsum the "salts" must be very finely ground and the powder very thoroughly mixed with the gypsum in a rattle-drum. The plaster must be absolutely free from lime carbonate. In order to test its purity in this respect, a small quantity thereof is stirred in a very dilute solution of sulphuric acid. When there is any lime carbonate present it will be manifested by the evolution of bubbles of carbonic acid gas.

To free the plaster from lime carbonate it is mixed, instead of with pure water, with a sufficiently dilute solution of sulphuric acid to change the lime carbonate to lime sulphate. The plaster is then mixed with the acid solution.

The double potassium sulphate forms quite large colorless crystals, and for this reason the casts made from this mass seem strongly translucent, with a silky shine, and have the advantage over ordinary gypsum casts that they have not the chalky appearance of the latter. The translucence is most marked when equal parts of plaster and potash sulphate are used.

The same property of giving the plaster a greater degree of hardness is possessed by sodium borate (common borax). To prepare the mixture of gypsum and borax, first as much of the latter is dissolved in water as the latter will take up in solution; the resulting liquid is allowed to stand forty-eight hours, and the clear liquid then poured from any crystals which may have formed in the vessel. In this solution the calcined plaster is allowed to lie twenty-four hours, and is then again calcined at a low red heat in order to drive out from the borax all the water of crystallization which it has taken up. The calcined mass is ground fine and mixed with water containing ten per cent. of compound acetate of potash and soda, well stirred, and then poured into the moulds.

As the hardening of gypsum with borax, alum, etc., is rather expensive a simple and cheap process is often resorted to, namely,

placing the bone-dry plaster casts in a hot solution of eight to ten parts of alum in 100 of water until they will take up no more of the solution. The articles will at first show an efflorescence of alum; but this is readily removed by a fine brush and their immersion in water.—The Builder.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

It has been often noted that those who are new in the reinforced concrete field underestimate the difficulty and cost of this work and do it badly, no matter how experienced they may be in other lines. The lowest bidder is squeezed to a figure where it is known that he cannot make much profit, if any, and there is every incentive to save and slight the work. This condition necessarily encourages mutual suspicion and antagonism before the start, and renders the best results impossible. No amount of careful inspection can make an inexperienced or incompetent contractor turn out thoroughly first-class work.

It is the firm opinion of Leonard C. Wason, President of the Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, as expressed in a paper before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, that the usual type of lump sum contract obtained in competition does not give the building owner the best results. With competitive bidding open to all, the lowest bidder is liable to be one who does not use the best of methods—one who is allowing for all sorts of short cuts, and frequently, with a limited amount of both experience and capital.

Under the cost-plus-fixed-sum-for-profit type of contract, on the other hand, the interests of the owner, the bidder and the engineer are one. Work obtained in this way is certain to be much better for the same cost. If the cost is slightly greater, as sometimes happens, the owner has the assurance that he is getting much more for his money.

The majority of manufacturers look upon a mill building as a tool to be used in manufacturing processes, rather than as a piece of real estate. They want to get a thoroughly first-class tool rather than the absolute last dollar knocked off the first cost of the real estate. They, therefore, believe that the extra cost of the best possible tool is thoroughly justified.

Under this form of contract the engineer can examine the contractor's estimate of cost, discuss savings or changes, and frequently find places where he is willing to cut the design when he knows that there is not going to be skimping in the execution of the work. When he knows that the work will be executed exactly as designed, he can design with greater precision and economy than when he has to provide extra strength or size of members to allow for a possible lack of quality, materials and workmanship of some unknown person who may later have the execution of the work in hand.

The work can be carried on also much faster under this method of close co-operation than under the other, where there are

likely to be misunderstandings which must be adjusted before the work progresses further. What the contractor has to sell is service, what the owner wants is results where this mutuality of interests exists both parties can achieve the end for which they are striving.—"New York Record and Guide."

For every "one" man you can mention who has succeeded without advertising we'll agree to name ten whose greater success has been due to advertising "direct." Moral Advertise!

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

A new material, of the nature of artificial wood is being introduced by a firm in Glasgow, Scotland, under the trade name of "Tekton." It is claimed to possess the strength and durability of concrete, and is made up in boards or planks, or can be modeled in any required shape. The ingredients are magnesite, granulated slag, chloride of magnesium and "wood flour." Its principal properties, according to claims, are that it is porous, has a low heat conductivity, and is sound-proof, fire-resisting, odorless and not liable to develop dry rot.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Montgomery—I had an awful argument with that carpenter at my house this morning. I had to warn him about leaving a keg of nails out on the walk. I told him they'd be lost.

George—Never worry, Marsh, you'll find them in the bill.

RECENT TRADE LITERATURE.

"Alca Lime" is the title of an attractively printed and most capably edited little booklet issued by the Charles Warner Company, of Wilmington, Del. The cover design is a beautiful reproduction in colors of the residence of W. L. Barwis, at Trenton. Scattered through its pages are well executed reproductions in half-tone of notable buildings in which the Warner Company's "Alca" was the lime specified.

* * *

The November number of "Pine Cone" is up to the high standard set by this unique little booster of "White Pine" in the earlier numbers. The Pine Cone is put out in the interest of a group of Minnesota lumber mills, and is issued from the Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.

BE PROGRESSIVE.

The best is the cheapest on both ends and in the center. Improvement does not impose a tax, as efficiency pays for itself. The penny scrimper cannot possibly hold out against progress. The best equipped shop never asks as much as the gloomy, ugly, and unobliging establishment. Be progressive.

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CHESTNUT STREET below 13th STREET

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This issue—the regular Annual Building Report Number of the Guide—offers manufacturers who supplied material and equipment, decorators, furnishers and contractors who did work on this notable new hotel, a splendid opportunity to make known to the trade the character of their work.

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 10, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

As a general rule, THE GUIDE pays but slight attention to criticism aimed at the architect, dismissing it as the outcome of natural grouch on the part of an unsuccessful bidder, resentment due to the architect's insistence upon work being done by the successful bidder in accordance with the specifications or any one of a dozen other causes involving variations of the same underlying theme. When, however, as in the case we are about to quote, the criticism appears over the signature of a responsible builder, the head of one of the best known contracting concerns in the United States, a man not given to the habit of indulging in half-baked or ill-considered opinions on any subject, much less one of important and far-reaching trade interest, then the criticism becomes not only worthy of notice and of serious consideration, but a proper subject for comment.

In the course of a paper read before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. Leonard C. Wason remarked: "In one case where a number of local firms bid on a large building for an architect who was known always to rule in favor of his client irrespective of the merits of the case, the successful bidder, after figuring full measure on all quantities, added this item: 'Humor architect.' This item was 10 per cent. of the contract. It is safe to presume that other bidders placed this contingency at a higher figure." True, the architect in this instance was a Bostonian. It is, however, not unreasonable to infer that the same thing has happened elsewhere. Contractors are quick to discern any little personal or professional weaknesses in members of the architectural fraternity with whom they do business. The personal equation enters more extensively, in fact, into the relation between architect and builder than either of the parties to those relations would care, perhaps, to admit. Idiosyncrasies, whether of temperament or practice, are so grasped that the average wide-awake builder knows to the shadow of a certainty just what to expect from the men with whom he is doing business in any given contingency. And, as in other walks of life,—the consumer pays. The client who is humored by his architect pays for his humoring. In the case quoted, we have Mr. Wason's word that the humoring added just 10 per cent. to the cost of the building. There is a moral in all this for the young practitioner and the moral is this: Be just,—just to the bidder as well as your client, deciding such disputes as arise strictly on their merits. It may not be as easy as "humoring" one's client, but it not only saves money in the end, but enables one, as Mr. Wason's little story clearly proves, to get better figures on one's work. The architect, in the case cited by Mr. Wason, paid for being humored just 10 per cent. on the contract. The client, humored in turn, paid for his humoring by having this 10 per cent. added to the cost of

his building. Architects with a sense of humor will perceive the anything but humorous possibilities of being thus humored.

* * *

Philadelphia fares notably at the hands of the American Institute of Architects, the 47th annual convention of which body came to a close at New Orleans on the 4th. Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, of Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary, to succeed Mr. Glenn C. Brown, and Messrs. Paul P. Cret and Charles Z. Klauder, both of Philadelphia, were singled out for distinction by having the honor of "Fellow" conferred upon them. This honor, to quote from the by-laws of the Institute, "is conferred upon a member who is a citizen of the United States, and who, in the opinion of an authorized jury of fellows, shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the profession in design, construction, literature or education." A sketch of Mr. Cret appeared in a recent number of THE GUIDE. Mr. Klauwill be recalled as the partner and associate of Mr. Frank Miles Day, in the splendidly individual Cornell, Princeton Dormitory and other work of large architectural importance designed by the Day & Klauder firm.

Mr. Boyd has for some years been one of the most active and hard-working members of the Institute. As chairman of the Committee on Public Information of Philadelphia Chapter, his effective work was instrumental in prompting the Institute to establish a national committee, charged with similar functions. Mr. Boyd was made the chairman of this committee. His election to the more important post of Secretary of the Institute insures to the national body the services of a man specially well equipped to undertake and to carry through to a successful issue the fight for the restoration of the Tarsney Act. Indeed, we know of no one, among those with aspirations to the office, so admirably qualified from every angle as "the gentleman from Philadelphia" upon whom has fallen the convention's choice.

* * *

Early next month is scheduled to appear THE GUIDE's regular Annual Building Report number, a feature of THE GUIDE since its first anniversary, some twenty-eight years ago. This Annual Building Report number is one of special interest to the building trades, as well as to the architectural profession, and should carry the trade announcements of every firm of any consequence in the East. Have you engaged space in this number yet, Mr. Advertiser! If you have not, the time to act is now! Position is awarded, as in former years, to those who come in first. The old formula of "first come first served" is a rule with THE GUIDE's Annual. Get in now and avoid the crowding later on. As Philadelphia's only building trade magazine, THE GUIDE should have the advertising announcements of every firm of any consequence in

this section of the country in this number. Mr. Harvey or Mr. De Lone will be glad to take care of telephone communications regarding space in this big annual special. Act now,—to-day, if you are interested in preferred position.

* * *

The American Federation of Arts, after canvassing the opinion of its own members, made up of painters, sculptors and others, whose training is supposed to be of a sort to enable them to pass intelligently upon a question of this kind, gives the following list of twenty-five buildings classed as "the finest examples of architecture in the United States:

Boston's Public Library.

The Capital at Washington.

The New York Public Library.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York.

Trinity Church, Boston.

Columbia University Library.

The Congressional Library, Washington.

J. P. Morgan's Art Museum, New York.

The Minnesota State House.

Madison Square Garden.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

The Cathedral of St. John, the Divine, New York.

The White House, Washington

New York's City Hall.

The University of Virginia.

The Toledo Art Museum.

The Union Station, Washington.

The Pan-American Building, Washington.

It will be observed that Philadelphia has no place in this list. Has Philadelphia no building fit to rank with the poorest among those mentioned? THE GUIDE would be glad to have the opinions of Philadelphia's art colony—painters, sculptors, architects—on this subject. It has seemed to THE GUIDE that some rather good things, architecturally, here in Philadelphia, were overlooked by the self-constituted jury of experts who arrived at this list. What is your opinion? Has Philadelphia, among its many beautiful buildings, not one fit to take place in a list of this kind?

* * *

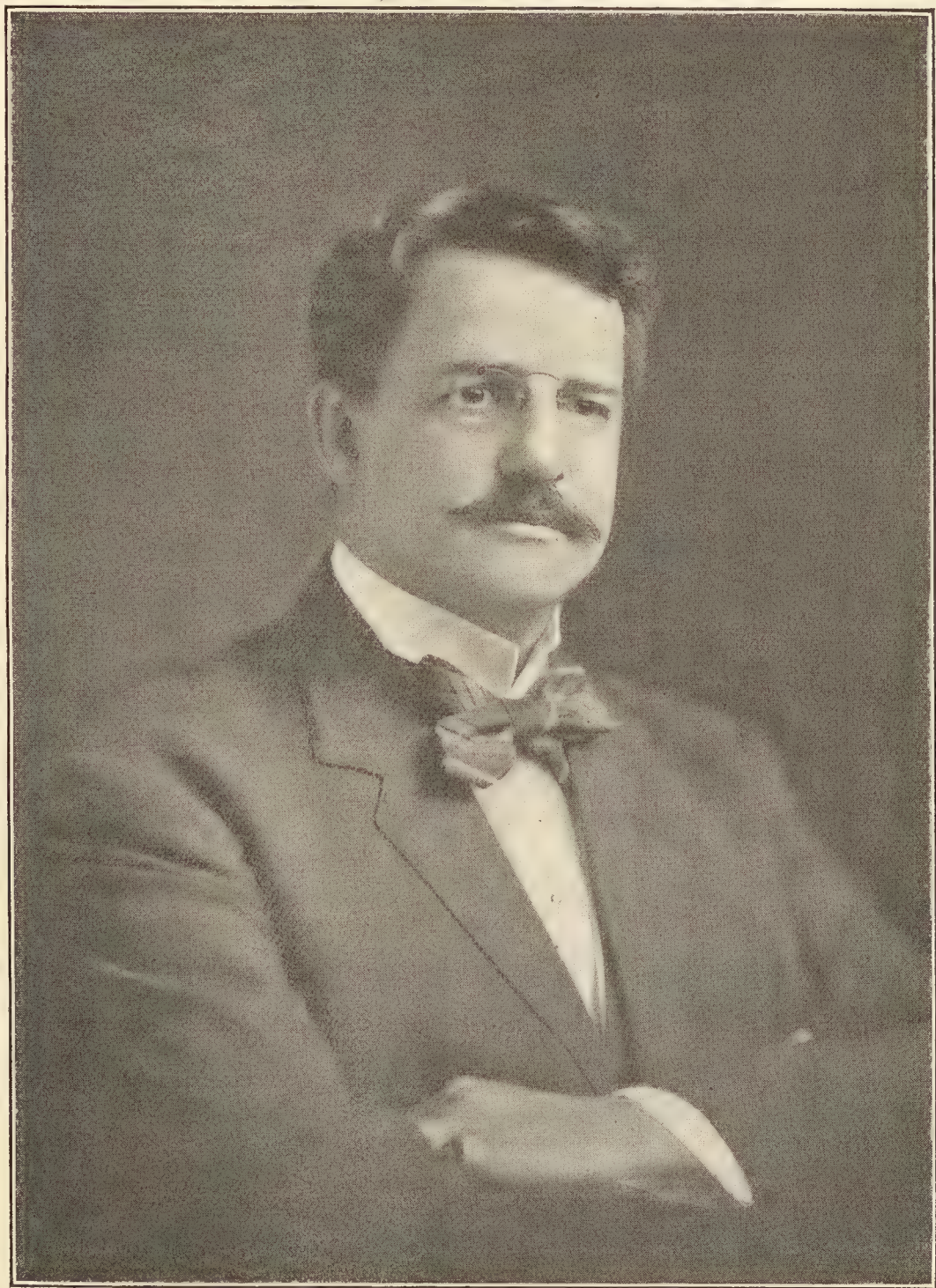
The exhibit of the Commercial Gas Association just closed at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, was one of the most remarkable and instructive displays of the scope and variety of uses to which gas may be put that has ever been organized anywhere. It is not too much to say that it was in many respects a revelation. Here was shown for the first time the wonderful possibilities of gas—as an illuminant, as a fuel, as an industrial power, as a household convenience, as a revolutionizer of the old order of things which looked to coal for the highest thermal possibilities. And what marvelous applications of gas in all of its varied utilities were here shown! It was wizard-like. The thousands of visitors attracted here from all over the country went away delighted both with the exhibit and the hospitality shown them during the convention, and to the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia must be awarded much of the credit for Philadelphia's brilliant handling of the affair throughout. Seldom has

a more conspicuous example been shown of the rising of a great corporation to a fitting sense of its duty to the community. We beg to extend our felicitations to the U. G. I., its officials and aides. Its handling of the big gas convention was a distinct credit to Philadelphia.

It will go farther to make the fame of Philadelphia as a great convention city than

all the futile ineptitudes of a thousand fussybody private organizations. The U. G. I. does things. It does things in the large, bold, ample and energetic U. G. I. way. Philadelphia has cause to be proud of President Bodine and his colleagues, and of the splendidly managed gas corporation with which they are identified.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd, of 139 South Fifteenth street, this city, was elected secretary of the American Institute of Architects at the annual convention of the organization in New Orleans, La. His headquarters will be in the historical Octagon Building, in Washington. In order to spread the work of the institute and to co-ordinate the chapters of the East and West, he will visit each of the forty-seven chapters once a year. His nomination resulted from a caucus held in New York six months ago, and

it received enthusiastic indorsement from chapters all over the country.

Mr. Boyd, in his new office, frequently will be brought into close personal contact with members of both branches of Congress and with municipal officials in all parts of the United States.

A retailer may fool himself by failing to charge all of his expenses into his cost of doing business, but his expenses will come out of his gross profits just the same.—*Ex.*

Electrical Xmas Gifts

In our Electric Shop you will find attractive and decorative gifts for family and friends—men and women—gifts that will be used by them every day of the year. Don't fail to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.



A DROP OF INK.

A drop of printer's ink
May make a thousand think.

A single drop
May keep your shop
From getting on the blink.

A drop, when hardly dry,
Makes many people buy.
It helps your biz',
And therefore is
A goodly thing to try.

—Ex.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

He would save the commission of the architect, but ruin the store.

This is the age in which one man DOES ONE THING. You can run your BUSINESS. Find a man who can RUN YOUR ADVERTISING.

Without energetic effort a man must remain in a rut and can never expect to share with his hustling, up-to-date competitor. Quoting the words of a gifted scribe: "Health attends the man who acts. Wisdom guides him. Hope frees him. Joy helps him. Power moves him. Progress marks him. Fame follows him. Wealth rewards him. Love chooses him. Fate obeys him. God blesses him. Immortality crowns him."

Don't lose your grip. Noah was 600 years old before he knew how to build an ark.

NEED OF HONEST CONTRACTORS

Exactly one hundred per cent. of adult humans want and need to own or build for themselves a home. In fact, the home-getting principle is universal and an indispensable necessity. Almost ninety per cent. of the people of this country dread and fear to undertake the construction of a home for the protection of their families because of the unnecessary mystery and unscrupulous tricks in which the assembling of building materials and the employment of labor for building purposes are enshrouded. There is no reason why the price of an ordinary house could not be just as freely quoted as the price of shoes, neckties, shirts or any other indispensable necessity which goes to make up the current expenditures of civilized existence.

Without being able to define it as such, the ninety per cent. who hesitate building materials and the employment of labor for building purposes are going against a game, and usually a brace game, and not against a business proposition where the value of the thing delivered can be reasonably measured by the cost of its production. This is to a great extent the fault of the producers of building material, for the reason that they never advertise their goods as intelligently as it should be done. More than sixty per cent. of the producers of building materials of all kinds use the expression: "We prefer to work in the dark and not let people know too much about the particular qualities, uses and adaptabilities of our goods. We prefer to work in conjunction with a selected list of contractors and agents, and with their assistance pump the people. For the money comes out of the people anyhow—the man who is going to build is the man who has to pay, and the more we get out of each individual builder the greater the aggregate of the spoils to be divided."

This is the style and type of reasoning that the average producer of building material assumes and holds. In this there is the greatest possible mistake, because such a process of reasoning, such an attitude towards the man who pays has just exactly the opposite result from that desired—ninety per cent. of the people who would go to the idea of building are afraid of the methods of the mysterious system, which confines its efforts to the ten per cent. who are bold enough and rich enough to go against the brace game. Ninety per cent. will stand aloof and prefer to go without that home which is every civilized man's ambition than to dare attack the den of lions.

By far the most important point for consideration by those contemplating the building of a home is the wisdom of building of properly selected materials and the choosing of a contractor of unquestionable reputation for honest, reliable workmanship. The average contractor is capable and trustworthy, but in this profession, as in all others, there are those whose methods should bear the light of investigation. His operations are insid-

ious and deceptive and not until after the building has been erected for something like a year does his perfidy become apparent. While in the process of construction he may appear efficient, careful and sincere in his promise to give honest workmanship for the compensation received, yet this is only a mask to shield his parsimonious selection of materials, during which his inventive mind creates a method of construction that conceals the real defects that might be otherwise observed.

Economy in the selection of the contractor does not always come within the meaning of that term, for it is often the case that the owner wishes he had paid \$300 more to some reliable man who could be trusted to put in his best efforts to build a dwelling that would justify the expenditure. Not until the plastering cracks and falls, the doors and windows come apart and the finish rubs off the trim, to say nothing of the burning out of the heating system, does the owner realize that his "economy" has been ill-placed and that the cost of repairs will greatly exceed the extra amount which he might have had to pay for dependable work.

It is eminently fair, though, to let the contract to the lowest bidder; but the owner should be sure to invite only contractors of known reputation for doing conscientious work to submit their figures. As in all lines of business, the contractor noted for his doing work cheaply, with price as his only solicitor, should be assiduously avoided, for he will prove by far the most expensive in the long run. When reasonable, it is essentially more economical to accept the bid of the best man. It is a natural law that to give satisfactory work a contractor must be allowed a reasonable profit, and common sense decrees that he will not perform work at a loss to himself.

If the contractor is conscientious he may in many instances make changes in the specifications which will effect a substantial saving in the sum total that is to be paid for building the house. For not all architects have engineering knowledge or experience, and plans and specifications especially designed for one building site will assume an entirely different contexture on a lot of varying contour or in separate localities where materials and the procuring of them form a problem dependent upon local conditions. If the contractor is learned in the building of dwellings he will if he is honest, make alterations and changes in the specifications to meet local conditions and in cases where his knowledge prompts him will make substitutions of smaller or less expensive materials if the original specifications be superfluous.

The selection of a good man is not at all a difficult matter. Simply request that he show some of the homes he has built, preferably one or two that were constructed some few months or a year back. He will be glad to have his work inspected if he is reliable.

And by all means the owners of those buildings should be talked to. They are the real judges of the situation, and if they are satisfied with the work done an emphatic stride will have been taken, for by the natural order of things they are wont to adopt a critical attitude toward the work done. Besides, the prospective builder can see for himself the quality of work done by the contractor.

Contracts for the general construction, the plumbing and the heating should be let separately. If the entire work of building the house is let to a general contractor he will in turn sublet the plumbing and heating to sub-contractors on a competitive basis

and will exact a charge of at least ten per cent. from the owner for his trouble. By letting the contracts separately the owner can thus save this ten per cent. by securing his own sub-contractors.

The proper way to have a contract drawn up is by an attorney. While the blank forms of contract usually carried by architects cover in large measure the requirements of the home builder, yet in most cases there are special features desired and certain changes to be made, and it is distinctly advisable that an attorney draw up such requirements.—San Francisco Architect and Engineer.

ures and iron-clad contracts, all of which are childish, for no one can make a man do good work if he hasn't the free will with a profit as an incentive to good work. The building contractor has not made money in the same sense as other industries involving the same skill and capital.

The solution of this evil is in very simple local organizations of contractors, not to control prices, but for the purpose of educating each other to costs. Price will take care of itself naturally if each knows his cost; for it isn't natural for a man to sell less than cost if he knows it. It is just the difference between knowledge and ignorance, efficiency and obstruction.

WASTE IN BIDDING ON CONTRACTS

The subject indicated by the above title is one which has often been the basis of much discussion in the trade, but the topic has by no means been exhausted. One of the latest contributions to the literature dealing with the present unsatisfactory and highly expensive method of figuring construction work is an article in "Cottrell's Magazine," extracts from which we present herewith:

Most of our economic waste is due to a lack of a definite knowledge of costs in our industries.

For instance, you have a building project and you call in seven or eight contractors all of the same general class to submit proposals on the work. There will be a difference of 30 per cent. between the highest and lowest proposal, and all of which means that costs in this industry are largely a matter of opinion.

With costs only as a matter of opinion, the building public has no confidence that one man's judgment represents the lowest market price, so a group is called in to spend their time and money in making an estimate, and with no reward—only the hope of reward.

All this is wasted effort with them all, save the successful bidder.

Very few people realize what it costs to make estimates on building projects, even though the basis of an estimate is not a matter of definite knowledge.

Take a court house or city hall, say one costing \$5,000,000, exclusive of the heating, plumbing and decorations.

It will cost each general contractor who submits a proposal \$5,000 in traveling expenses and the labor of estimators.

Say there are eight contractors figuring on the work. This means that through a lack of confidence, which has been created in the public mind by a lack of definite knowledge, a debt of \$40,000 has been accumulated, which society, somewhere, somehow, must pay.

With smaller building projects the cost of making estimates is very much higher in percentage, double in some cases, and when we consider all the estimating of all the building of the United States in a year, the amount expended in both money and effort, in order

that the owner may know the lowest market price, is a gigantic total and a frightful economic waste.

It has only been within the last few years that there has been any organized effort among building contractors to determine absolutely costs in the detailed operations of building, and with the same certainty and accuracy that the typewriter, adding machine, automobile, and low-price watch manufacturers know their detailed costs.

This organized effort for cost finding has only been with the very large contracting organizations, and is of little value because they have the unfair competition of those who do not know their costs.

The average contractor in the average city has no definite knowledge of the cost of a cubic foot of brick work, a square of floor, a yard of plastering or of putting on inside trim, fitting such and hanging doors.

The average knowledge of building costs is inherited—the present generation got their present basis of prices from their fathers or their former employers under whom they learned their trade.

These prices have been increased in percentages from time to time as material and labor prices have increased, but no doubt the original basis of them was wrong.

The average contractor's bookkeeping, together with his cost keeping, is so indefinite that he does not know until a contract is completed or until the end of the year, or until he goes out of business, or dies, whether he has made any money or not. He may make money on one operation and lose it on another, or on one contract and lose it on another; he gets too much for one operation or one contract and not enough for another.

Then comes the moral effect of a lack of definite knowledge of costs. The shrewd owner finds that costs are a matter of opinion, and he at once undertakes to change that opinion by applying horsebuyer methods in order to get his building as cheap as possible; the contractor in turn takes this as a moral license to "trim" the owner at every point, even to the extent of slighting the work.

The owner comes back with bonds, forfeit-

ARE CONCRETE FORM BUILDERS NECESSARILY CARPENTERS?

When reinforced concrete was a new material it was always a problem to find mechanics trained to handle it. This applied especially to form building, and while we naturally turned to the carpenters' trade to supply our form builders, yet it was always more or less evident that carpentry and form building were essentially two different things. One instance in a small town in Michigan is especially recalled where we were putting up probably the first reinforced concrete work that had gone up in that locality and were using carpenters. It seemed absolutely impossible for even an intelligent carpenter to interpret the blue prints of an ordinary engine foundation. They could not seem to realize that they were not building the foundation, but were building temporary forms only, to contain the foundation. They were constantly sawing boards the wrong length and could not get over the habit of years in handling lumber as in house building and similar structures.

It was found to be much better practice to use only a few carpenters and break in handy men as form builders. Along this line a recent bulletin of the General Contractors' Association, N. Y. C., calls attention to the danger in New York of establishing a prevailing rate of wages, not according to the principles of law laid down by the Appellate Courts, but by resolutions of labor unions and other organizations providing for the payment of certain rates of wages to employes in particular occupations. The different unions of carpenters are complaining that the subway contractors are not paying the prevailing rates of carpenter wages to concrete form builders on the subway work. An investigation is now under way by the New York Labor Department, and the unions claim that concrete form workers who work in wood are entitled to be classed as carpenters and be paid the prevailing rate of wages for carpenters.

The Bradley Contracting Company, which at present is the particular contractor involved, asserts that these concrete form workers are merely handy laborers, and are not entitled to be paid more than \$2.50 per day, which is a fair prevailing rate for such service. The labor unions seem to think that

the rate should not be determined by the prevailing rate for any class of workmen, but should be what they prescribe.

The entire matter seems to reduce to the question asked in the title—"Are Concrete Form Builders Necessarily carpenters?" Future developments will be watched with interest.—**Cement Age.**

A POINTER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A statement was made in an address on "Quality Circulation" before the Federation of Trade Press Associations in New York, to the effect that "more important than the question of how many people a paper reaches is, first, what is the buying power of these people and, second, what is the influence of the paper with them? The impression which an advertisement makes upon a reader is influenced largely by the impression which the publication has made on that same reader. The publication introduces the advertiser and in an introduction much depends upon the intermediary."

"Quality circulation," added the speaker, "cannot be solicited—it must be built. There is no way to send out clever circulation men or devise an attraction for business men who will constitute quality circulation."

How this applies to the advertiser is also shown by the statement that "the advertiser who buys circulation alone should employ his workmen by size regardless of skill, should hire his lawyers on price, regardless of knowledge, and should purchase his medicine by the gallon regardless of ingredients."

LIFE'S CODE.

(By the late Daniel H. Burnham, the Great Chicago Architect.)

"Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood, and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical, diagram, once recorded, will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that will stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon, beauty."

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without fads;
But business to-day cannot live without ads.

Learn to advertise. If you feel unequal to the task of preparing the kind of copy you ought to have, let us prepare it for you. Advertising is our business. We are always glad to help men who are honest enough to concede that they do not know it all. And the service won't cost you a penny if you contemplate joining the army of "Guide" advertisers.

In the construction of the many houses, barns, kennels and other buildings on the extensive country estate of Joseph B. Thomas, at Middleburg, Va., cement grout poured in steel forms has been adopted with marked success, both in cost saving and in producing permanent, attractive buildings with unskilled labor and utilizing rough stones cleared from the fields. The plans of this interesting group were prepared by Frederick J. Sterner, architect, of New York, and a new system of steel forms, the invention of a Washington architect, Milton Dana Morrill, were employed for the work. Liquid grout of cement, lime and sand was first poured into the steel forms, and into this grout rough field stones of all sizes and shapes were dropped and bedded. The forms were coated with rosin and sand to give rough face and after the forms were removed a thin coat of cement stucco was applied to the walls. As from seven to nine feet in height was poured at one operation, the work was rapidly done. This grout construction is in no way new. The Romans employed it largely in the Coliseum, which for centuries withstood the ravages of time. These walls, of course, were tremendously thick, and the inside and outside faces were first laid up and the middle part poured full of grout afterward. In our own time this construction has been largely used in Southern France, not where wood forms have been employed to receive this grout. These forms must be built water-tight, which has made the cost prohibitive, especially for the lighter forms of construction. Steel forms, however,

have been successfully used in the above-mentioned work and the cost per square foot is practically nothing, as these forms are in the nature of a permanent equipment to be used over hundreds of times.

Mr. C. H. Haga, the superintendent of construction for the Thomas Estate, has given the following interesting cost data on these grout walls, which would indicate that this form of construction might be used with considerable saving on foundations and walls generally where there is a scarcity of skilled labor.

On rough stone walls it is difficult to get all stones perfectly bedded in mortar. In the grout walls, this is much easier, as the stones are dropped and immersed in the wet mixture and a smooth finish is left inside and outside. Mr. Haga reports that this grout construction has been used on over 1,000 cubic yards of 12-inch wall, with common labor at 19½ cents per hour. The cost per cubic yard was:

1 yard field stone.....	\$.60
¾ yard sand at \$1.50.....	1.12
300 lbs. cement at \$1.50 bbl.....	1.12
100 lbs. lime .....	.48
Mould setting and pouring.....	.89

Total cost\$4.21

As one cubic yard makes 27 square feet of 12-inch wall, the cost per square foot of finished wall is slightly less than 15½ cents.

This grout construction showed a considerable saving over rough stone wall, which must be laid up at least 18 inches in thickness.

STUDY THE ADVERTISING PAGES.

The average reader does not pay very close attention to the advertising pages unless he happens to be particularly interested in some product or is in the market for equipment or material. He is missing a part of scientific literature which offers suggestions as practical as the reading pages. He is also losing an opportunity of studying a subject which bears the most important relationship to every business on earth. No matter what line of work you may be engaged in, a knowledge of publicity and salesmanship is valuable. Every form of occupation to be made successful depends upon a degree of salesmanship. Study the advertising pages. They represent an expenditure of time, thought and money, which makes them well worthy of your attention.—"Municipal Engineering."

An advertisement should stick out like a sore thumb without being so sensitive.—"Novelty News."

Trying to run a business without advertising is like trying to run an automobile without gasoline. You may make it go, but it's tall pushing for a snail's progress.

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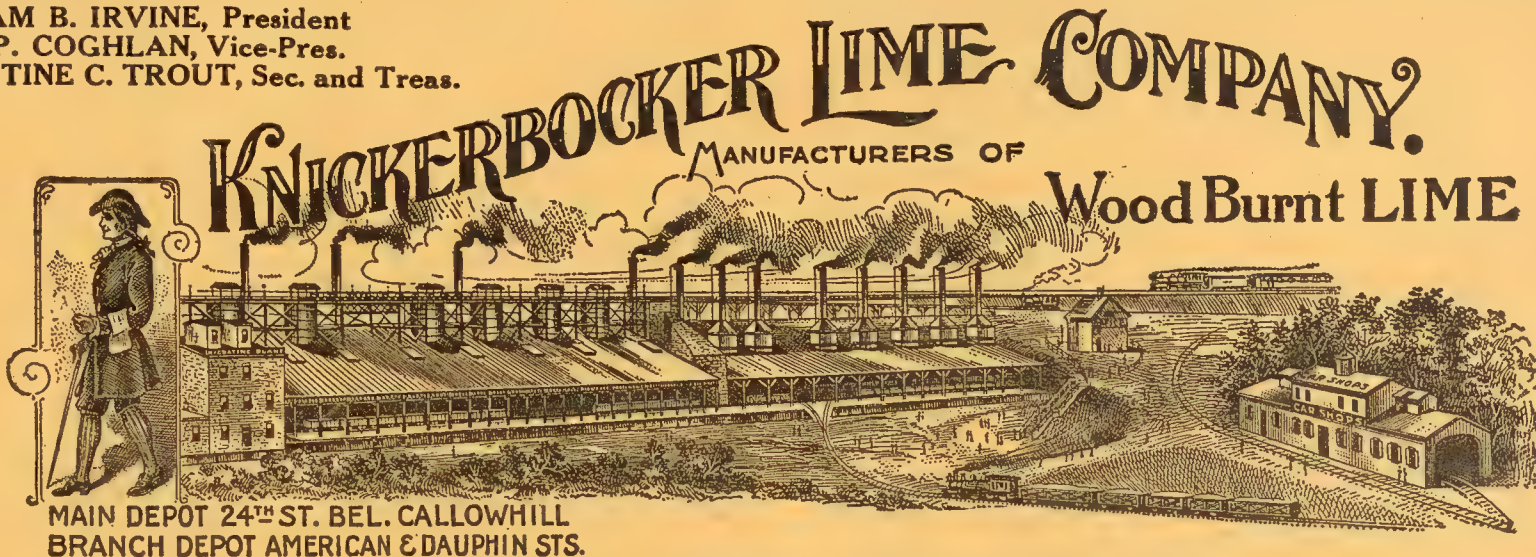
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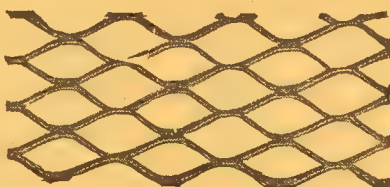
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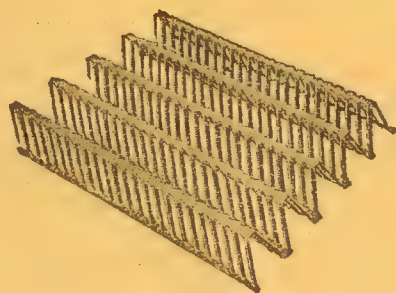
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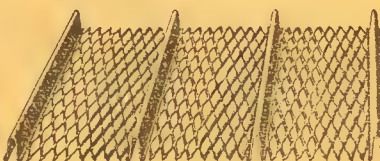


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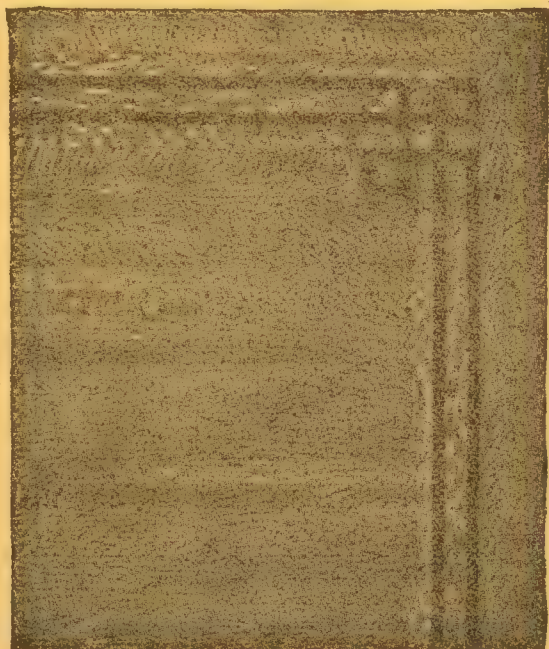
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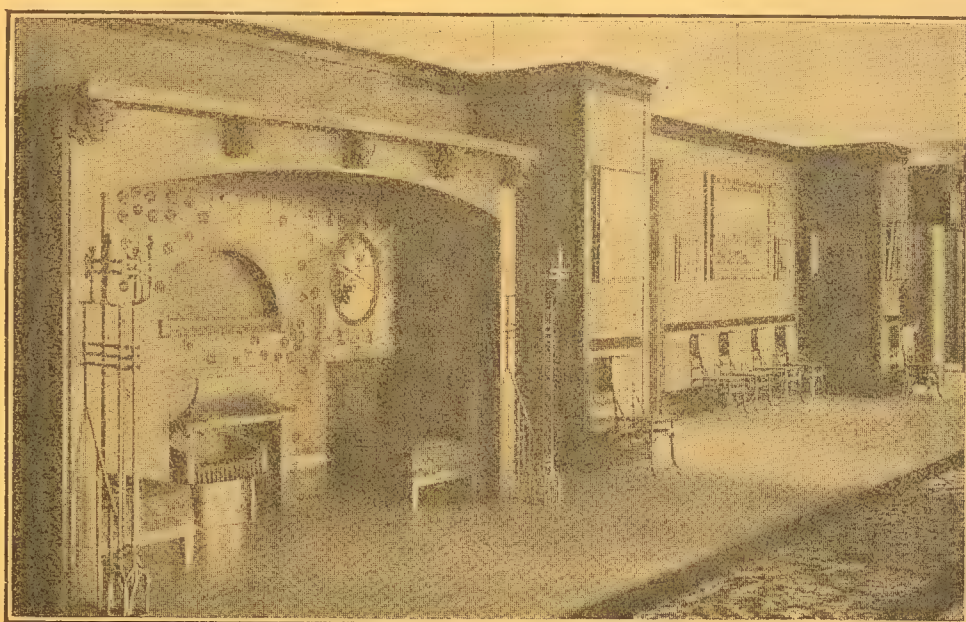
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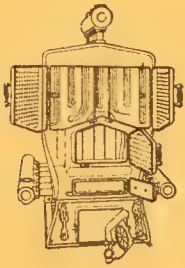
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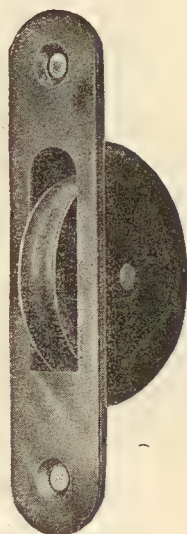
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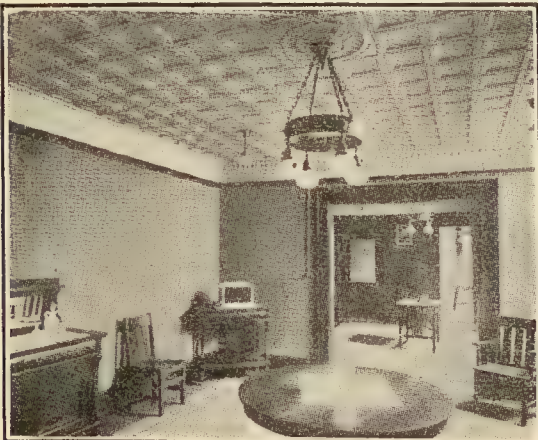
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CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Store and Hall, Twenty-seventh street and Girard avenue. \$15,000. Architects, Milligan & Pierson, 520 Walnut street. Owner, Samuel Goldberger, 1680 Germantown avenue. Brick, 2 stories, 40x100 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat.

Loft Building, Thirteenth and Cherry streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Louis Biborman & Bro., 240 Market street. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, 8 stories, 46x121 feet, slag roof (heating and lighting, reserved). Architects taking bids due December 22nd. The following are figuring: Doyle & Co., 1519 Sansom street,i and ,a.o-taoiu taoinu nunn Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Irwin & Leighter, 126 North Twelfth street; William Steele & Sons Co., 1600 Arch street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; B. Ketcham's Sons, 1029 Brown street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Building; J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; F. A. Havens, 845 North Nineteenth street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Frazier, Pa. Architect, Charles F. Schaef, 1524 Chesnut street. Owner, Lawrence E. Brown, Frazier, Pa. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, electric light, shingle roof. Plans in progress.

Residence (alt. and add.) Bethayres, Pa.
Architects, Bailey & Bassett, 421 Chestnut
street. Owner, Herbert H. Johnson, 6333
Drexel road.

Stock Pavilion, State Collège, Pa. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, State College. Brick, 1 story, 60x138 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating, fire-proofing. Revised plans in progress.

Residences (35), Bala, Pa. \$250,000. Architect, H. G. McMurtrie, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Synwyd-Bala Realty Co., George C. Scott, President, Synwyd. Stone, brick and frame, 2½ stories, 30x34 feet and 27x40 feet, shingle roofs, electric lighting, hot-water heating, hardwood floors. Architects will take sub-bids in about one week.

Salesroom and Garage, 2520 North Broad

street. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owner, Uncle Sam Motorcycle Co., on premises. Brick, 1 story, 27x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in progress.

Factory, Fourth and Jefferson streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, Claude S. Adams, 1509 Arch street. Owner, General Gas Mantle Co., on premises. Brick and concrete, 3 stories, 40x135 feet, slag roof. Plans in progress.

Store and Dwelling (alt. and add.), 2654 Kensington avenue. Architect, J. F. Crowe, 3127 Belgrade street. Owner, S. Heicklen, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, 22x66 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect has received bids.

Flat Houses (3), Nineteenth street and Erie avenue. \$150,000. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Harold C. Irwin, 721 Walnut street. Brick and terra cotta, 3 stories, 75x77 feet, 108x77 feet, 117x77 feet, hot-water heating, electric lighting, hardwood floors, clothes' dryers. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines.

Police and Fire Stations (3), various locations, Philadelphia. Owner, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick, 2 and 3 stories. Consists of alteration and addition (interior), electric lighting. Owners have received bids.

Garage and Hall, South and Water streets. Architect, Magaziner & Potter, 603 Chestnut street. Owner, John Cassidy, on premises. Brick and concrete, 3 stories, 30x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal sash. Plans in progress.

School, Riverside, N. J. \$50,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Owner, Board of Education, Riverside, N. J. Brick and stone, fire-proofing, 2½ stories, slag and slate roof (heat and light, reserved), hollow tile, expanded metal fire-proofing. Owners taking bids, due December 22nd. The following are figuring: J. W. Emery, 1524 Sansom street; Berry-Goodwin, Drexel Building; F. Roe Searing, Perry Bldg.; F. T. Mercer Co., 1706 Delancey street; Pennsylvania Construction Co., 1713 Sansom street. H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; George J. Shaner

Palmyra, N. J.; W. A. Richman, and J. S. Rogers Co., both of Moorestown, N. J. D. E. Boyer Co., 523½ Arch street; Daniel Sharp, 33 North Third street; G. Bachmann, 19 North Thirtieth street, all of Camden, N. J.

Cottage (alt. and add.), Cape aMy, N. J. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. R. Tindle, Valley Forge, Pa. Frame, 2 stories, shingle roof, electric lighting. Architects taking revised bids, due December 17th. Samuel Sharp and W. L. Cummins, both of Cape May, N. J., are figuring.

Restaurant and Office Building, 1432 and 34 South Penn Square. Architects, Stuckert & Sloan, Crozer Building. Owner, John Speese, 2206 Locust street. Lessees, Horn & Hardart Baking Co., 818 Chestnut street. Brick, reinforced concrete and terra cotta, 3 stories, 25x100 feet, slag roof, expanded metal, metal window frames (electric work and heating, reserved). Architects taking sub-bids.

Wedge Furnace Building, Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Harrison Bros. Co., on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, 4 stories, 47x65 feet, slag roof, expanded metal lath, steel sash. Architects have received bids.

Hotel (alt. and add.), Broad and Race streets. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, Peter Braude. Island road and Partram avenue. Brick, 4 stories. Plans in progress.

Picture Theatre, Germantown avenue and Graver's lane. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owner, private plans. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 35x110 feet. slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal lath. Plans in progress.

Residence, Princeton, N. J. Architects
Albro & Linderberg, 2 West Forty-seventh
street, New York City. Owner, Geiarde B.
Lambert, Princeton, N. J. Brick, 3 stories
100x145 feet, shingle roof, electric light
steam heat, metal lath, hardwood floors
Architects have received bids.

Hospital (alt. and add.), Broad and Wolcott
streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stearns

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phen Girard Building. Owner, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, on premises. Brick and stone, 4 stories, slate roof (heat and light, reserved), marble interior, expanded metal. Architects have received bids.

Club House, South Quince street. Architect, Building Commissioner C. Zantzinger, Chairman, Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, T-Square Club, 1204 Chancellor street. Brick, 3 stories, 33x40 feet, slag roof (heat and light, reserved). Owners have received bids.**Dairy Building**, Camden, N. J. Architects, Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bourse Building. Owners, Garden State Dairies, 330 Berkley street, Camden, N. J. Brick and concrete, 3 stories, 65x102 feet, wing 25x27 feet, tile roof, metal sash and frames, marble interior, water-proofing, elevators (heat and light, reserved). Devised plans in progress.**Factory**, Trenton, N. J. Architects, Newton A. K. Bugbee Co., 206 East Hanover street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, A. Mecky Co., 1705 Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia. Brick and concrete, 1 story, 83x750 feet. Plans in progress. Ready for bids about January 1st.**Bank** (alt. and add.), Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Northern Trust Co., Sixth and Spring Garden streets. Stone, 2 stories, slag roof, electric light, marble interior, hollow tile, fireproofing, steam heat. Architects taking approximate bids, due December 18th. J. R. Wiggins Co., Heed Building, is figuring.**Hospital** (alt. and add.), 1728 North Seventh street. Architect, private plans. Owner, the Lebanon Hospital, care of H. Rosenbaum, 2131 Green street. Brick, 3 stories, steam heat, electric light, marble and tile. Owner taking bids. Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street, figuring.**Garage**, Carpenter street and Lincoln drive. Architects, Druckenmiller & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, J. H. McClatchey, Land Title Building. Stone, 1 story, 25x35 feet, tile roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans in progress.**Residence**, Jenkintown, Pa. Architects, Druckenmiller & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, Dr. J. B. Heritage, Langhorne, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 30x50 feet, slate roof, hardwood floors, electric light, hot-water heat. Plans in progress.**Residence** (2), Atlantic City, N. J. Architects, Druckenmiller & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, M. W. Newton, care of Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets. Brick and plaster, 2½ stories, 30x60 feet, tile roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.**Stock Pavillion**, State College, Pa. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Owners, State College. Brick, one story, 60x138 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat-

ing, fireproofing. Architects taking revised bids, due December 17th. H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets, and H. H. Burrell, 1104 Chancellor street, are figuring.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa., \$25,000. Architects, Bailly & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Stone, two and one-half stories, 36x120 feet, shingle roof, oak floors (heating and electric work reserved). Architects taking bids, due December 22nd. The following are figuring: A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; Jacob Myers & Sons Company, Witherspoon Building; Gray Brothers, Rosemont, Pa.; R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street; J. P. Thompson, 1432 South Penn Square.**Stable**, Water and McKean streets. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Christopher Koch, on premises. Brick, two stories, 22x69 feet, slag roof, electric light. Architect taking bids, due December 19th. The following are figuring: E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street; Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ranstead street; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; George Stewart, 2119 Germantown avenue; Joseph Bird Company, 213 N. Eleventh street.**Residence** (alt. and add.), Berwyn, Pa. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Mrs. John Price Wetherill, 2014 Walnut street. Stone, three stories. Plans in progress.**Loft Building**, 313 Market street. Architects, Hoffman Company, Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owner, Alex. M. Bright, 113 South Third street. Brick and terra cotta, three stories, 18x75 feet. Plans in progress.**Theatre**, Fifty-ninth and Market streets. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Cross Keys Amusement Company, Parkway Building. Brick, terra cotta, fireproof, one story, 110x155 feet. Plans completed. Architects ready for bids.**Club House**, Detroit, Mich. Architect, Albert Kahn, Detroit, Mich. Owners, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich. Brick and terra cotta, concrete, six stories, 125x150 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, expanded metal. Architect taking bids, due December 20th. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa., are figuring.**Residence**, Laverock, Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building. Owner, Arthur E. Newbold, Lave-**ORIENTAL RUGS**

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rock, Philadelphia. Stone, two and one-half stories, 28x74 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Architects taking bids, due December 24th. The following are figuring: Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; H. H. Burrell, 1204 Chancellor street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; William H. Carr, 6004 Germantown avenue.

Bank (add.), Media, Pa. Architect, Louis J. F. Moore, Lansdowne, Pa. Owners, Media Title and Trust Company, Media, Pa. Brick, one story (electric light reserved), steam heat, slag roof, metal lath. Owners taking bids, due December 18th. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; J. B. Flounders, 1329 Arch street; J. Myers & Sons Co., Witherspoon Building; J. Wesley Werrilow and E. E. & A. L. Flounders, both of Media, Pa.

Store and Residence, 2638 Kensington avenue. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner, Harry Rosenthal, 2631 Kensington avenue. Brick, three stories, 17x

65 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architect taking bids, due December 18th. F. G. Myhlertz, 1723 Filbert street; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building; A. Whitehead, 1624 Sansom street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; W. E. Stone, 2069 East Dauphin street.

Residence, Cape May, N. J. Architect, Frank A. Hays, 1524 Chestnut street. Owner's name withheld. Frame, two and one-half stories, 43x55 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Garage and Sales Room, Twenty-second and Market streets. Architect, J. Franklin Stuckert, 112 South Forty-third street. Owner, Edward M. Harris, 50 North Twenty-third street. Brick, fireproof, two stories, 143x208 feet. Plans in progress.

Theatre (alt. and add.), Manayunk, Philadelphia. Architect, A. W. Barnes, 130 South Fifteenth street. Owners, Dixie Theatre, 153 Levering street. Brick, fireproof, one story, 50x70 feet, slag roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Store and Factory, 229 North Twelfth street. Architect, Charles E. Oelschlager, Harrison Building. Owner, Benjamin Alexander, Hale Building. Brick, 3 stories, 18x93 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating. Contract awarded to E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Church, Washington, D. C. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, United Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Stone and terre cotta, 1 story and basement, 65x110 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to W. E. Mooney, Evans Building, Washington, D. C.

Garage, Villa Nova, Pa. Architects, Duh-ring, Okie & Ziegler, Bailey Building. Owner, W. T. Harris, on premises. Frame, 2 stories, 30x26 feet, shingle roof, electric light, steam heating. Contract awarded to R. C. Balling & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Garage, 5215 North Broad street. Architect, E. V. Barthmaier, Bulletin Building. Owner, E. V. Barthmaier, Bulletin Building. rBrick, 1½ stories, 17x20 feet, slate roof, hot-water heater. Contract awarded to Frederick Graupner, Wagner street, below Tabor street.

Garage. Rear of 6108 Girard avenue. \$2,000. Architect, J. C. Fernald, 5523 Wya-

lusing avenue. Owner, Frank Kerr, 6108 Girard avenue. Brick, 1 story, 40x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Greenhouse and Potting House, Chestnut Hill, Pa. Architects, Karcher y Smith, Crozer Building. Owner, C. LeB. Homer, North American Building. Brick, 1 story, 80x25 feet and 100x25 feet, water-proofing. Contract awarded to H. E. Grau Co., 1707 Sansom street.

Resident, Avalon, N. J. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, George W. Gergner, Thirty-second and Master streets. Brick and frame, 2½ stories, shingle roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to George W. Kates, Avalon, N. J.

Stores and residences (alt. and add.), 2610 to 2630 Kensington avenue. Architect, M. H. Dickinson, 1526 Chestnut street. Owner, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit & Insurance Co., 413 Chestnut street. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof, metal lath, electric light. Contract awarded to F. G. Myhlertz, 1737 Filbert street. Contract not yet signed.

Residence, Haverford, Pa. Architects, McIlvain & Roberts, Land Title Building. Owner, C. H. Howell, care of architects. Stone and

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frame, two and one-half stories, 31x41 feet, shingle roof, oak floors, hot water heat, electric light. Contract awarded to Graham, Champion Company, Heed Building.

Residence, Glenside, Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Samuel Newell, 1707 Sansom street. Frame, two and one-half stories, 25x40 feet, shingle roof (heat and light reserved). Contract awarded to Alexander Thompson, Glenside, Pa.

Police and Fire Stations (3), various locations, Philadelphia. Architect, Ed. A. Crane, City Hall. Owner, Department of Public Safety, City Hall. Brick, two and three stories. Consists of interior alteration and addition, electric lighting. Lowest bid submitted on Eleventh and Winter streets station by J. F. Grant, 1625 North Thirteenth street, \$1,014. Lowest bid submitted on Fourth and Snyder avenue station by E. C. Durell, 1713 North Twenty-fourth street, \$2,900. Lowest bid submitted on Twentieth and Pemberton streets station by F. Roe Searing, Perry Building.

Society Building (alt. and add.), Thirteenth and Spruce streets, \$6,000. Architect, W. E.

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Jackson, 1003 Spruce street. Owners, Ethical Culture Society, 1415 Locust street. Brick, three stories, tile and slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Contract awarded to McLean & Baldwin, 6101 Walnut street.

Convent, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Architects, E. F. Durang & Sons Co., Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Owners, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Stone, three stories, 39x62 feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to John McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

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O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

G. W. Curran (O), Overbrook, Pa. M. W. Young (C), Overbrook, Pa. Cost, \$12,000. Residence, stone, 3 stories, 19x22 feet, Overbrook, Pa.

Mrs. O. McMahan (O), 221 Hermitage street. J. J. Hurley (C), 503 East Monastery avenue. Cost, \$5,400. Two stone dwellings, 2 stories, 15x44 feet, Wilde and Hermitage streets.

Frank Kerr (O), Sixty-first street and Girard avenue. J. E. Kearney (C), 327 North Sixty-third street. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, brick, 1 story, 50x40 feet. 6110 Girard avenue.

C. Koch (O), Swanson and McKean streets. G. W. Stewart & Co. (C), 2123 Germantown avenue. Cost, \$25,000. Warehouse, brick, 2 stories, 100x150 feet. Swanson and McKean streets.

Harold Shope (O), 5028 Frankford avenue. Cost, \$4,800. Three dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x30 feet, Franklin street.

W. E. Stork (O), 2326 Second street pike. Cost, \$6,000. Four dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 16x37 feet. Stanwood and E streets.

City Improvement Co. (O), 5600 Walnut street. Cost, \$28,000. Eight dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 23x35 feet, Fifty-seventh street and Whitby avenue. Cost, \$31,500. Nine dwellings. Cost, \$15,00. Three dwellings. Cost, \$3,700. One dwelling.

Miss A. V. Lewis (O), 1337 Spruce street. J. P. Wood Heating Co. (C), 239 North Fourth street. Cost, \$1,000. Apartments, 1337 Spruce street.

E. M. Harris (O), 52 North Twenty-third street. J. P. Wood Heating Co. (C), 239

North Fourth street. Cost, \$1,750. Manufacturing, 222 North Twenty-first street.

Benjamin Matofsky (O), 2022 East Monmouth street. G. F. Wolfe (C), 2010 East Hazzard street. Cost, \$700. Store, 3048 Frankford avenue.

Class & Nachold Brewing Co. (O), 1735 North Marvine street. Ed. Burborn Co. (C), 71 Wall street. Cost, \$4,200. Brewery, Tenth street and Montgomery avenue.

George Esslinger & Sons (O), 417 North Tenth street. Koelle-Speth Co. (C), Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets. Cost, \$5,000. Storage, 417 North Tenth street.

Javer Bros. (O), 1830 North Gratz street. R. Mosses (C), 1628 Stiles street. Cost, \$2,100. Dwelling, 1830 North Gratz street.

C. Labowitz (O), 2045 Orthodox street. Cost, 1,500. One dwelling, 2 stories, 16x40 feet, 2017 Orthodox street.

Morris Shore (O), 6404 Woodland avenue. Cost, \$5,000. Store and dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 18x46 feet, Seventy-first street and Woodland avenue.

Eureka Ralty Co. (O), 1829 South Twenty-second street. Cost, \$5,400. Two stores, brick, 2 stories, 16x27 feet, Hunting Park avenue and Marshall street.

Union Petroleum Co. (O), Mifflin and Water streets. Cost, \$6,000. Manufacturing building, brick, 1 story, 36x204 feet, Dudley and Water streets.

Robert Killough (O), Wayne and Duval streets. Cost, \$14,400. Dwelling, brick, 3 stories, 24x36 feet, Wayne and Emlen streets. Cost, \$19,800. Nine dwellings.

Alterations and Additions

J. J. Felin & Co. (O), 4148 Germantown avenue. H. Brocklehurst (C), 562 W. Nor. Cost, \$1,875. 4148 Germantown avenue.

H. W. Brown (O), 137 South Fifth street. D. A. Adams (C), 3608 North Eighteenth street. Cost, \$800. Office Building, 137 North Fifth street.

Charles H. Bird (O), 3900 Poplar street. S. Gartner (C), 1700 South Fifth street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and Dwelling, 3900 Poplar street.

Schacter Bros. (O), 607 North Second street. J. Gorchow (O), 317 Reed street. Cost, \$4,000. Store and Dwelling, 607 North Second street.

F. Milligan (O), Lancaster and Woodbine avenues. William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street. Cost, \$10,000. Dwelling, Lancaster and Woodbine avenues.

Mulconroy Company (O), 722 Arch street. J. McShain (C), 631 North Seventeenth street. Cost, \$5,200. Factory, Fifty-third and Jefferson streets.

C. T. Ely (O), Somerton, Pa. Cost, \$3,000. Dwelling, Cemetery Lane and City Line.

Estate of R. J. Dobbins (O), 308 North Broad street. A. P. Fraim (C), 319 Market street. Cost, 3,000. Garage, 306 North Broad street.

Miss N. Lea (O), Twentieth and Walnut streets. H. M. Kister (C), 621 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,000. Storage, 239 North Wat rstreet.

Bell Telephone Company (O), Thirteenth and Arch streets. H. L. Hoover & Sons (C), 1023 Cherry street. Cost, \$1,300. Telephone Exchange, 8 North Preston street. Cost, \$3,000. Telephone Exchange, Hope and Berks streets.

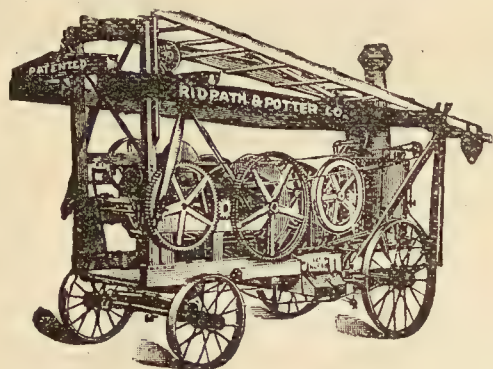
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Eighteenth street. C. P. Biggins Co. (C), 1829 Harlan street. Cost, \$800. Awning, Glenwood avenue and Eighteenth street.

D. L. Ward Co. (O), 619 Ranstead street. J. P. Wood Heating Co. (C), 239 North Fourth street. Cost, \$350. Office, 619 Ranstead street.

City of Philadelphia (O), City Hall, F. A. Havens Co. (C), 845 North Nineteenth street. Cost, \$5,000. Fire house, 1517 Parrish street.

Real Estate Trust Co. (O), Broad and Chestnut streets. Doyle & Co. (C), 1519 Sansom street. Cost, \$1,800. Office, Broad and Chestnut streets.

H. C. Schmidt (O), 163 Edwar dstreet. J. N. Gill Co. (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$800. Store and office, 40 North Thirteenth street.

C. T. Wernig (O), Real Estate Trust Building. Cost, \$715. House, 1717 Chestnut street.

J. Dobson Estate (O), 26 North Front street. Thomas Cressoch Co. (C), Buffalo, N. Y. Cost, \$2,100. Manufacturing building.

Isaac Kahn (O), Eighteenth and Berks streets. S. Schultz (C), 920 East Moyamen-

sing avenue. Cost, \$3,500. Store and dwelling, Eighteenth and Berks streets.

Hires Turner Glass Co. (O), 230 South Thirtieth street. Stacy Reeves & Sons (C), 2011 Market street. Cost, \$1,000. Warehouse, 230 South Thirtieth street.

Pennsylvania Co. (O), 517 Chestnut street. J. Duncan Co. (C), 920 Walnut street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 220 North Delaware avenue.

M. Huston (O), 201 Allen lane. H. W. Geshwind (C), Heed Building. Cost, \$9,778. Residence, 201 Allen lane.

D. Siedman (O), 232 North Second street. Cost, \$4,000. Hotel, 257 North Second street.

Rev. Archbishop E. F. Prendegast (O), Eighteenth and Race streets. Humphrey Construction Co. (C). Cost, \$8,787. School, Eighteenth and Wood streets.

A. M. Malyonbian (O), 5926 Walnut street. Cost, \$1,200. Store and dwelling, 6140 Lansdowne avenue.

Harry Ruhland, Jr. (O), Land Title Building. J. F. Myers (C), 1237 Ridge avenue. Cost, \$1,650. Bakery, 2407 Sedgely avenue.

BONDS IN BRICKWORK

Various Methods Briefly Discussed

Much attention is now being given by architects to brickwork. This is noticeable in nearly every new house of architectural merit. Bricks with texture and fine color tones, and bonds that make a pretty pattern in the wall are employed. Less and less is being seen in new work of the old-style "running bond," or the representatives of it that house painters used to block out with red and white paint.

The way in which bricks are laid or the bond, is an important consideration. In "House and Garden" of recent date, Harold Donaldson Eberlien describes several of the bonds employed. He says the most common bond, in fact almost the only one employed during a great part of the nineteenth century, is the running bond, in which all the courses are composed of "stretchers," that is to say, bricks laid lengthwise, the only "headers" or endwise bricks visible being at frequent intervals where their use is made obligatory by the local building laws to tie the face-wall to the backing. Each course breaks joints vertically with the courses immediately above and below. Running bond is perhaps the simplest and certainly the least interesting and artistic way of laying for considerations of economy when a misguided desire for smug precision outwardly prompts the use of a pressed brick facing.

The Flemish bond, in which every course consists of alternate headers and stretchers

is, after the running bond, the one we most commonly meet with, having been generally used in our brick building of Colonial date, in which the black header and red stretcher effect is so often noticeable. Flemish bond is constructionally honest, artistic and satisfying, and its almost universal employment in modern building of Colonial style cannot be too strongly commended.

The double-stretcher Flemish bond which, as its name denotes, consists of two stretchers together, followed by a single header in all courses, the headers being laid above the joints between the two stretchers in the course next below. It is coming more and more into vogue in America and has been used in some of our largest buildings with signal success. For the vertical joints between the contiguous stretchers, mortar colored to exactly match the bricks is often used, thus making a blind joint and giving the effect of one double-length stretcher. The use of double-stretcher Flemish bond sets a big, broad scale and can be employed to advantage in large wall surfaces, particularly where it is desired to take off somewhat from the appearance of height as the strongly marked horizontal lines have that effect. This feature can be further emphasized by slightly increasing the thickness of the horizontal mortar joints.

English bond and Dutch cross bond, like both the single-stretcher and double-stretcher Flemish bond, are replete with artistic feel-

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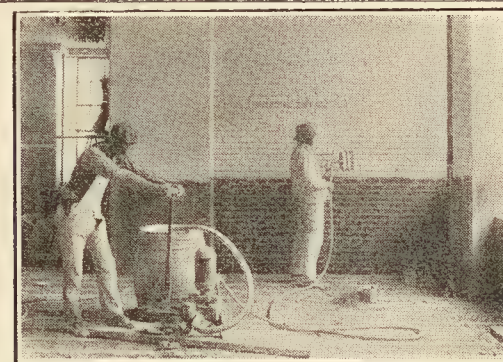
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ing and deserve to be far more widely known and used than they now are in America. Not only are they essentially artistic, but they are strong and honest in structure. Both English bond and Dutch cross bond have alternate courses, the one wholly of stretchers and the next wholly of headers, but in the English bond the stretchers of all the courses come directly above each other, while, in the Dutch cross bond, the stretchers of the first and fifth courses break joints with the stretchers of the third and seventh courses respectively, and thus throughout, giving a half-invisible, diagonally diapered appearance if the mortar joints and the hue of the bricks be judiciously arranged. If one chooses to put it so, running bond might be termed a degenerate form of Dutch cross bond with all the headers left out. Take out the alternate courses of headers and bring the course of stretchers together and you have running bond. One is tempted to remark that this is only an example of its being but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

The bonds hitherto mentioned are the most usual kinds, although there are others and one also meets with special adaptations of recognized types, but it is quite sufficient for general purposes to remember the five enumerated. In fact, many people, who are supposed to have some knowledge of such matters, have difficulty in keeping the differences clear;

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THE REPORT OF THE HEIGHTS OF BUILDING COMMISSION OF NEW YORK CITY

The report of the Heights of Building Commission of New York City to the Board of Estimate of that city, states that the commission has found conclusive evidence of the need of greater public control over building development. The present almost unrestricted power to build any height, over any proportion of the lot, for any desired use and in any part of the city, has resulted in injury to real estate and business interests, and to the health, safety and general welfare of the city.

There are many cases, says the report, where high buildings have destroyed rentable values of neighboring buildings and in turn, perhaps, have had their own rentable values destroyed by other buildings. There are limited areas that seem in process of being smothered by their own growth; light and air are being largely shut off and the streets are becoming entirely inadequate. There are high class business districts, such as lower Fifth avenue, that have seen property values impaired by the encroachments of factories. There are high class residence districts in which great property losses have resulted through the coming of stores and apartment houses. There are areas in The Bronx and in Brooklyn where lower East Side conditions of excessive congestion of population are being repeated.

The commission heard the testimony and opinions of real estate experts, including the heads of several institutions which lend great sums of money secured by mortgages and real estate. This testimony of experienced men supported the opinion of the commission that real estate values will be conserved and rendered far more stable by regulations materially limiting the heights of buildings, providing for appropriate yards and courts and restricting various districts against the intrusion of unsuitable industries.

"We believe that the State has adequate power to adopt reasonable regulations of this kind. Under the police power the State may adopt any reasonable and appropriate regulation for the promotion of public health, safety and general welfare. If it is true, as we believe, that the adoption of a reasonable control over building development is essential to the business interests and to the general welfare of the city, we are convinced that the exercise of such control is constitutional."

The proposed regulations are in full as follows:

Street Walls.

1. A. Except as hereinafter provided when the street walls of any building reach a height equal to twice the width of the street, they shall be set back from the street in the ratio of one foot horizontally for each four feet vertically, but the street walls of a building facing on any street, public place, park, or body of water, more than 150 feet wide, including an intervening street, if any, must begin their set-backs not over 300 feet above the curb, except as hereinafter provided for towers.

1. B. Street walls, if erected on the building line, may reach the height of 100 feet on a street less than 50 feet wide before the set-back, as stated above, must begin.

1. C. When the width of a street varies in a given block, the width of the street for the purpose of determining the height of the street walls in said block shall be taken to mean the average width of said street in said block.

2. When street walls are erected inside the building line so that a space intervenes between the street and the wall, the set-back shall begin where such wall intersects the set-back plane as determined by the set-backs in paragraph 1A and 1B and above that point the wall shall set back in the same manner as if the wall were placed on the building line.

3. Where a single building is erected upon a corner lot facing upon streets of different widths, the street of greatest width may be used to determine the height at which the set-back shall begin. The mean level of the curb in such street of greatest width shall be the point from which such height shall be measured.

4. Where a single building not on a corner lot abuts upon streets of different widths the heights and set-backs of each street wall shall be determined by the width of the street.

5. No corners shall project more than five per cent. of the width of the street beyond the building line or the plane determined by the required set-backs in 1A and 1B.

Courts.

6. Every building may cover the entire area of the lot up to and including the tier of beams forming the ceiling of the first story which shall be that story, the floor of which shall be not more than seven feet

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above the curb level at the highest point of any street on which the building abuts.

7. Except as hereinafter provided on all lots upon which buildings shall be erected, provision for light and air shall be made by leaving yards or uncovered courts above the second-story floor level whose least dimensions shall be not less than six feet.

8. At any story of a building the least dimension of any court, measured to an opposite wall of the same building or to a lot line, shall equal in feet at least one and one-quarter times the number of stories from the second floor to and including said story. This provision need not apply to a rear yard, as required under paragraph 11.

9. In a court of irregular shape the least dimension shall be taken to mean the least distance between walls or between any wall and a lot measured on a line erected perpendicular to the center of any side court.

10. The provisions of paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 need not apply to a court upon which no office or work room solely depends for access to outside light and air.

11. In every building there shall be a loss in area for each story above the second-story floor level of at least one per cent. of the lot area, in addition to other requirements hereinafter contained.

12. Except as provided in Paragraph 13A and 13B, there shall be an uncovered space above the second-story floor level between the rear line of the lot, which shall contain not less than 10 per cent. of the area of the lot and the least dimension of which shall be not less than 10 per cent. of the depth of the lot. When the front and rear lines of the lot shall be taken to mean the average depth.

13. A. The requirements of paragraph 12 shall not apply to a building erected on a lot at the corner of two or more streets.

13. B. When a building is erected upon a lot fronting upon two or more streets but not on a corner, there shall be an uncovered space above the second-story floor level equal in area to 10 per cent. of the area of the lot.

14. No courts shall be required in a building erected on a three-sided lot in which three sides face upon public streets and in which the length of the shortest side does not exceed 100 feet.

15. No courts shall be required in a building erected upon a three-sided lot in which only two sides face upon public streets and in which the length of the third side does not exceed 100 feet.

16. No courts shall be required in a building erected upon a rectangular or trapezoidal lot in which three or more sides face upon public streets, and in which the greatest width of the lot from street to street measured in a line at right angles to either street does not exceed ninety feet.

Towers.

17. It is further provided, that, in addition to a building erected as hereinbefore provided, a structure to be called a "Tower" may extend without limit above such building and without loss of area, but such tower shall not occupy an area exceeding 25 per

cent. of the area of the lot, and no part of such tower shall approach nearer than 20 feet to any lot or street line, except, however, that such tower may be built on that building line of a building facing on a public square, a public park, or the water-front, with or without an intervening street as hereinbefore defined in paragraph 1A.

18. The above regulations do not apply to tenement houses and do not apply to hotels insofar as section 6-16 in relation to courts are concerned, nor do they apply to church spires, bellfries or chimneys for power and manufacturing plants. The existing laws and ordinances in relation to tenement houses and hotels will be continued in force.

Height Regulation Districts.

"The commission believes that any complete system of height and court restriction necessitates the application of different regulations to different parts of the city. The city should be divided into districts and the restrictions for each district worked out with reference to the peculiar needs and requirements of that particular district. The blanket restrictions which we have recommended for immediate adoption, have as a matter of fact been devised with reference to the needs of the downtown office and financial district—the area of maximum congestion. They have been worked out with a view to securing as much light, air, relief from congestion, and safety from fire as is consistent with a proper regard for the business requirements and existing land values in this area of maximum congestion. They are so liberal as to be of practically no force in controlling actual building development except in very limited areas throughout the entire city. We believe that the needs of each district should be studied in the same way that we have studied the central office and financial district and restrictions worked out that will best serve the needs of each district."

The commission submits the draft of an amendment to the Charter, to be known as section 242-A, to carry out these recommendations.

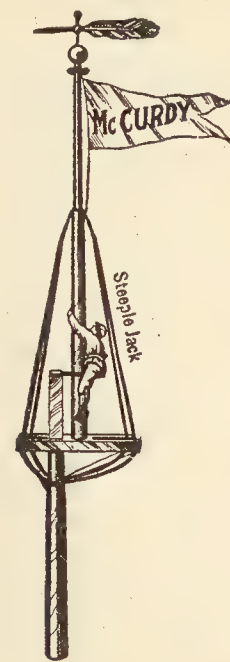
While the commission does not specify the exact number of districts to be created, or the precise restrictions as to height and open spaces to be imposed in each, this question has been considered particularly with reference to height regulations, and certain tentative conclusions are presented merely by way of suggestion and illustration. It is suggested that the following eight classes of districts should be provided for.

A Districts: General restrictions recommended for immediate adoption regulating heights of all buildings.

B Districts: Twice the street width, and not over 150 feet. Set-back one foot horizontally for each two feet vertically.

C Districts: Twice the street width, and not over 125 feet. Set-back same as B.

D Districts: One and one-half times the street width, and not over 125 feet. Set-back one foot horizontally for each one and one-half feet vertically.



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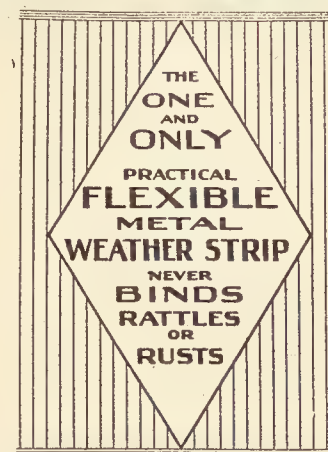
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E Districts: One and one-half times the street width, and not over 90 feet. Set-back same as D.

F Districts: Once the street width and not over 80 feet. Set-back one foot horizontally for each one foot vertically.

G Districts: Not over 50 feet. Set-back same as F.

H Districts: Not over 36 feet. Set-back same as F.

When the street front of any building shall have reached the height limitation, the building may still be erected to a further height at a point set back from the street

to the distance provided by the set-back regulations. The set-back regulations are to be understood to permit vertical walls or pitched roofs or other structures provided only no part of such structure rising above the height limited at the front wall shall, extend above the limit allowed by the particular set-back provision. Where the height limit is the street width or a multiple thereof the set-back provision is designed to preserve a certain angle of light determined for the various classes of districts as herein set forth.

The above eight classes of districts were worked out after a careful study of land values and improvements throughout the city. It seemed that every portion of the city could be appropriately placed in some one of these eight classes without sacrificing existing values.

The report is signed by Edward M. Bassett, chairman; Edward C. Blum, Edward W. Brown, William H. Chesebrough, William A. Cokeley, Otto M. Eidlitz, Abram I. Elkus, Burt L. Fenner, J. Monroe Hewlett, Robert W. Higbie, C. Grant La Farge, Nelson P. Lewis, George T. Mortimer, Lawson Purdy, Allan Robinson, August F. Schwarzler, Franklin S. Tomlinson, Gaylord S. White and George B. Ford, secretary.

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A RESPONSIBLE CALLING

The Profession of Architecture Considered in Its Relation to Humanity of the Past, Present and Future

(A paper read at the Cleveland Architectural Club)—by Albert E. Skeel

I wonder if any young man, at the threshold of his career in architectural work, can possibly realize the importance of the step he is taking. I do not believe he does, or architecture would not be the overcrowded profession that it is to-day.

It is unfortunate that it takes so many years for the embryo architect to find himself.

The average young man's reasons for wanting to be an architect are that he is able to draw and sketch, and he has a liking for that sort of thing.

Ability to draw is a valuable asset, but it is the rock on which many a career has been wrecked.

After spending years of study in school, office, and travel, he finds himself ready to practice architecture. Occasionally at the beginning there are signs of great promise. This is during the period where commissions are not plentiful; several small and very interesting pieces of work are completed; then a number of very showy sets of competition drawings are published, and the profession is ready to acclaim a new star rising in the architectural firmament.

Our young architect then secures larger commissions; later, photographs of completed work begin to be seen in the magazines, and lo, our idol has clay feet. You ask, "Why?" I answer, "Because he has not realized his architectural responsibility. He has taken the husk, and thrown away the heart of his work."

He has deluded himself with clever drawing of the architectural forms of the past, rather than to present the vital, modern problems of to-day. The sad part of it all is that he is spoken of as successful. The public, a large proportion of the architectural profession, and the architect himself, are very well satisfied.

I do not quarrel with our young architect for drawing on the records of the past for inspiration; but, having drawn on these records, I do quarrel with him in that he has not seen the lessons that these architectural monuments teach. In fact, he has been a traitor to the mighty present, by merely decorating a building and not producing a piece of architecture.

What a splendid, wonderful unrest is abroad in our old world to-day, and how impossible it is to register in any one building more than one small phase of this movement of service to humanity. But there are signs of great promise. The great public itself is beginning to feel a growing social consciousness and civic intelligence.

It has now under way compelling reforms

in governmental and political affairs. Changes are being agitated in law, medicine, teaching, and other professions that are serving the public. And with these changes most of us are quite familiar.

Distrust of Architects.

In our own work of architecture there is, in the mind of the public, a distinct feeling of mistrust of the architect.

The clearest manifestation of this feeling is in the recent repeal of the Tarsney Act by Congress. I was one of the many architects who, at the request of the A. I. A., sent letters to our Senators and Representatives protesting against the repeal of this act. But on sober second thought, I believe it was a good thing for Congress to do.

It behooves the architectural profession not to sit back with a stiff neck, and scold over this action of the people's representatives, but to take themselves to task in a thorough manner, and study why and in what manner the public was dissatisfied with its services.

In contradistinction to this spirit of antagonism toward architects, look at the enthusiasm with which modern discoveries in science are met, and the general satisfaction expressed in the works accomplished by our greatest engineers, such as the building of the Panama Canal, irrigation projects, harbors, breakwaters, water-power sites, and the developments of electrical and sanitary works.

See how little architecture has advanced, compared with these other great lines of human endeavor.

In our great buildings of to-day most of the improvements incorporated are made possible by influences outside of the architect's office. But he has become so proficient in cribbing that he accepts these contributions to his work as his own, and fondly imagines himself as "It" with a big "I" when, as a matter of fact, the allied professions and trades, in connection with buildings, are holding a smaller and smaller opinion of the architect's fault. He does not realize his architectural responsibilities.

An Unnatural Situation.

Here we have a situation that is unnatural; a great profession that is not performing its functions. We are not leaving to posterity an adequate record of the struggles and aspirations of mankind.

If we are leaving but part of this record, truly, we are but showing the lower, baser side of humanity.

Is this fair to our civilization?

If the architects of the past had not been of nobler caliber, do you suppose the great

(Continued on page 825.)

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Editorial Comment

Mr. C. Matlack Price has a most interesting paper, in the current number of "Arts and Decoration," on "French Derivations in American Architecture." After discussing the peculiar adaptability of certain of the French styles to modern hotel and theatre requirements, Mr. Price observes: "The great Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts is largely responsible for the wide dissemination of French ideas and ideals in architecture because a course or two under one of its brilliant masters has long been considered the finishing touch upon the architectural education of our architects-to-be. Entering the Ecole during their most impressionable years they cannot fail to acquire certain French mannerisms, and when they return to their country some never get over these ideas, others shed them shortly after embarking from Havre and a few make the right sort of use of them."

* * *

"Of the three broadly characterized stylistic types of European architecture," writes Mr. Price, "certainly that of France has played a part as prominent as that of Italy or England. To most people French architecture is only of the type associated with Louis XV; to a few people it means 'Modern French.'"

French architecture ranges from the very ornate and elaborate style known as Francis First, the academic restraint of Louis XIV, the degenerate and frivolous Baroque and Rococo period of Louis XV to the exquisite refinement, grace and dignity of the reign of Louis XVI. Following these came "the period of strange ideas" known as the Transition" or Directoire period leading to the evolution by easy stages of "that interesting but often fearsome style known as 'Modern French.'"

* * *

Mr. Price sketches the idiosyncrasies of these successive periods with skill and understanding. "At first," he writes, "the most noticeable adaptations of French architecture in this country appeared in theatres and hotels. Especially have the architects of our most important hotels seemed inclined to turn readily to historic precedent in detail and excepting in the 'Adam' Ritz-Carlton and Vanderbilt hotels designed by Messrs. Warren and Wetmore, they have turned unanimously to France for their inspiration."

That this tendency to turn to an older architecture for guidance rather than to depend upon native ingenuity is not without its compensating side is evidenced by Mr. Price's frank observation: "That such architects are inclined to adapt well-studied details of proven acceptability rather than to inflict upon us originalia of problematical and questionable merit is indeed fortunate. And that they have elected especially for

the details of hotels and theatres to work in the vein of the better periods of French architecture is not only fortunate but appropriate."

* * *

We are tempted to quote at this point the sharp contrast Mr. Price draws between the "original" designing of the American hotel of an earlier day and that of the luxurious caravanserie of the present era, based upon the better periods of the French school: "The architectural embellishments of an old-fashioned hotel in this country, its depressing effort to suggest opulent magnificence and 'quality' resulted in mournful parodies of decoration which tended to make it rather a port in a storm rather than a place to be sought for amusement."

"But whence came the graceful pilasters, the gilded garlands, the crystal chandeliers and glittering mirrors of the great modern hotel? Certainly they form no part of anything that could be called a 'National Style' and one must look to the elaborately and beautifully decorated apartments of Versailles and the Trianons to trace the happy inspirations which have recently enlightened our architects.

Of firms who excel in adaptations of the French styles at their best the writer mentions as notable, Parker, Thomas and Rice, Warren & Wetmore, Carrere & Hastings, Trowbridge, Livingston, Delano, Aldrich and Henry Hardenbergh.

* * *

Now that certain of the daily newspapers have taken to running "architectural" and "city planning" pages, some highly amusing "architectural" comment is finding its way into print. "The Guide" would give a good, big, red apple to hear the honest opinion of a real architect on the bulk of the silly clap-trap printed by a certain daily under this head one day each week. That the writers know little, if anything, about architecture and much less about building must be apparent even to the most casual observer. But then what is to be expected of a newspaper which attempts to incorporate a woman's magazine, an agricultural journal and a Chattanooga weekly into an everyday newspaper! "The Guide" is keeping a check list of the highly amusing blunders this sheet is making in its comment upon architecture and kindred topics. It will publish this list one of these days for the enlightenment of people "who don't know." It ought to make capital reading.

* * *

"The Guide" will wish its readers and advertisers a Merry Christmas in the next issue. It begs to seize the present opportunity to advise early shopping. Buying in the big stores within a day or two of Christmas becomes a highly arduous and disagreeable process. The stores are crowded, the

salespeople tired and irritable, the stocks depleted and the deliveries confused and uncertain. Shop now and avoid next week's rush.

A RESPONSIBLE CALLING.

(Continued from page 822.)

truthful manuments of the past would have come down to us for our enlightenment?

See the power and mystery of Egyptian life and civilization as represented in her temples and monuments.

The sphinx and pyramids are still the wonder of mankind.

See how the perfect civilization of Greece is represented by the calm serenity and perfect poise of its architecture, which still remains the hopeless goal of architectural attainment.

See the splendid vigor and scale of Roman architecture, representing the vast and world-wide power she wielded. But, alas, those wonderful domes and arches were covered with an incrustation of applied decoration in the form of orders.

It was here that the Roman ignored his architectural responsibilities. He did not structures evolved in his mind. He borrowed from Greece, which was the easier way.

Then see the rugged strength of the earliest Romanesque—blundering and heavy, but feeling its way toward the light.

Birth of the Gothic.

Later we see the light of Christian civilization complete, architecturally, the wonderful bud forth and flower into the severe and ascetic work of the early Gothic.

I think this was a wonderful period, more nearly approaching the Greek spirit than at any other time in history. I am sure the early builders of Gothic realized their architectural responsibilities, for the severe beauty of their religion and ideals are surely revealed in their architecture.

Then came the middle period of Gothic architecture, when work came easier. There was precedent at hand. Some used it temperately and with great wisdom and ability. Others cribbed. Generally it showed more self-consciousness and desire for show, and finally degenerated to the excesses and follies of the flamboyant period on the continent, and into the depressed and un-Gothic lines of the English perpendicular.

Then Gothic died out, and the great architects of the Renaissance appeared, and, inspired by the work of the Romans, what wonderful work they produced, fettered, as they were, by the lavish use of applied orders and decorations.

And so on down through the various phases of the Renaissance.

Especially have the French architects left a virile record of the French people and history in this period. Their work at the end of the Gothic period, in its transition into the Renaissance, shows some very charming examples, and later, the architecture showed a wonderful response to the times through which they were passing, but always down, down, down, until they arrived at the absurd follies and distorted imaginations of the

Louis XV period. Here I believe the architects told the truth, but their work only mirrored the corrupt and repulsive side of French civilization of this time. And so on down to our present day, we have come to a time when applied architecture or decoration does not suffice. I believe we have arrived at a period approximating the early Romanesque. We are feeling around and blundering along on new paths.

New Standards Demanded.

The public, though dissatisfied with our work, is stirring itself, and is demanding new standards for mankind. Shall we be able to follow? Can we and the architects of the immediate future produce work that will truly represent this wonderful idea that is working through our civilization—this idea that all the people are a part of and are held responsible for—the advancement of our ideals? This task of uplift is not much longer to be left in the hands of the governing few who have brought us into this slough, from which we are now striving to deliver ourselves.

It seems to me that the future of architecture is inseparably allied with the acceptance of this situation as a fact. The architect has for too long a time represented only the aristocracy of humanity, and it is for this reason that the public is now in doubt as to whether he shall continue to be the interpreter of its life in outward and visible forms. The architect has desired to be the great man. This must not be. He must detach himself from the idea that all the borrowed finery and ideas he exhibits on his building belong to himself. He must be generous and fair and give credit to whom it is due. He must realize that, while his work is important—probably the most important factor in a building—yet the completed problem is not the result of any one man's work or genius, but is the result of many men's tribute to this general service to humanity; this service that the great public has called into existence.

The Love of Service.

The architect must be willing to socialize himself—to descend from what the public has grown to believe an isolated and aristocratic niche, and be willing to work shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, and serve the great public.

We do not hear much of the architects of the early Gothic. They were merely workers in the ranks. Somewhat superior workmen to be sure, but not claiming and trying to secure credit for the work of other minds. They were satisfied to labor for the love of service, without thought of honor for themselves, or of the greatness of the work which they wrought. They didn't consciously strive to produce architecture, therefore they unconsciously produced great works of architecture.

If this great spirit of co-operative effort can be brought into being; if the embryo architect can be made to understand that drawing pictures of the work of the past is not producing architecture, but is merely a preliminary and necessary step in the education which should prepare him to labor with a singleness of purpose to plan and to clothe the buildings

he may produce in such a manner that the verdict of the future will be: "Well done, he wrought better than he knew," then, and then only, will the architect live up to his responsibilities.

Now, I want to bring this question of architectural responsibility down to the humblest workers in this glorious profession—the draughtsmen and assistants to the architect. We all know the large amount of drudgery that must be gone through to produce creditable work, and the goal of our ambitions seems so far away and difficult of attainment that the heart grows faint with striving and waiting, and we grow indifferent and careless with our work.

The Youngest Can Serve.

I believe the younger men in architecture are the ones who make the greatest sacrifice. The long weary years to serve, the great demands made on their mental and artistic powers, the indifferent recompense so many receive, the harsh discipline that has to be undergone at times before the proper training is acquired, have often caused me to wonder how architects are able to secure any helpers at all. And it is only because these young men have dreams for the future, and have a great love and loyalty for this wonderful work, that they remain in the harness. This, although most of these young men do not realize it, is accepting architectural responsibility.

This is the point I wish to leave in your minds: However small a part you are doing, do it with enthusiasm, and then, in spite of discouragements, keep striving with every line you make, every molding you outline, to keep this responsibility ever before you.

Then, having arrived at the time when you are ready to produce your own dreams, you will be so grounded in the bedrock of self-sacrifice that this ideal of architectural responsibility will grow, and will grow stronger and not dimmer, as you travel along your chosen path.

DO YOUR BEST.

That's the sum and substance of service. That's the whole thing in life.

When you can put on your hat and coat and walk out of the door—actually knowing that you have done your best, your sleep to-night will be wholesome and your prospects good for to-morrow.

Keep this up. It's mortal man's biggest ideal.

Your best to-morrow may make to-day look pale.

And it may not.

But whatever comes or goes, whoever makes the big sales and the little sales, whichever clerk springs the brightest ideas or makes the most effective display, you—you in your heart feel that you have put your best thought and your best energy into the work of to-day and that makes you a man among men.

A hen is the only kind of a critter that can produce something by sitting down and doing nothing.—Exchange.

Electrical Xmas Gifts

In our Electric Shop you will find attractive and decorative gifts for family and friends—men and women—gifts that will be used by them every day of the year. Don't fail to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.



SOME FAMOUS ECHOES.

Among the most noted echoes is that heard from the suspension bridge across the Menai Strait. The sound of a blow from a hammer on one of the main piers of the structure is returned from each of the crossbeams that support the roadway and from the opposite pier at the distance of 576 feet, in addition to which the sound is many times repeated between the water and the roadway, at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

Outside Shipley Church, in Sussex, is an echo which repeats twenty syllables in the most remarkable manner.

The famous echo at Woodstock, when awakened, answers no fewer than fifty times.

In the whispering Gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral the faintest sound is faithfully conveyed from one side of the dome to the other, but cannot be heard at any intermediate point.

In Gloucester Cathedral a gallery of an octagonal form conveys a whisper seventy-five feet across the nave.—"Manchester Evening News."

MOST EXPENSIVE ADVERTISING.

Few persons appreciate the enormous cost of advertising a popular product before it obtains popularity. One of the most successful advertisers in the country, whose income reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, told *Leslie's Weekly* that he wasted at least a quarter of a million dollars "before he learned the advertising game." He estimates that he spent this amount on circulars, gaudy lithographs, sign boards, and street car advertising, out of which he received so little benefit, as far as he could trace it, that he regarded the expenditure as money pretty nearly wasted.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Detroit's new \$1,000,000 library will be constructed from a design submitted to the Public Library Commission by Cass Gilbert, of New York City, whose plan recently was adjudged by a jury of experts to be the best of six plans submitted by architects of New York and Detroit. Fireproof construction will prevail throughout, and the exterior will be executed in cut stone work. Interior arrangements are designed along the simplest possible lines, and there will be ample aisles and a great array of modern conveniences. Simple, classical lines will predominate in the new structure, which is to comprise two stories and a mezzanine floor. The approximate bulk of the building will be 1,700,000 cubic feet. Capacity for 500,000 volumes will be contained in the stack room, which is to be well lighted by natural light. Mr. Gilbert will receive 6 per cent. of the \$1,000,000 appropriation for the library.

**The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users will be held at Chicago, Ill., February 16-20, 1914.

The annual convention of the National Building Trades and Employers' Association will be held in the city of Louisville, Ky., January 21, 22 and 23 of the coming year. National Secretary I. H. Scates is making preparations for a large audience. A day or two prior to the national convention the secretaries of the various Builders' Exchanges will hold a meeting similar to that which occurred in Detroit in September, 1912. Charles A. Bowen, Secretary of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Detroit, with headquarters in the Penobscot Building, is the originator of the idea and through his efforts the meeting there held, which was the first of its kind, was a great success and of inestimable value to the visiting secretaries. On the strength of that meeting it is expected to have an equally successful convention in Louisville in January, 1914.

**The eleventh annual dinner of the Society of Municipal Engineers of New York City will be held January 10, 1914.

**The H. W. Johns-Manville Co., 33d street and Madison avenues, New York City, has opened a larger office in Baltimore to take care of its increasing business at 207-13 East Saratoga street. The Toronto branch of the same house has also moved to more commodious quarters at 19 Front street, East. In this place the Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Limited, will have 35,000 square feet of floor apsee. The company is also issuing a list to architects and others interested, of the territory served by the Cleveland office, 45 West Long street. The Toledo office has been moved to 213 Water street.

Empire Structural Steel Co. has opened offices at 30 East Forty-second street, New York City, with E. L. Marshall in charge. Mr. Marshall has for fifteen years been the New York representative of the Passaic Steel Company.

**At a meeting of the directors of the United States Metal Products Company, A. B. Turner, of Turner, Tucker & Co., was elected president. W. T. Smith, formerly vice-president of Thompson Starrett & Co., was elected vice-president and general manager, and A. M. Bowers was elected secretary and treasurer. An official of the company, speaking of the changes, said: "It is our plan to place a competent and efficient organization in charge of the company. Mr. Smith, who is an expert on organization work, has been given full power to put into effect whatever changes he may deem necessary, and we are confident of his success. There are drastic cuts being made in overhead charges, and so far more than \$125,000 have been lopped off without in any way interfering with the operation of the company. There are several other items which are under consideration, the elimination of which will materially benefit the company." It was learned from an authoritative source that the note amounting to about \$75,000, for the payment of which an attachment was placed on the College Point plant, was paid off. It is understood that the company is in much better condition than was at first believed, and that it may not be found necessary to call on the syndicate which was formed to advance what money the company may require. The company has on its books \$600,000 in unfilled orders, which will take more than six months to fill. Cash and receivables total \$700,000.

**Harold D. Tompkins, who was formerly connected with the Niles-Bement-Pond Works, Philadelphia, Pa., is now associated with the Smooth-On Manufacturing Company, at Jersey City, N. J., as mechanical engineer. Mr. Tompkins will be in charge of the concrete water-proofing department.

**Offices and show rooms have been opened by the Lincrusta Works, "Pallas," Inc., at 121-123 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City, as distributing agents for the United States and Canada for the German Lincrusta Works, "Pallas," Ltd., Hoechst, A. M., Germany. Loft space enough to carry a large stock has been provided, and on the walls of the show rooms will be shown various treatments in Lincrusta. The services of John P.

(Continued on page 828.)

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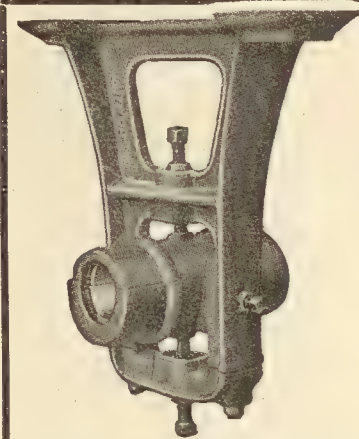
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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 826.)

Allen, one of the best-known men in the wall paper and Lincrusta business, has been engaged as secretary of the company and manager of sales. He is well known to the decorators and buyers, having been associated for thirty-eight years with the production and distribution of high grade decorative materials. His career began in the employ of Fr. Beck & Co., in 1875, whom he represented for fifteen years, followed by ten years as assistant superintendent and secretary.

**Charles Cary Thain, William A. Hewlett and James V. Reddy have associated for the practice of architecture with offices at 1181 Broadway, New York City.

**The members of the National Builders' Supply Association will hold their annual convention February 17 and 18, with headquarters at the hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill. The first afternoon of the convention will be left open for a general visit to the Cement Show, which will occur in the Coliseum at that time. If the plans of the Board of Directors meet with the success now expected small dealers will be an important factor in the coming convention. As the dues of the association have been reduced it is expected that this will be the means of bringing many dealers into the organization who heretofore felt that they were not doing sufficient business to justify them in affiliating with the Supply Association.

**Reiley & Steinback, architects, have dissolved partnership. Robert J. Reiley will continue his practice at the old offices, 481 Fourth avenue. Gustave E. Steinback has opened offices in the Anderson Studios, 15 East Fortieth street, New York City.

**A. E. Beling, formerly manager of the Western Electric Company's Pittsburgh house, has been appointed manager at Cleveland, to succeed H. A. Speh, resigned. L. M. Dunn has been appointed manager at Pittsburgh, succeeding Mr. Beling. J. L. Ray has been appointed sales manager.

**The Standardizing Company, 78 Broad street, New York City, J. Schlueter, president, has secured a contract from the United Cigar Stores Company for 600 combination sidewalk door and ash hoists, to be furnished to their stores throughout the country. Mr. Schlueter was formerly associated with Metz & Wiess, in the sale of their gas engines.

**At a meeting of the Thompson-Starrett Company, held December 1, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Frank Bailey, Edward T. Bedford, Albert B. Boardman, Preston Davie, James H. Dinwiddie, Joseph A. Flynn, Edward W. T. Gray, Louis J. Horowitz, Clarence H. Kelsey, Edgar L. Marston, Vincent S. Mulford, Robert Olyphant, Edward O. Stanley, Henry K. S. Williams and Robert B. Woodward.

The finest automobile will not run when the tank is empty, and the finest space can not pull unless it is filled with copy that grips interest.—"Printer's Ink."

ARCHITECT SAVES YOU MONEY

The architect, like Shakespeare's "Man," "plays many parts" in his profession, is the opinion of Louise C. Newhall, President of the Boston Architectural Club.

Yet the part he plays in the planning and erection of a building of any kind, says the competent authority in a recent article, is an almost unknown quantity in the minds of business men and owners generally, whether this involves the expenditure of much or little money, in the building of a small private house or the erection of an imposing business structure.

The province of the architect bears the same relation to the owner as that of a specialist in medicine to his patient. It is the architect's business to know all the conditions that the owner wants to meet in a house or building.

It is the architect's business to be so familiar with costs of labor and materials that he can, within a reasonable degree of accuracy, tell the intending builder the cost of the structure that is to be built. It goes without saying that a specialist in medicine will often save the cost of his fee to his patient by knowing exactly what to do, and so where an owner consults an architect who has had training and experience, he will pay for the cost of services and obtain a result proportionate thereto.

It has been a mistaken notion on the part of many people that the employment of an architect would necessarily increase the cost of a building. This is not so, because the trained architect, knowing his cost of labor and material, will so apportion this cost and so plan his building that he will save his commission to the owner by economical planning and designing, and at the same time produce the most economical building, at the least possible cost.

This is where the owner many times makes his mistake. The public at large do not realize that architecture is a precise profession; one that is based absolutely on experience in building matters, and that the trained architect can and does build economically and reasonably, and that he can obtain, with the use of the same amount of labor and materials that an untrained man would use, results far better than this same untrained man, under the same circumstances, and often times at less cost.

Real estate owners, and men who develop property, think many times that they are economizing in obtaining mediocre ability and that by buying plans outright from builders, they are saving on their investment. The result is quite to the contrary. After the development is completed, the buildings done, they find they do not have the investment value that some other buildings, or some other property has which has been carefully considered, not only from the standpoint of architecture, but from the standpoint of investment also.

Too often the real estate promoter cuts his nose off and never realizes that his property is not as attractive as some other, and does not yield the same proportionate profit. It has been demonstrated to many real estate promoters that the employment of the very best class of architects obtainable is really the wisest kind of an investment for them, and a real economy in the long run.

This is true, not only in designing, but in superintending of buildings, for the architect who is thoroughly trained should be of decided value to an owner in the carrying out of any building project. There are numberless instances during the progress of a building where an architect's advice and decision and initiative is of the utmost value and importance. These things the owner knows little of, and it is not of advantage to the contractor to advise him against his—the contractor's—own interest.

These things, the owner, unless he has had a vast experience in building operations, realizes little or nothing of. It is the architect's business to act as the owner's representative, to consult with and advise the owner regarding estimates obtained from responsible builders, in many cases these bids being from each trade separately, thereby assuring a minimum cost. This is called a split contract—where the architect acts almost as the general contractor in obtaining and letting these sub-contracts, usually saving the owner the general contractor's profit on the same.

The owner's interests are carefully looked after during the progress of construction by the architect, and contractors and sub-contractors are sure of being dealt with in an absolutely fair and impartial manner, thus insuring to the owner the very best class of work consistent with the amount of money being spent therefor. The comparatively small fee which the architect charges for these services will be more than offset by the savings affected in the contract price alone, and by the better class of work thereby obtained.

In general, the province of the architect is not only to represent the owner and see that his interests are fully provided for and covered, but also to see that the contractor has absolutely fair play, that no more is exacted of him than he has figured to do, and in short, acting as a mediator between the owner and contractor to the end that the owner may get the building that he wants, and that the contractor builds the building in exactly the manner in which the plans and specifications upon which he has figured require.

It will be seen, therefore, that the architect is acting in a dual capacity, representing the owner and also protecting the contractor, so that the owner shall not exact more than belongs to him, nor that the contractor shall do any less than required of him by the contract which he has signed.

One way to escape the income tax is to quit advertising and do less business.

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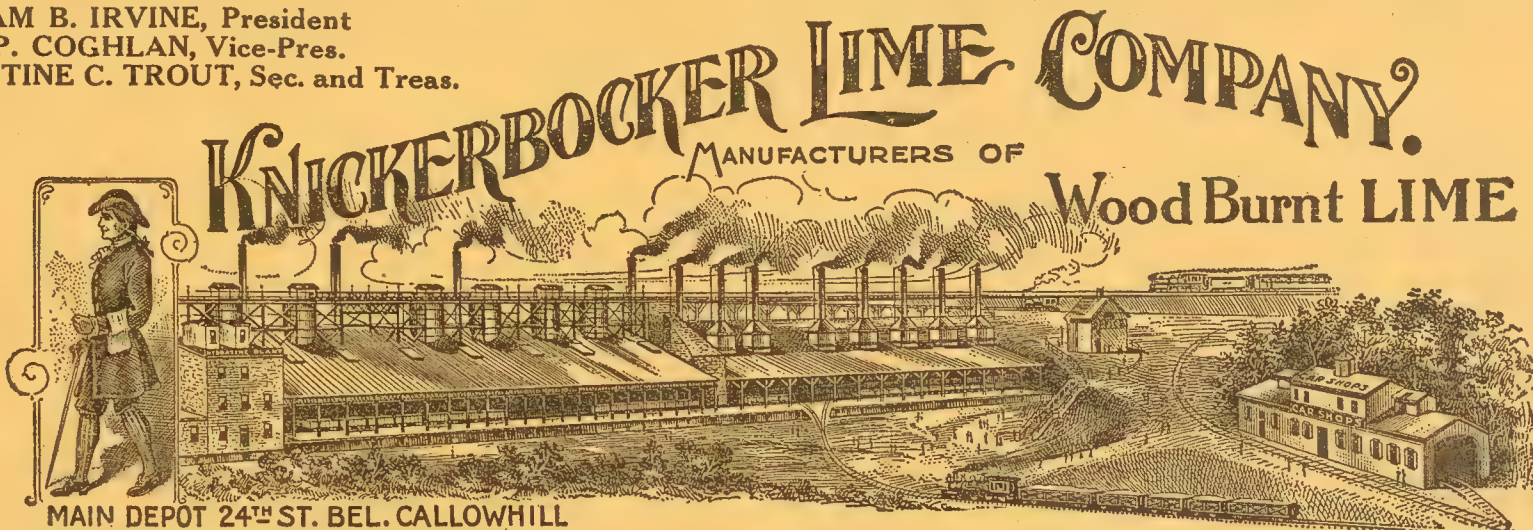
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 52.

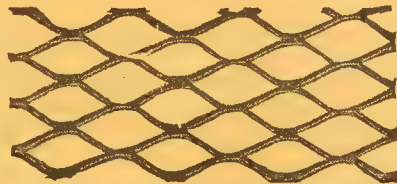
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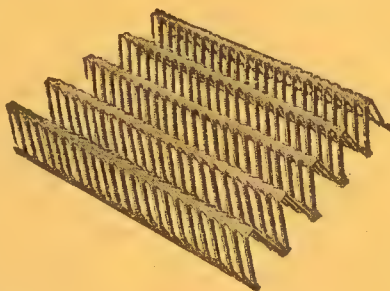
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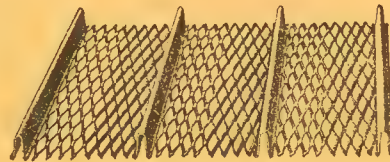


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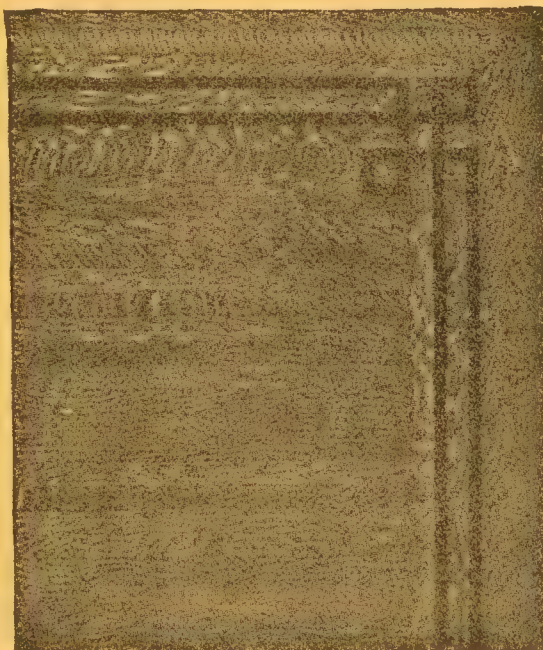
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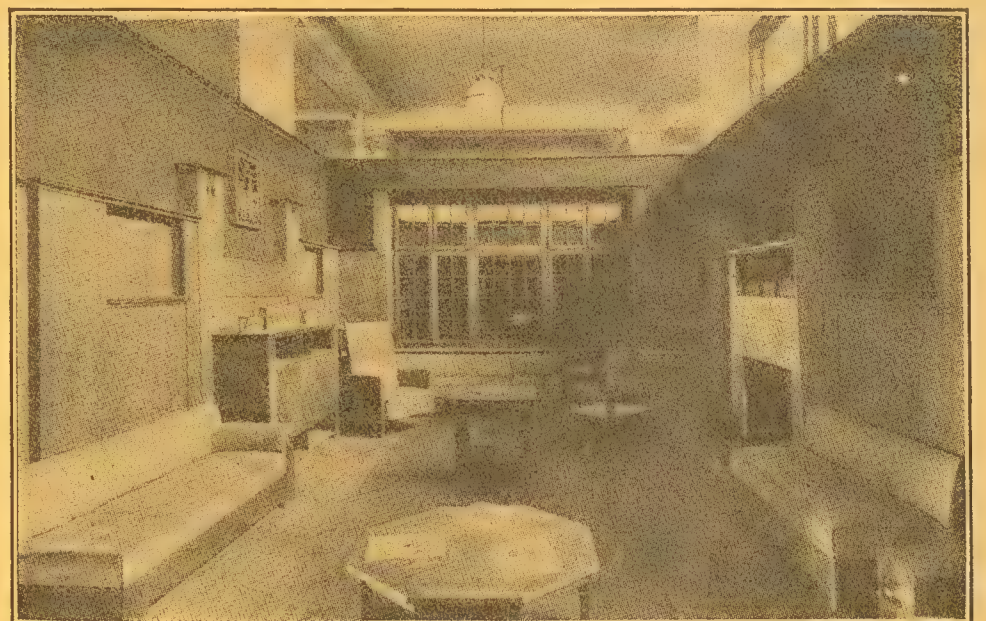
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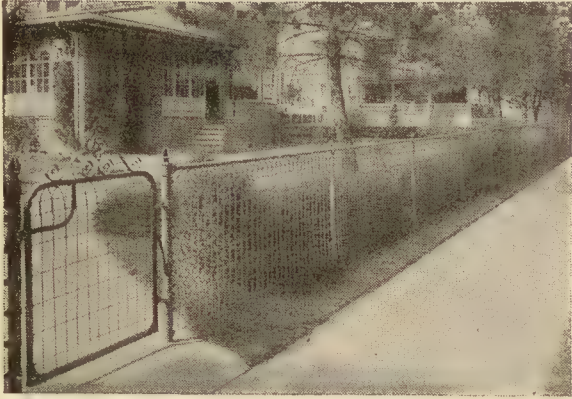
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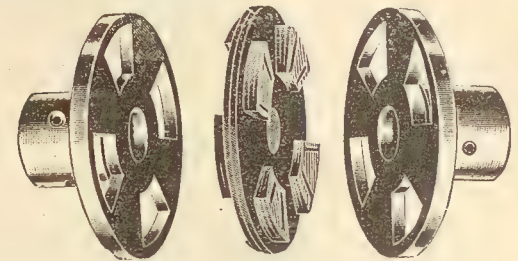
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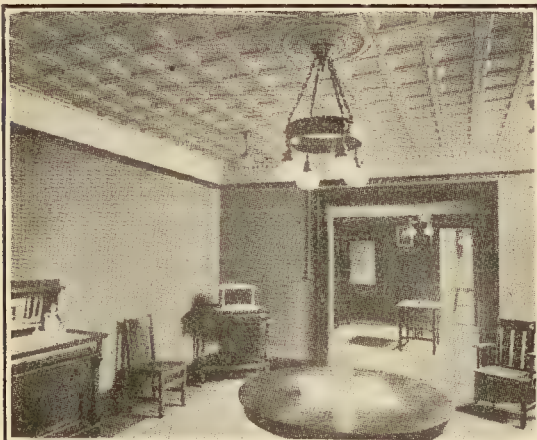


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Vol. XXVIII., No. 52.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING; CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

School, Northfield, N. J. Architect, Earl M. Henderer, Ocean City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, Northfield, N. J. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, three stories, 58x65 feet, slag roof, electric light, expanded metal, steam heat, waterproofing, dampproofing, composition floors. Owners taking bids, due December 29th. The complete list of bidders is as follows: Alex. Chambley, 243 South Tenth street; Abel Bottoms & Sons Co., 41 South Fifteenth street; John Emery, 1524 Sansom street, Philadelphia; Wilbur Beaumont, E. E. Smith, James E. Steelman, Clayton E. Shappell, all of Atlantic City, N. J.; James Yates, Pleasantville, N. J.; Carl Hopf, Somers Point, N. J.; Allen Soull, Ocean City, N. J.; Gustave Dekimpe, Hoboken, N. J.

Warehouse, Baltimore, Md. Architect, Joseph E. Sperry, Baltimore, Md. Owners, Baltimore Bargain House, Wisconsin and Stockholm streets. Brick and steel and concrete, eight stories, 196x263 feet, slag roof, metal lath, steel sash, waterproofing (elevator, heat and light reserved). Architect taking bids, due December 31st. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Coal Pockets, Office and Stable, Lancaster, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Concrete, steel and frame, one and two stories, 19x20 feet, 34x29 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due December 30th. The following are figuring: F. A. Havens Company, 845 North Nineteenth street; Brown-King Construction Company, Harrison Building; W. W. Lindsay, Harrison Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building.

Factory (add.), Eighteenth and Windrim avenue. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, A. H. Fox Gun Co., on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, two stories, 50x90x30 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal sash, metal lath. Architects taking bids, due December 29th. The

following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; A. H. Williams Sons, 417 Locust street; James Johnston, 1721 Ludlow street.

Residence, Pottsville, Pa. Architect, B. S. Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, John Swalm, Pottsville, Pa. Stone, 2½ stories, 25x40 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Plans in progress.

Residence, Newark, N. J. Architect, B. S. Tourison, Land Title Building. Owner, J. W. Wordloy, Newark, N. J. Stone, 2½ stories, 30x50 feet, slate roof, electric light. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Barmouth Station, Pa. Architect, Richard C. Loos, 1017 Chestnut street. Owner, Ed. A. Carroll Co., Pencoyd, Pa. Frame, 2½ stories, 40x42 feet, composition and slate roof, hot-air heat. Architects taking subbids on all lines.

Theatre, Germantown avenue and Graver's lane. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, 2 stories, 49x114 feet, steam heat, electric light, slag roof, damp-proofing, expanded metal. Architects have received bids.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1300 Walnut street. Owner, William R. Young, Bourse Building. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 25x35 feet, shingle roof (heat and light, reserved). Architects have received bids.

Factory, Wayne Junction, Philadelphia. Architect, John Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, name withheld. Reinforced concrete, 5 stories, 100x125 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Factory, Germantown, Philadelphia. Architect, John Molitor, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, name withheld. Brick, 3 stories, 80x150 feet, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress.

Hospital (Children's Ward), Broad and Wolf streets. Architects, Stearns & Castor, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, 3 stories, 41x70 feet, slag and tile

roof, marble interior, steel sash, metal lath, heat, light and elevators, reserved). Architects taking bids due December 29. The following are figuring: B. Ketcham Sons, 1029 Brown street; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; J. R. Wiggins, Heed Building; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street.

Apartment Houses, Nineteenth street and Erie avenue. Architect, E. Allen Jilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Harold C. Irwin, 721 Walnut street. Brick, 3 stories, 38x77 feet, slate and slag roof, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors. Owners taking bids due December 27th. A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street, is figuring. Architect is taking sub-bids on all lines also.

Residence (17), Cedar street and Allegheny avenue. Architect, E. Allen Wilson, 1208 Chestnut street. Owner, Clarence Howell, on premises. Brick, 2 stories, 15x50 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors. Architects taking sub-bids due December 31st.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. \$12,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, Dr. M. D. Youngman, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and plaster, 2½ stories, 44x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Owner is ready for bids.

Store Building, Bridgeton, N. J. Architect, LeRoy B. Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, A. S. Lavin, Bridgeton, N. J. Brick, 2 stories, 30x75 feet, slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Owners taking bids. H. H. Hankins, Bridgeton, N. J., is figuring.

Church, Oakmont, Delaware County, Pa. Architect, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherpoon Building. Owner, Oakmont Union Church. Stone, 1 story, 50x90 feet, slate. Plans about completed. Architects ready for bids about January 1st.

Residence (alt. and add.), Sixty-first street and Haverford avenue. Architect, S. A. Stoneback, 2301 North College avenue. Owner, Jacob Strohm, on premises. Brick, 3 stories, slag roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Architect has received bids.

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Trees. Small-fruit Plants, Hardy
Shrubs, Roses, etc. Fully Described
in my Beautiful Illustrated De-
scriptive Catalogue—It's free!

T. E. STEELE
Pomona Nurseries, Palmyra, N. J.

Residence and Store, Oak Lane, Pa. Archi-
tect, private plans. Owner, John A. Lottes,
1302 City Line. Brick, 2½ stories, 20x35
feet, slate roof, electric light, steam heat.
Owner has received bids.

Garage and Salesroom, 2530 North Broad
street. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South
Sixteenth street. Owner, Uncle Sam Motor-
cycle Co., on premises. Brick, 1 story, 27x
40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat.
Architect has received bids.

Power House, Byberry Farms, Pa. Archi-
tect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building.
Owners, City of Philadelphia, Department of
Public Health and Charities, City Hall. Brick
and concrete, fireproof, 1 story, 60x125 feet,
slag and slate roof, pipe railings, damp-
proofing, enamel brick, electric light, steam
heat. Owners taking bids due December 26th.
The following are figuring: Wells Construc-
tion Co., Witherspoon Building; James G.
Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Doyle & Co.,
P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Guernsey-
O'Mara Co., North American Building; E. F.
Fender, Land Title Building.

Residences (200), Sixty-third street and
Haverford avenue. Architect, LeRoy B.
Rothschild, Bulletin Building. Owner, Solo-
mon Greenberg, Morris Building. Brick, 2
stories, 21x35 feet, slate and tile roofs, elec-
tric light, hot-water heat, hardwood floors.
Plans in progress. Owner will be ready for
sub-bids about January 15th.

Bank, Chester, Pa., \$25,000. Architect, A.
B. Lacey, 1012 Walnut street. Owner, Ches-
ter Title & Trust Co., Chester, Pa. Stone
and brick. Plans about to be started.

Bungalow, Atlantic City, N. J. Architect,
R. R. McGoodwin, 34 South Sixteenth street.
Owner, Dr. E. T. Reichert, care of architect.
Hollow tile and plaster, 1½ stories, shingle
roof, electric light. Plans completed. Archi-
tect ready for bids.

Dairy Building, Camden, N. J. Architects,
Hewitt, Granger & Paist, Bourse Building.
Owner, Garden State Dairies, 330 Berkley
street, Camden. Brick and terra cotta, 3
stories, 65x102 feet, wing, 25x27 feet, tile
roof, metal sash and frames, marble interior,
water-proofing, elevators (heat and light, re-
served). Architects taking revised bids due
December 30th. The following are figuring:
Thomas Little & Sons, 1723 Moravian
street; Roydhouse-Arey Co., Fidelity Build-
ing; Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building; Bar-
clay White Co., Perry Building, Philadelphia;
George Bachman, 19 North Thirtieth street,
and Harry Foulkes, 566 Pine street, Camden,
N. J.

Church, 214 Coulter street, Germantown,
\$45,000. Architect, C. Henry Wilson, 1130
Lombard street. Owners, Enon Baptist
Church, care of Rev. J. C. Brown, 218 West
Duval street, Germantown. Stone, one story,
40x70 feet, slate roof, steam heat. Plans in

progress. Architect ready for bids about Jan-
uary 15th.

Store and Office, Frankford avenue and Ov-
erington street. Architect, Harry Zimmer-
man, 4951 Hawthorne street. Owner, Dr. F.
Embroy, 4662 Frankford avenue. Brick, two
stories, 40x95 feet, slag roof, electric light,
steam heat. Plans in progress.

Warehouse, Forty-ninth and Chestnut
streets. Architect, H. G. Hammer, 803 South
Seventeenth street. Owners, Tajirian Bros.,
140 South Fifteenth street. Brick, two stor-
ies, 30x50 feet, slag roof, electric light. Own-
ers taking bids, due December 27th. Joseph
Bird Company, 213 North Eleventh street, are
figuring.

Residences (85), Twenty-fifth and Indiana
avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner,
Herman F. Kettman, 2434 Clearfield street.
Brick, two stories, 16x35 feet, slag roof, elec-
tric light, hot water heat and hot air heat,
hardwood floors. Plans in progress. Owner
will take sub-bids in about one week.

Parish House, Lansford, Pa. Architects,
Henon & Boyle, 10 South Eighteenth street.
Owners, St. Ann's R. C. Church, on premises.
Brick, three stories, 20x35 feet, slate roof,
electric light, steam heat. Revised plans in
progress.

Power House, Byberry Farms, Pa. Archi-
tect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building.
Owner, City of Philadelphia, Department of
Public Health and Charities. Brick and con-
crete, fireproof, one story, 60x125 feet, slag
and slate roof, pipe railings, dampproofing,
enamel brick, electric light, steam heat. Own-
ers taking bids, due December 26th. George
Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; David Peoples, Fi-
delity Building, and Charles McCaul Company,
Tenth and Sansom streets, are figuring, in
addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Haverford, Pa. Architects, De-
Armond, Ashmead & Bickley, 608 Chestnut
street. Owner, F. J. Tolan, Crozer Building.
Frame, two and one-half stories, 29x30 feet,
shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Archi-
tects taking bids, due January 3rd. The fol-
lowing are figuring: G. A. Dalby, Upper
Darby, Pa.; J. D. Jenkins, 4543 Greene street;
Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; George L.
Croll, Rosemont, Pa.; W. D. Smedley, Nar-
berth, Pa.

Residence, Haverford, Pa., \$100,000. Archi-
tects, Carrere & Hastings, New York City.

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Heaton & Wood **HARDWOOD FLOORS** 1802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owner, Dr. Lewis S. Ziegler, 1625 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Stone and brick, two

and one-half stories. Plans in progress. Will take bids in about two weeks.

Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Station (alt. and add.), Twelfth and Market streets. Architect, private plans. Owners, Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., on premises. Consists of interior alteration and addition to two floors of station, electric light, marble and tile work. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Deekla Building.

Cottage (alt. and add.), Ventnor, N. J. Architects, Charles Barton Keen, Bailey Building. Owner, W. S. Jones, 1116 Walnut street. Frame, 2 stories, 15x20 feet, slag and shingle roof, vapor heating. Contract awarded to W. G. Taylor & Sons, Atlantic City, N. J.

Hospital (add.), York road and Hunting Park avenue. Architects, Magaziner & Potter, 137 South Fifth street. Owner, Jewish Hospital, on premises. Brick and stone, 3 stories, 28x116 feet, slate roof, electric light (heat, reserved), fire-proofing, water-proofing. Contract awarded to J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building.

Machine Shop, Twenty-sixth and Christian streets. Architect, John T. Windrim, Commonwealth Building. Owner, Philadelphia Electric Co., Tenth and Chestnut streets. Brick and concrete, 2 stories, 60x114 feet, slag roof, metal frames and sash. Contract awarded to J. R. Wiggins Co., Heed Building.

Hospital (add.), Seventeenth street and Girard avenue. \$9,000. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner, St. Joseph's Hospital, on premises. Brick, 23x100 feet, electric light, steam heat, expanded metal, fire-proofing, metal casements and sashes, consists of third floor addition. Contract awarded to J. McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street.

Bank, Bordentown, N. J. \$30,000. Architects, Klemann & Fowler, Trenton, N. J. Owner, First National Bank of Bordentown, N. J. granite and limestone, 1 story, 50x75 feet, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theatre and Stores (alt. and add.), Broad street and Montgomery avenue, \$2,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, Nixon-Nirdlinger Co., 133 South Broad street. Brick and terra cotta, metal lath, electric light and interior alteration. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

Theatre, 2212 North Front street. Architect, private plans. Owners, Margolin & Block, 203 South Fifth street. Brick and terra cotta, 1 story, 40x130 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to Lam Building Co., 1001 Wood street.

College Building, Newark, Del. \$87,000. Architect, L. R. Rogers, 911 Market street, Wilmington, Del. Owner, Delaware College for Women, care of G. W. Twitmyer, Secretary of Wilmington High School. Consists of Residence Hall, Science Hall (heat and light, reserved). Contract awarded to W. D. Haddock & Co., 804 Orange street, Wilmington, Del.

Residence and Garage, Palmer's Corner, Delaware Co., Pa. Architect, private plans. Owner, Howard M. Davis, Betz Building. Plaster and shingle, 2½ stories, 31x30 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot-water heat. Contract awarded to M. T. Acterman, Morton, Pa.

Parsonage, Haddonfield, N. J. \$9,000. Architect, George E. Savage, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Haddonfield M. E. Church, Haddonfield, N. J. Stone, 2½ stories, slate roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Contract awarded to J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue, Camden, N. J.

Stable (add.), 5407 Thompson street. \$3,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, R. M. Coriston, 5407 Thompson street. Brick, 2 stories, 26x69 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to C. White Bros., 5410 Haverford avenue.

Bungalow and Garage, Fifty-third and Overbrook avenue. Architect, private plans. Owner, John W. Gosch, Eighteenth and Girard avenue. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roofs, electric lighting, hot water heating. Contract awarded to McLean & Baldwin, Sixty-first and Walnut streets.

Stable, Water and McKean streets. Architect, Donald Folsom, 1433 Chestnut street. Owner, Christopher Koch, on premises. Brick, two stories, 22x69 feet, slag roof, electric light. Contract awarded to George Stewart, 2119 Germantown avenue.

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A careful record on the structural work of numerous first-class office buildings has been kept by F. W. Fitzpatrick, a consulting engineer at Washington, D. C., and, according to "Building Management," it has been found that a fair average of them is the following cubical cost. The figures are in cents per cubic foot of building:

The foundation cost	1 3/4
Steel framing	2 1/2
Granite and all masonry.....	11 1-6
Cornice, roofs and skylights.....	2-3
Fireproof floors	2-3
Partitions (tile)	2-5
All plastering and stucco.....	1 1/4
Elevator fronts and all ornamental metal work	2
Marble work	3 1-6
Hardware	2-15
Joiner work	1 1-6
Glass	5-12
Painting and varnish	7-30
Electric wiring	2-3
Heating	1 1/8
Plumbing	1/2
Elevators	1
Stairs, scenic structural framing "making ends meet," lamp fix- tures, etc. What might be called a fair amount for "contingen- cies" in such a building, includ- ing lesser items not mentioned here but grouped together.....	4 23-120
Architect's fee	2 3-5
Total	34 5-12

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Permits for New Buildings

O is the abbreviation for owner. C is for contractor.

David C. Grant (O), Tenth and Chestnut streets. William Neilson (C), 448 Wilton avenue. Cost, \$26,000. Garage, brick, 1 story, 137x119 feet, Thirty-third and Oxford streets.

Ed. Scott (O), 6139 Torresdale avenue. J. G. Sharp (C), Torresdale, Pa. Cost, \$1,200. Dwelling, brick, 2 stories, 14x31 feet, 3939 Homestead street.

James Arthur (O), 821 East Tioga street. Cost, \$56,000, twenty-eight dwellings, brick, 2 stories, 14x27 feet, 3208 North Second street. Cost, \$4,800, two dwellings. Cost, \$56,000, twenty-eight dwellings. Cost, \$4,800, two dwellings. Cost, \$4,800, two dwellings. Cost, \$56,000, twenty-eight dwellings. Cost, \$4,800, two dwellings. Cost, \$14,000, five dwellings. Cost, \$8,000, two stores and dwellings. Cost,

\$8,000, two stores and dwellings. Cost, \$14,000, five dwellings.

E. P. Morris (O), Germantown. Burd P. Evans (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$14,000. Two dwellings, stone, 3 stories, 49x20 feet, School lane and Germantown avenue.

A. I. Brown (O), 706 South Nineteenth. J. F. Brown (C). Cost, \$3,800. Two dwellings, 2 stories, 16x36 feet.

Bellevue Apartments Co. (O), Real Estate Trust Building. A. H. Wiler (C), 122 South Thirteenth street. Cost, \$50,000. Apartment house, brick, 4 stories, 65x72 feet, Twenty-third and Pine streets.

Charles LeB Homer (O), Chestnut Hill, Pa. H. E. Grau Co. (C), 1707 Sansom street. Cost, \$23,400. Greenhouse, brick, 1 story, 25x100 feet, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Alterations and Additions

Joseph Czarnicki (O), 1943 Hunting Park avenue. A. Zurnicki (C), 1632 Hunting Park avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Store and dwelling, 1765 Juniata street.

H. C. Steck (O), Chew and Sedgwick streets. A. S. Tourison (C), 7014 Boyer street. Cost, \$700. Garage, Chew and Sedgwick streets.

William Brown (O), Twenty-second and Tioga streets. F. E. Wallace (C), 1210 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,000. Garage, Twenty-second and Tioga streets.

University of Pennsylvania (O), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. H. H. Gluck (C), 170 East Walnut lane. Cost, \$5,000. Tenth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. C. Sharp (O), 1518 Ringgold street. S. Isenberg (C), 523 Watkins street. Cost, \$1,000. Store, 1518 Ringgold street.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. (O), Twelfth and Market streets. F. W. Van Loon (C), Denckla Building. Cost, \$2,500. Station, Twelfth and Market streets.

Berkovitz Bros. (O), 840 North Marshall street. Louis Cutter (C), 612 North Second street. Cost, \$500. Store and dwelling, 840 North Marshall street.

J. Werner (O), 812 North Twelfth street. J. D. Zaicke (C), 2927 North Franklin street.

Cost, \$1,800. Dwelling, 814 North Twelfth.

Baxter, Kelly & Faust (O), Tioga and Arbor streets. A. L. Fretz (C), 1222 Chancellor street. Cost, \$3,000. Power House, Tioga and Arbor streets.

H. Perlestein (C), 517 South Sixth street. S. Rosenberg (C), 716 Morris street. \$1,300. Ware house, 511 South Sixth street.

Ed. Forrest Home (O), Holmesburg, Pa. F. G. Castor (C), 8204 Frankford avenue. Cost, ———. Home, Holmesburg, Pa.

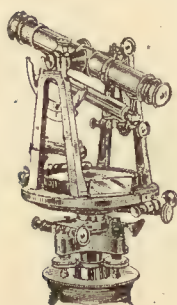
Dr. Ripp (O), Sixtieth street and Washington avenue. C. R. Seigel (C), Forty-sixth street and Larchwood avenue. Cost, \$1,000. Dwelling, Sixtieth street and Washington avenue.

Supplee Alderney Dairies (O), Jefferson and Marvine streets. B. P. Evans & Co. (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$3,000. Dairy, Jefferson and Marvine streets.

Benjamin Davis (O), 1723 Vine street. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$1,238. Apartment house, 1928 Race street.

Estate of H. Rutherland (O), Land Title Building. H. L. Roberts (C), 1512 Vine street. Cost, \$1,645. Factory, 2407 Sedgely avenue.

Ethical Culture Society (O), 1415 Locust street. McLean & Baldwin (C), Sixty-first



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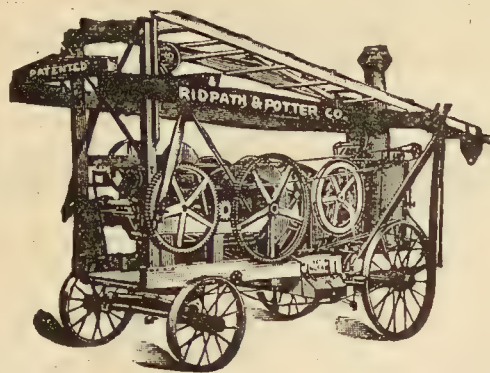
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and Walnut streets. Cost, \$6,000. Office, Juniper and Spruce streets.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. (O), Eighth and Dauphin streets. Cost, \$800. Boiler house, 812 Schuylkill avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (O), Broad Street Station. R. Welsh (C), 5922 Tacony street. Cost, \$3,000. Wall, Columbia and Montgomery avenues.

A. Sharp (O), 5237 Baltimore avenue. Cost, \$2,500. Garage, Fifty-third street and Baltimore avenue.

Crane Ice Cream Co. (O), Twenty-third and Locust streets. Stuckert & Sloan (C), Crozer Building. Cost, \$5,000. Factory, Factory, Twenty-third and Locust streets.

E. V. Garthmaier (O), 5215 North Broad street. F. Graupner (O), Wayne avenue and Tabor road. Cost, \$700. Garage, 5215 North Broad street.

REQUIREMENTS FOR 1,000 BRICK.

A thousand common brick laid in fine mortar, joints $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and with proportions of one of lime to five of sand, will require three bushels of quick lime (3.7 cubic feet) and about 18 feet of sand. This would make the cost of mortar per 1,000 brick about \$1.90.

This is estimating the cost of materials delivered on the premises as follows: Lime, per bushel, 30 cents; sand per cubic yard, \$1.50, and Portland cement \$2 per barrel. Brick, kiln count.

Now 1,000 common brick laid in Portland cement and sand with joints $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and in the proportion of one of cement to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ of sand will require 1.25 barrels (5 sacks) cement to 18 cubic feet of sand. The cost of this mortar per 1,000 brick based on prices quoted above would be \$3.50.

The materials required to lay 1,000 common brick in mortar composed of two-thirds cement to one of lime and 6 parts of sand, would be two sacks ($\frac{1}{2}$ barrel) of cement; one barrel ($2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels) of lime, and 18 cubic feet of sand, and the cost of this mortar for 1,000 brick would be \$2.87.

The mortar for face brick work would cost about the same, depending on the size of the

joints and the proportions of the material used. In case the mortar is wanted as white as possible more white lime should be used in proportion to the sand and as white a sand as possible should be procured.

The lime should by all means be slacked several days before using. The best way in using coloring in the mortar for face brick work is to thoroughly mix the dry sand and the coloring together before mixing with lime. If cement is also used, this, too, should be mixed in the sand when dry.

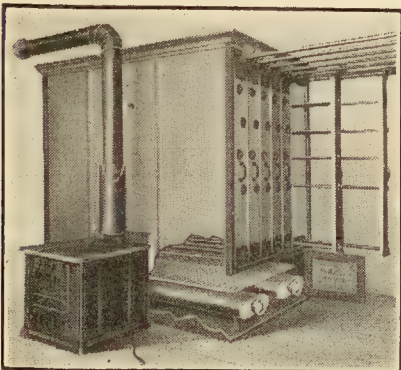
The amount of coloring required to lay 1,000 brick will depend somewhat on the shade required, and it is hardly safe to figure less than 100 pounds. The coloring material, sand and lime should all be carefully measured so as to maintain the same proportions throughout, to the end that when the mortar is dry in the wall it will all be of a uniform and even shade.

In face brick work, where it is desired to use colored mortar the brick should be well wet, in dry weather especially, for unless this is done, the dry brick will quickly absorb the moisture from the mortar, and with it the coloring, leaving the mortar joints lighter in shade than intended and also uneven.

With the cost of the coloring materials and the extra work of mixing and measuring the coloring ingredients it is worth from \$3 to \$4 per 1,000 brick extra for colored mortar on small jobs.—“The Building Age.”

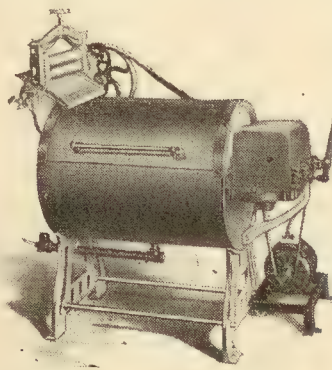
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“Before you take this house,” said the honest real estate agent, “I wish to tell you something that is against it.” “What’s that?” asked Hemmandhaw. “It’s right next to a boiler shop.” As he took out his wallet to make the first payment, Hemmandhaw replied: “Oh, that’s all right; the family next to where we now live has a parrot, a phonograph, and a pair of twins.”—“Judge.”



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We may live without conscience and live without heart;
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OWNERSHIP OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Architect's Right to Them—Necessity for Express Contract—When Custom Binds the Owner—Some English Cases Cited.

A reader of "The Building Age," writing from a city in Wisconsin, raises the following point touching ownership of plans: "A question came up not long since as to whether the clause in the regular specifications under the heading 'General Conditions,' where it states that 'the plans and specifications are the property of the architect and instruments of service, and as such shall be returned at the completion of the work,' would hold good, or whether the plans and specifications were really the property of the owner who has paid for them."

The answer to the above question, based on the decisions of the courts of this country, as well as those of Canada and England, reviewed below, must be that the plans and specifications belong to the owner, unless it was agreed when the architect was employed that they should be retained by the latter, or unless the owner at that time knew of any custom entitling the architect to retain the instruments, and contracted with that custom in view. The architect's right must depend upon the terms of the contract under which he is employed, and not upon a clause in the specifications prepared in pursuance of that contract. The parties might, however, validly agree, during the performance of the work, that the plans and specifications should belong to the architect, though the contract of employment did not originally so provide, if the supplemental agreement is based on a new and valuable consideration.

When Drawings Remain the Property of the Architect.

The Appellate Term of the New York Supreme Court held, in the case of Hill vs. Sheffield, 117 New York Supplement 99, that where an owner, being ignorant of the rule of the American Institute of Architects that "Drawings and specifications as instruments of service are the property of the architect," employed plaintiffs, a firm of architects, to prepare plans and specifications for the alteration of a building, plaintiffs could not recover for their services without delivering the drawings. The court said:

"While it may well be that, where both parties know this rule and make their contract in contemplation thereof, the drawings do really remain the property of the architect, and he can recover for his services, even though he refuses to deliver the drawings to

his client, but in this case, where the client was shown at the trial never to have employed an architect before, and to have been ignorant of this rule, the drawings are his property under the contract by which he employed the architects, and they cannot recover for their services unless they deliver the drawings to him."

In another New York case, reported in full at page 887, volume 83, New York Supplement, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that by preparing plans and specifications, by receiving payment therefor from the owner, and by filing them with the City Building Department, an architect published the same, and had no further rights in them sufficient to entitle him to recover for subsequent use thereof in the construction of another building by a third person; and that if plans are valuable as property after their publication, they belong to the client, and not to the architect. The court said in this case: "This would seem to be specially true where the plans and specifications have been used in the construction of a building and the building has been exposed to the gaze of the public, and has afforded the plaintiff the full value of his services."

When a City Owns the Drawings.

In a Pennsylvania case, Windrim vs. City of Philadelphia, 9 Philadelphia Reports 550, the Court of Common Pleas of that city held that when plans were furnished the city for a municipal building and the architect received the premium offered for the accepted plan, the drawings became the property of the city, notwithstanding a contrary custom among architects. The presiding Judge said: "It is true there seems to be a custom with architects to retain the plans in such cases, unless the architect whose plan is adopted is employed in the erection of the building. This may be a very good custom among architects as between each other, but it binds no one else." And in the case of Tilley vs. County of Cook, 103 United States Reports 155, wherein plaintiff sued for compensation in addition to premium paid him for a plan for a public building submitted by him and accepted by the building authorities, it was held by the United States Supreme Court that he was not entitled to show a custom of architects, that when prizes were offered for plans for a building, the successful competitor re-

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mained the owner of his own designs, and that if they were adopted he was entitled to compensation therefor in addition to the prize, and that, by the same custom, the adoption of his plans entitled him to superintend the erection of the building, and to the usual remuneration therefor.

In a Canadian case, *Moffatt vs. Scott*, 8 Lower Canada Jurist 310, it was decided that plans for the construction of a church, though not annexed to the contract for the erection of the building, and not specifically stated to be a part thereof, formed a part of the contract, and as such to have become the property of the church organization, in the absence of proof that it was intended that they should belong to the architect. The court said:

Much Depends on Nature of Agreement.

"Three architects have been examined for the purpose of proving that, according to general usage, the plans prepared for a building by an architect, are the property of the architect, and not of the proprietor of the building. This, however, I think must depend altogether on the nature of the agreement between the architect and the proprietor in each particular case; and I do not think that the testimony of the three witnesses to whom I have alluded, however good their standing in their profession may be, is sufficient to establish a usage binding on the community generally. It is doubtless true, as the witnesses have said, that an architect has an interest in retaining in his possession the plans which he has prepared. But the proprietor of a building has also an interest in being able to have at least free access to the plans according to which his building has been erected—and, in the event of changes, or repairs, being made, reference to the original plans might almost be indispensable. Our attention has been drawn to the circumstance that the plans in the present case are not annexed to what is commonly called the contract, as the specifications are. This perhaps may be attributable to the inconvenience that would have resulted from attaching such a number of plans to the remainder of the contract. But, be this as it may, it is plain from the nature of the contract that the plans form as much a part of it as the specifications—I may add, that the architect being bound to the proprietors for the sufficiency of his plans, there is at least in some respects, the same objections against allowing an architect to have the exclusive possession of the plans that there would be against allowing contractors to have exclusive possession of the specifications, or against the proprietor of the building having exclusive possession of the contract binding him to pay the price of the work."

Ruling in an English Case.

In an English case, *Gibbons vs. Pease*, 1 King's Bench Division (1905) 810, it appeared that an architect was employed by a building owner to carry out alterations in certain houses. He prepared plans and superintended the execution of the work, which was completed, and his agreed remuneration at an inclusive percentage on the outlay was paid.

The owner then demanded the plans, which the architect refused to hand over. In a suit by the owner to recover possession of the plans, it was held that a custom set up by the architect entitling him to possession was unreasonable, and afforded no answer to the suit. The decision is fortified by an earlier decision in England to the effect that, under a contract to prepare plans for a vicarage, providing that the architect should receive 5 per cent. on the outlay, if the work should be carried through, but only 2½ per cent. on the estimated cost, if nothing should be done beyond preparation of the plans, the architect could not justify refusal to hand over the plans, on the owner offering to pay the 2½ per cent. commission on determining not to proceed with the building, by showing a custom among architects to retain their plans when work is not proceeded with.

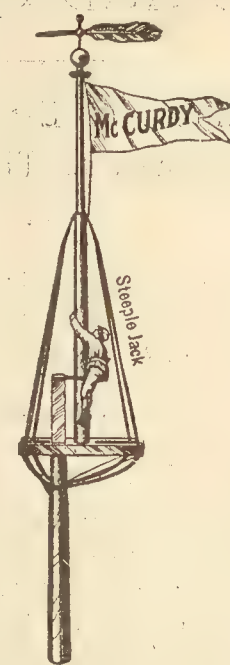
In the *Gibbon* case, one of the Judges said: "If one considers the matter from the point of view of the reasonableness of the custom set up, the argument seems to me to be entirely in favor of the building owner. What would be his position after the building was completed? Unless he has the plans, how is he to know where the drains, the flues, and many other things are? Is he bound to go to the architect and make a fresh contract with him with respect to every matter that arises relating to the structure? Counsel for defendant were bound to admit that, if their view as to the retention of the plans is correct, there would be some sort of obligation on the architect for their safe custody; but that admission does not make the retention reasonable."

Plans Submitted in Prize Contest.

The only other judicial authority on the question here discussed which has come to the attention of the writer is the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court in the case of *Walsh vs. St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association*, 14 Southwestern Reporter 722, wherein it was incidentally held that under a competition for prizes for plans instituted by the association, the association, on paying one of the prizes to a competing architect, became the owner of his plans.—A. H. Street in "Building Age."

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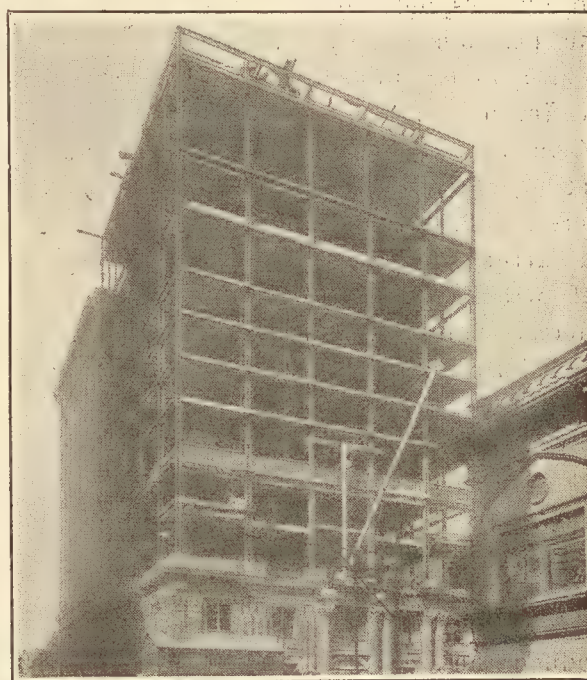
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QUANTITIES AND QUANTITY ESTIMATING

Discussion of a Movement to Establish in the United States a System of Estimating Similar to That in Vogue in Great Britain.

(Sullivan W. Jones, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Association of the United States Quantities Surveyors, and a member of the well-known firm of Architects, Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones, New York City, in "Building Age.")

Those of us who are most deeply and actively interested in the movement to establish the quantity system, a movement which is now well under way, have encountered some obstacles and much pessimism. The chief obstacle is the architect's indifferent attitude toward the existing unwholesome conditions in the field of building. He may not realize it, but his attitude and inertia is largely responsible for their continuation. The pessimism is on the part of the contractor, and is almost wholly due to this very indifference on the part of the architect.

This indifference on the part of the architect is a matter of temperament, and I find therein sufficient excuse for making some radical utterances. The architect has shut himself within a temperamental shell of complacent omniscience which must be penetrated. The architect's interest must be aroused even if he be offended in the operation.

Before I am fairly launched upon the subject I want to explain that I am not so rash or ignorant as to belittle or brand as unimportant that one and only real essential to good architecture—the inherent ability and good taste in the individual to conceive and produce the beautiful, and the power to analyze and translate the quality of charm into concrete form. The purely business side of architecture is incidental. Beautiful buildings are somehow erected even under conditions which are in complete discord with and subversive to sound and efficient business principles.

My appeal is directed more particularly to that individual in every architect's office whose function it is to "beat-up" the contractor and secure for the owner something approximating his money's worth. This individual's task is unnecessarily trying and difficult, because he has no staunch wall of indisputable contract facts to place his back against and because he has no firm ground on which to make his fight. His opponent, the contractor, by force of circumstance and necessity has become an expert in working the architect into an untenable position and selecting the vulnerable spot to strike. This success of the contractor is commonly called "getting away with it." Now, as a matter of fact, he is not getting away with anything; he is simply fighting to prevent the owner from getting away with it.

The contractor's fight is waged to secure reasonable profits. He is fighting for his livelihood. With him the outcome of the

fight is usually a matter of grave moment. Conflict in business—making a distinction between conflict and competition—is invariably the product of misunderstanding or the absence of the element of equity in an agreement. Let us now discover the application to the building contract.

The plans and specifications are the fundamental element in the contract. The contract itself is of secondary importance. The truth of this statement is witnessed by the recently issued Standard Institute Documents, in which all of those elaborate blanket clauses, which we have habitually placed in the contract, are found in the General Conditions.

The explicit purpose of the drawings and specifications is to define and limit the amount of work to be performed under the contract. This they should do with such clearness and precision that there can be no doubt in the bidder's mind as to the amount and character of the work called for, and that all of the bidders may compute their estimates upon precisely the same basis. It is in the failure of the drawings and specifications to perform this essential function that we find the roots of all of the evil, corrupt and ethically dishonest practices in the building business, and the compelling need for reform.

The drawings emanating from the average architect's office are unintelligible and lacking in pertinent information and detail, and it is not an exaggeration to state that the specifications are rubbish.

Now let us go back and watch the contractor. He receives the deficient drawings and ambiguous and meaningless specifications, and is asked to submit a price for which he would execute the work they are supposed to illustrate and describe. The contractor is not a mind reader, and feels a very natural reticence about bothering the architect with what the architect terms "foolish questions." He therefore proceeds with the work of taking quantities with more or less difficulty according to the scope and complexity of the work and the degree of clearness and completeness of the drawings and specifications. It is perfectly obvious, that under such circumstances the chances for making errors in the quantities are enormous. However, the bills of quantities are finally prepared and priced up, and together with the total result are submitted to the close scrutiny of some astute and experienced person who, according to his judgment in the circumstances, shaves off the figured profit and even cuts the figured cost,

if he thinks it necessary, considering carefully the character of his competitors, his chances for recouping the probable losses showing on the bidding sheet through substitutions of cheaper materials for those specified, through securing profitable extras, and through taking advantage of ambiguities and omissions in the drawings and specifications and the discrepancies between them. He does these things not by preference but by necessity. He must first secure the work and then exert himself to the utmost to make a profit.

The bids go in, and the unfortunate contractor who has made the most serious error in quantities or taken the longest chances is awarded the contract. He usually sits up all night following the award trying to discover where his foot slipped. Starting with such a handicap, the contractor is forced to resort to every known trick and subterfuge in the game and to adopt a policy which robs him of the reputation for square and fair dealing. Such conditions are bound to find expression in unsatisfactory work. It is an uncontrovertible truth that the owner never gets more than he pays for, stringent supervision notwithstanding.

Blanket Clauses in Contracts.

It is usual and customary to find in either the contract or the general conditions, blanket clauses, vesting the architect with sweeping and arbitrary powers, and constituting him a court of last resort on all questions arising as to the performance of the contract on the part of the contractor. The appearance of these clauses cannot be taken otherwise than as an acknowledgment by the architect of his inability to adequately and clearly describe and limit the work. He finds it necessary to charge the contractor with a knowledge of the intent of the contract documents, even though that intent be most obscure, and he finds it necessary to so arm himself to prevent the contractor from taking advantage of loopholes, which he knows exist, to the detriment of the work.

If it were possible to prepare drawings and specifications so complete and comprehensive that there would be no doubt as to their meaning and that there could be no difference of opinion as to their requirements, the architect's obligation would be merely that of guarding against naked dishonesty on the part of the contractor, and violations of contract could be quickly and simply dealt with.

In fairness to the contractor, either the customary stringent and arbitrary contract must be so modified as to afford the bidders protection in bidding upon the basis of a reasonable interpretation of the requirements of obscure and deficient drawings and specifications, or the method of describing the work to be performed be perfected so that the basis of the contract shall be precise and not capable of more than one definite interpretation by the bidder.

The present method of describing the work is clumsy and obsolete and totally inadequate

(Continued on page 841.)

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 24, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

"The Guide" pauses awhile from its labor of discussing in these columns themes of large trade and professional moment to offer to its advertisers, its subscribers, readers and friends the greetings appropriate to the season. It hopes, in all sincerity, that the Christmas now opening will prove to all a merry one, and that the New Year just ahead will be at once joyous and prosperous.

As we grow older these year-end festivities seem to us to happen with greater frequency—they seem to come along with greater rapidity than in the youthful years when Christmas day was an event to be looked forward to with something of yearning and of blissful anticipation through eleven long months, each of which seemed a year in itself.

It seems but yesterday that we were writing the last Christmas greeting to our readers and planning the same familiar round of gifts and gratuities. Yet here we are again—a year older—a year wiser, perhaps, and looking forward with the same zeal, hopefulness, and enthusiasm to the untried and unknown year ahead.

The year just closed has been one of prosperous conditions throughout the building trades. It has witnessed the ushering in of a new administration whose policies have been widely condemned in advance as calculated to upset the general equilibrium of affairs. Whether these gloomy predictions are to be realized within the next two years no one may now say with any degree of certainty. That the first year of the new order has not sensibly affected the general prosperity of the country is shown by the splendid activity recorded in nearly every line of industry during 1913. The outlook for the new year is at this writing hopefully encouraging. Indeed, many of the best informed students of economic changes go so far as to predict an uninterrupted continuance of national prosperity. Certainly nothing that has occurred up to this time, whether in tariff, income tax or currency legislation, has seemed to have had a more than momentary depressing effect. So that viewed by and large the outlook is in every sense hopeful if not wholly satisfactory. In the building trades this optimism is particularly marked. Several new projects, involving tremendous financial outlay, are already booked for 1914. Architects report the usual year's end volume of commissions for spring activity, while the volume of current work remains about up to normal.

Taking everything into consideration most of us will sit into the Christmas dinner with the feeling that things are about as good as usual despite calamity howling and economic pessimism. And so a merry Christmas to you, gentlemen, and a bright and prosperous New Year!

"Popular Mechanics" had a somewhat novel and interesting comment in a recent number on "The Skyscraper of the Future."

"Skyscraper building is changing and progressing so rapidly that the tall buildings of to-day are evidently in a transition stage, says 'Popular Mechanics.' While skyscrapers not yet thirty years old are being torn down because they are out of date and innovations are appearing in each new building, prophecies of the future office structure, characteristic of American life, are coming from engineers and architects. That it will be a community building is the common belief—and that it will be large. It will cover half or all of a city block, perhaps 50,000 to 100,000 square feet of area. Its ground floor will be a network of corridors and arcades to accommodate shops, and it will have subway and aerial, as well as street, entrances.

"But the changes that is most confidently expected is greater lightness and economy of construction. This is to be accomplished first by a change in the steel skeleton. The use of harder steel—nickel, chrome nickel, or vanadium steel—will reduce the weight of the skeleton and probably its cost. Added to this is the abandonment of masonry. The modern skyscraper, it is claimed, needs only a screen to protect it from weather, water, and fire; heavy masonry is useless. A sheathing of from four to eight inches of vitrified clay or concrete will supplant the stone walls and the resulting lightness of the steel framework will reduce the weight of the building by fifty per cent. Foundations will thus be relieved and become cheaper. But a new style of architecture must be evolved, employing smooth, as well as thin, outer walls, for joints in the vitrified sheathing are as unnecessary to the skyscraper as masonry.

"The money that will be saved in the economy of materials will be devoted to interior improvements. The future skyscraper will have a climate of its own; its heating, lighting, and ventilating machinery will keep it at a constant temperature. And since the building itself has become fire-proof, wooden finishings and furniture will soon disappear."

* * *

If there is any one place in which metal furniture, metal finish and all the rest of the outfit of fire-retarding devices and automatic fire-fighting appliances are properly applicable it is to the modern skyscraper. When a building is carried up so many stories in the air that ordinary fire-fighting equipment ceases to be of any real value as a factor for the saving of human life, it is time to insist upon the installation, in such structures, of material upon which flame will not feed as well as upon such automatic aids to

the checking of possible fires as will insure the safety of its occupants.

By the way, among the novel and entirely sensible ideas advanced recently in this connection was a suggestion to limit the height of factory buildings to five stories. Here is a suggestion that is not without merit. Build factory buildings of modern fire-retardant construction, provide them with the best modern safeguards against loss of life, and restrict them to five stories, and the factory horror will be to an appreciable degree stamped out.

There are no legal obstacles in the way of imposing such a restriction. If the skyscraper may legally be limited so may the factory building.

* * *

A table of charges to be asked for various kinds of work that French architects may be called upon to perform has recently been prepared by the Syndicated Chamber of French Architects. The charges made public are based on the amount of bills when ordinary work is involved and on the net price when it relates to contract work, says Consul Carl Bailey Hurst, of Lyons. When old materials are employed, the difference between their value and that of new materials of the same kind will be added in estimating the charges.

All ordinary work will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. on the total amount when such work reaches 1,000 francs (\$193) or above, but for work less than 21,000 francs (\$4,053) there will be added to the cost of the work a tenth of the difference between this amount and 21,000 francs. Work costing below 1,000 francs will be charged at the rate of 15 per cent., with a minimum of 10 francs (\$193). On work between 1,000 francs and 21,000 francs, must be added, in order to make the base for a given charge, one-tenth of the difference between, say 1,000 francs taken as the cost of a piece of work, and 21,000 francs. One-tenth of the resulting 20,000 francs (\$3,860) or 2,000 francs (\$386) will be the amount to be added to the amount of the work on which to figure the percentage.

Charges for interior or exterior decoration work, for especially dangerous work, or for work requiring unusual study will be calculated according to the time devoted to the work in question. The minimum charge, however, will be 10 per cent. Charges for plans not carried out will be estimated along the lines of the preceding paragraphs, according to the classification that follows:

Appraising property, without inventory or plans, will be charged for at a minimum of 50 francs (\$9.65). Appraisements with inventories, calculations, etc., will be charged:

1. If a client has purchased property appraised for (a) the first 100,000 francs (\$19,300), 5 francs (\$0.965) per 1,000 francs (\$193; (b) for the second 100,000 francs, 4 francs (\$0.772 per 1,000 francs; (c) for the third 100,000 francs, 3 francs (\$0.579) per 1,000 francs (d) for the fourth 1,000 francs, 2 francs (\$386) per 1,000 francs; (e) for

the fifth 100,000 francs and above 1 franc (\$0.193) per 1,000 francs.

2. If the appraised property has not been purchased by the client (a) for the first 200,000 francs (\$38,600), 2 francs (\$0.386) per thousand francs; (b) above 200,000 francs, 1 franc (\$0.193) per 1,000 francs.

The work outside of the town where the architect has his office fee will be paid at the rate of 50 francs (\$9.65) per half day and 100 francs (\$19.30) a day, provided the architect is not being paid for work already in progress.

* * *

If you have not already arranged for space in that Annual Building Statistics Number of "The Guide," Mr. Advertiser, you should proceed to do so without further delay. A feature of this number will be a descriptive article on the new Hotel Adelpia. Firms who have done work on this splendid new structure should see to it that space is reserved for an "ad" in this number of "The Guide." "The Guide," as an established building's trades magazine will reach everybody worth reaching among builders, architects, building owners, manufacturers and capitalists interested in big work. An advertisement in its pages will come under the eyes of people worth while. "The Guide" is no "picture paper" filled with technical architectural gush, nor is it an experiment in publishing wabbling along unsteadily to an early demise. It has twenty-eight years of honorable past behind it, an established clientele and the prestige of years and stability. The Annual Building Statistics Number, out next month, will be the best special number "The Guide" has ever issued. Get in now and pre-empt your space. A few positions still remain for firms who get busy. Call up Mr. Harvey or Mr. De Lone, either of whom will be pleased to talk rates, etc.

* * *

"The Ledger" has at last awakened to the fact that Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd has been chosen Secretary of the American Institute of Architects. News percolates slowly in the vicinity of Sixth and Chestnut. There is hope that some time before the crocuses begin to shoot the dear old "Ledger" may get wise to the fact that Messrs. Klauder and Cret have been chosen Fellows. One of the charms of "The Ledger" is its stately old-world air of profound deliberation. To mention a news item with haste would be to violate hoary "Ledger" traditions. In the art of imparting to a listening and expectant world, with the air of confiding a state secret—news—which has long passed into current history, the dear old "Ledger" is without a peer.

UNUSUAL FRANKNESS.

How much will it cost me to build a \$1,500 bungalow?" asked the caller.

"About \$2,400," replied the absent-minded architect.—"Cincinnati Inquirer."

QUANTITIES AND QUANTITY ESTIMATING.

(Continued from page 838.)

to the requirements of the vast building enterprises of to-day involving as they do large amounts of capital. It is manifestly impossible to produce drawings and specifications of that degree of perfection which is demanded. On the other hand, there are, at least for the present, abundant reasons for adhering to the stringent contract. We must therefore find and provide another means of describing and limiting the work.

An Interesting Comparison.

To furnish a premises from which to advance the proposition of adopting the quantity system of estimating as a solution of the difficulties described, I wish to draw a comparison between the cost plus a percentage contract and the contract based upon definite quantities of material. The two are similar in their fundamentals. In both there is no preliminary gamble on the quantities and character of the materials required. In both the contractor's compensation bears a fixed relation to the amount of work performed. And in both sheer efficiency, not shrewdness, spells success. The contract based upon definite quantities has the advantage over the other in that it permits of competitive bidding.

The striking contrast between the esprit de corps on work executed by a competent contractor on the cost basis, and the spirit of evasion and vindictiveness which pervades the work executed under a lump sum contract, awarded through competitive bidding, lends the weight of conviction to an argument for establishing any system of estimating, removing from the situation the factors of doubt, and producing a spirit of co-operation and fair dealing in the execution of the work. It is therefore proposed that the present system of estimating be replaced by the quantity system now generally in vogue throughout Europe. The system proposed contemplates estimating on bills of quantities and not on the drawings and specifications.

Position of the Skilled Estimator.

With the inauguration of the quantity system, the skilled estimator will step out of the contractor's office into a field of his own with a recognized professional standing. He will be called in by the architect to prepare bills of quantities, just as the various experts are now called upon to perform their professional functions in connection with the preparation of information for bids.

There is nothing revolutionary about the quantity system of estimating. It is generally in vogue throughout Europe and it has been practiced in this country in modified and more or less ineffective forms for a number of years, chiefly by engineers.

The English system is probably the best known and the most frequently referred to. It is interesting to note that in 1909, at a conference between the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Institute of Builders and the London Master Builders' Association, all of Great Britain, a resolution

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was adopted recommending that the members of these powerful organizations decline to bid in competition with one another unless bills of quantities were supplied for their use at the owner's expense. It would give impetus to the movement in this country if some such concerted action were taken by the many contractors' organizations. Any American system must be formulated upon the basis of present American practice in estimating and adapted to the requirements of American methods.

Code Governing the System.

As a tentative basis for working out an American quantity system, I would suggest the following code to govern the employment of the quantity surveyor and the operation of the quantity system of estimating:

No. 1. That the quantity surveyor receive a stipulated fee to be paid in all cases by the owner.

No. 2. That the bill of quantities constitute the basis of the contract—a definite amount of work for a definite amount of money.

No. 3. That the drawings, specifications, and bill of quantities be issued for the purpose of bidding. The drawings and specifications are essential to the intelligent pricing up of the bill of quantities, since they serve to illustrate the manner in which the materials are to be worked and their character.

No. 4. That the owner assume responsibility to the contractor for the accuracy of the bill of quantities.

No. 5. That the quantity surveyor be obliged to pass a State examination and receive a certificate, as does the certified public accountant, before he be permitted to practice in his own right, thus establishing his competency.

Let us now consider the various aspects of

the operation of the quantity system under the proposed code. The owner may be expected at first to object to being put to the supposed additional expense of the quantity surveyor's fee. This objection is quickly disposed of by an examination of the economics of the present system. Sufficient statistics have been collected to indicate that in this country there is approximately an average of ten bidders for each job put out for estimate. Following the law of averages, each bidder secures one of the ten jobs on which he submits estimates. The cost to the contractor of preparing all estimates is charged to overhead and distributed pro rata over all of the work actually secured. No matter what obscure method of bookkeeping is followed, in the last analysis the fact remains that the owner of the tenth job pays the cost of estimating the other nine in which he has not the slightest interest. Through the adoption of the quantity system, the bidders are relieved of the cost, or the major part of the cost, of preparing estimates, and the owner pays the cost of the estimate for his own job only.

One Effect of the Quantity System.

One of the most certain, far reaching and beneficial effects of the quantity system will be the production by the architect of more accurate, intelligent and complete drawings and specifications. This improvement must result from the necessary co-operation between the architect and the quantity surveyor, in the preparation of drawings and specifications, and from them of the bill of quantities. As already shown, accurate quantities cannot be taken from deficient drawings and specifications. The quantity surveyor will apply to the architect for information on all points not made perfectly clear. Since the quantity surveyor will be held morally responsible for and his future success will depend upon the accuracy of his bill and its thorough co-ordination with the drawings and specifications in the execution of the work, he may be depended upon to make certain that the ambiguities in the drawings and specifications are cleared up before they are issued. Is it possible to conceive of a more thorough check for accuracy and clearness? Conversely, with such co-operation, it must follow that the bill of quantities can be prepared with a far greater degree of accuracy than is now possible.

With the adoption of the quantity system of estimating and the adoption of the bill of quantities as the basis of the contract, it will be necessary to include in each contract a clause which provides that the work comprehended in the agreement consists of the quantities of the various materials comprising the bill upon which the bid is based, worked in accordance with the requirements of the accompanying drawings and specifications.

Provision for Compensation of Contractor.

Each contract should also include a clause providing for increased or decreased compensation to the contractor resulting from additions to or deductions from, the original bill of quantities. Just how this should be ac-

complished is a mooted question. Contractors frequently claim, and with justice, I think, that extra work requiring the use of small quantities of materials usually placed in inaccessible or difficult positions, should be paid for at a higher rate than the average unit prices fixed by the contract for the original work undertaken. This, however, is merely a matter of the meeting of two minds on the agreement.

In any case it is essential that the basis of the contract should be flexible that it may be extended to cover deficiencies or contracted to cover excesses in the original bill of quantities, and so that it may automatically adjust itself to provide for change in the work, always upon a fair and equitable basis.

If the quantities constitute the basis of the contract, and the contract prices for the various quantities and classes of material automatically adjust themselves to the changes in quantities, there can be no dispute between the architect and the contractor over extras and deductions—and there should be none.

Nevertheless, since extra work must always carry with it a prorata increase in the contractor's profit, it is reasonably certain that a number of contractors will endeavor to establish claims for extra compensation on the basis of alleged deficiencies in the original bill of quantities.

If all such allegations can be reduced to questions of fact through the establishment of standard rules and units for the measurement of executed work, there will be little chance, unless the architect is extremely negligent, for the contractor to prove a claim for excess quantities if they do not exist. Every 1,000 common brick billed must mean the same number of cubic feet of finished wall to each and every bidder, to the quantity surveyor and to the architect. The establishment of such standards as a preliminary step to the general adoption of the quantity system is essential to the successful operation of the system.

Work of Establishing Standards.

The work of establishing such standards will be taken up by the Association of United States Quantity Surveyors, or some similar and properly equipped organization, through committees in each trade. The standards so established will be based upon the best and most equitable practice in each trade, with due regard for the distinctions now made between the various classes of work.

Estimating on bills of quantities will reduce competition between bidders to the sound basis of efficiency. In such competition the factors that will count will be the contractor's ability through capital and credit to buy at the lowest cost, and the efficiency of his organization and methods in construction. A premium will be placed upon skill and ingenuity. The wild-cat contractor, the contractor without experience would soon be eliminated. Under such competition they could not longer exist, for the work secured through taking a chance or through blunders would net a loss or dissipate the anticipated profit.

The quantity system will impose upon the architect the necessity of following more precise and fairer methods in the matter of making estimates for payments. All payments will be computed upon the basis of units of materials worked, times the unit price fixed by the contract or deduced from the bid. The contractor will receive the exact amount of money to which he is entitled for the work performed—no more, no less. The present method of making estimates upon the basis of shrewd but safe guessing as to the value of the work performed would necessarily be discarded.

THE NERVES OF THE SKY-SCRAPER.

How the Vibration of Tall Buildings May Be Scientifically Recorded.

Place a watch crystal upturned on your office desk or living-room table; fill it with quicksilver and watch it for a minute. If a train passes nearby, you will see the surface of the mercury violently agitated, much as a pond is rippled by a breeze. This is the simplest of all tests, and at the same time a surprisingly sensitive one.

The first thing to be done in such tests is to provide some immovable object with which to compare the movement of the building itself. The base of the seismograph, or generally used recording instrument, consists of a heavy plate of glass, the sides of which are ground to be absolutely parallel. This plate rests upon four steel balls about one inch in diameter, which are perfectly spherical. The vibration of the floor beneath is taken up by the steel balls, which roll very slightly to and fro, leaving the glass bed plate at rest. The plate thus supported is assumed to be stationary.

The waving line which indicates the vibration is traced by a fine pen at the end of a mechanical finger, which transmits, through a delicate mechanism, the movement of the building. An instrument, operated by clockwork, revolves under this pen the cylindrical drum of the recorder at a definite rate, usually one inch every minute. The record thus made appears upon a specially ruled sheet of paper, which is securely fastened to the drum. An instrument which is professionally known as the terpidometer records vertical vibrations in much the same way. The mechanical finger in this case is suspended by a fine wire spring from the ceiling. The spring takes up any motion which there may be and thus leaves the pointer stationary. This pointer rests against a drum similar to that just described for one type of the seismograph, but which, in this case, vibrates with the building. The drum makes a revolution once in twenty-four hours.

One method of recording the vibration of a tall building is to have the mechanical finger, which is, in this case, tipped with a fine steel stylus, moved across a plate of carefully smoked glass. In this case the stylus naturally scrapes away the soot and leaves

a sharply defined white line, which accurately records the vibrations of the building. Plates of this nature are afterward varnished; then prints may be taken from them as from an ordinary photographic negative.

The readings obtained in this way prove that one's nerves exaggerate the vibration and lead one to believe them greater than they are. One who sits in a chair, for instance, on the upper floor of a high building

on a windy day readily imagines that the structure is swinging through an arc of several inches. If the chair be tilted back on two legs, the sensation will be still further exaggerated. There are many buildings where the vibration causes ink to jump from the wells, yet the seismograph shows that a vibration of three-sixteenths of an inch will give this alarming result. — "Christian Herald.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**The annual convention of the National Building Trades and Employers' Association will be held in Louisville, Ky., January 21-23 next. Officers of the National Association are: President, Herbert J. West, West Construction Company, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, I. H. Seates, secretary of Baltimore Builders' Exchange.

**Plans are being matured for the union banquet of the Metropolitan Hardware Association, to be participated in by the hardware associations of Newark, Jersey City, Westchester County, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs and Brooklyn and Long Island. H. A. Cornell, of the Brooklyn Hardware Association, is chairman of the Dinner Committee. Further announcement will be made as soon as details are decided.

**Manufacturers' Sales Co., 253-255 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, capital \$5,000, is the title of a new corporation to represent manufacturers of heating and ventilating systems and specialties for high and low pressure installation. The president of the company is Warren G. Culbert, formerly of Philadelphia, manager of the McCrum-Howell Co. The secretary and treasurer is Edward D. Mendell. The company will take over the business of Edward D. Mendell, Land Title Building.

**A new trade organization which will be known as The Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association, has been formed in Toledo, O., as the result of a call sent out by The Bissell Motor Co., of that city. Those present at the organization meeting were:

E. W. Adams, Advance Manufacturing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Fred Bissell, Bissell Motor Co., Toledo, O.
Adam A. Breuer, Clements Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. R. Spencer, Duntley Products Co., Erie, Pa.

W. C. Horr, L. N. Sturdevant and C. D. Bushnell, Eclipse Electrical Cleaner Co., Sidney, O.

W. C. Horr, E. W. Hoyt and L. N.

Sturdevant, Eclipse Electric Cleaner Co., Sidney, O.

C. D. Bushnell, Electric Renovator Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fred Wardell, A. J. Stecker and O. F. Binford, Eureka Vacuum Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. F. Beck, Federal Sign System Co., Chicago, Ill.

H. W. Hoover, Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., New Berlin, O.

J. C. Sullivan, Premier Vacuum Cleaner Co., Cleveland, O.

C. F. Eberhard and Henry Prell, Victor Vacuum Cleaner Co., Cleveland, O.

The meeting organized by electing Fred Wardell temporary chairman and Fred Bissell temporary secretary and treasurer. The election of these officers was later made permanent. An executive committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Fred Wardell, chairman; H. W. Hoover and J. R. Spencer.

**Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, has appointed J. F. Esperon as one of its Chicago representatives. Mr. Esperon was formerly Pittsburgh representative for the Richmond Radiator Co.

**One of the really historic buildings in the United States is said to be the residence of the Governor of New Mexico in the city of Santa Fe. It is said to have been erected by the Spanish when the greater part of the Western world was theirs, and was the finest house in the colonies. According to legend millions of dollars were spent on the quaint old structure. Most of the material in it was brought from Spain, and it was constructed by the best builders to be found among the Dons of that period. In the ship which brought over the building material and builders were many art treasures used to decorate the finished house.

After the Spanish went Mexicans used the house as a governor's palace, and with the overthrow of the Mexicans by the United States Government, it was continued as the residence of the head of the territorial gov-

ernment that was formed. The house is still in use and there seems to be every reason to believe it will continue to house many of New Mexico's future governors.

**Joseph Graham, technical editor of Domestic Engineering, was appointed by Governor Glynn of New York to represent that State at the Sixth Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, held in Jacksonville, Fla., November 18-20.

**In the new labor law of New York State, a number of important changes are to be noted governing bakeries and confectioneries. One provision is to the effect that in the enforcement of the bakeshop act health departments in cities of the first class are to have exclusive jurisdiction. The act prohibits the future location of a bakery in a cellar and it makes stringent regulations for those already so situated. It is also stipulated that "mechanical means of ventilation, when provided, shall be effectively used and operated," and that "windows, doors and other openings shall be provided with proper screens."

**Central Supply Association elected the following officers at its meeting in Chicago: President, C. V. Kellogg, Chicago; First Vice-President, P. J. Frey, Minneapolis; Second Vice-President, A. A. Merkel, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Edw. F. Niedecken, Milwaukee; Secretary, Paul Blatchford, Chicago.

The executive committee is composed of the following: C. V. Kellogg, P. J. Frey, A. A. Merkel, Edw. F. Niedecken, William Ivy, George H. Gorton, J. B. Ahm, C. A. Carothers and E. A. Morris.

The national committee is made up of the following: J. J. Ryan, W. A. Myler, John F. Wolf, F. D. Keeler and George H. Bailey.

A feature of the meeting was an address on "Industrial Democracy," by Prof. J. L. Laughlin, of the University of Chicago.

**In the insurance of fireproof mercantile buildings the height element is ignored until the ninth story is reached. Then the extra charge for height on a nine-story building is one cent per \$100. The charge increases from that story upward. For a ten-story building it is two cents; for a fifteen-story building, twenty-two cents, and for a twenty-story building, seventy-two cents.

A heavy surtax is imposed on the building in addition to these charges in the case of those buildings where merchandise is stored on or above the seventh floor. Only sample stocks exempt the building from this charge. The less hazardous stocks subject it to a half-rate surtax. The stock surtax on the building is ten cents for a seven-story building, nineteen cents for a ten-story building, forty-four cents for a fifteen-story building, and sixty-nine cents for a twenty-story building.

Fireproof office buildings eight stories and under are free from any height charges; they are subject to one-fourth the height charges of fireproof mercantile buildings otherwise.

**Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., announces the following recent orders for the Conoidal multiblade fans: Edison Illuminat-

ing Co., Detroit; Ford Motor Co., Detroit; Pontchartrain Hotel, Detroit; Lord & Taylor Building, New York; Masten Park High School, Buffalo; Stevens Building, Portland, Ore.; Princess and United States Theatres, Denver; Trumbull Steel Co., Warren, O.; Western Maryland Railway, Hagerstown, Md.; First National Bank, El Paso, Texas, and American Sheet & Tine Plate Co., Pittsburgh.

**Something of a decided novelty in the way of a commercial building has just been commenced at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, New York City. The architects, Goodwin, Starrett & Van Vleck, have provided the plans for a twelve-story skyscraper, in which the entire front of the building and its interior sides are to be entirely of glass. In fact, 78 per cent. of the walls will be of this material. There will be no openings in the glass facade except those in the front of the building for emergency purposes, but which will not be visible from the street. Ventilation will be accomplished through a specially devised system of ducts, through which will be forced cooled and washed air, let into the offices at whatever temperature the tenants may desire. Humidity will be an unknown quantity, as it will all be washed out of the air, which will be cool, dry and free from all dust. In the winter season this same system will furnish heated air.

Vibration usually noted in buildings where heavy machinery is operated has practically been eliminated, and anti-noise has also received attention in other directions. All the floors are to be rubber tiled.

It is estimated that the structure will cost approximately \$600,000, of which amount \$78,000 will cover the cost of the glass. On the interior the glass will be a specially polished plate, and for the exterior surface will be a specially treated plate that will not transmit heat waves into the interior.

In the basement will be a power plant which will be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. There will be express and local elevators of the plunger type, and special elevator for various floors.

WHERE AN ARCHITECT'S FEES GO

In view of the many published statements about the large fee to be received by Guy Lowell, the architect of the new Court House for New York, it is interesting to observe the element of uncertainty which attaches to the profit to be derived from an undertaking of this magnitude.

The cost to an architect of preparing his drawings and specifications and seeing that they are properly carried out, in offices run on the best business basis, is at least one-half of his commission. This, however, applies only to the general class of buildings and not to residential or public and monumental work. The cost is then as high as seventy-five per cent. of the architect's commission.

The United States Government prepared a statement which was submitted to Congress

(Senate Document No. 916 (62d Congress, second session) which gave the average cost of preparing drawings and specifications alone, exclusive of superintendence or any other field expenses, for the years 1905 to 1911, inclusive, to be 6.2 per cent. This was for preparing the drawings for the buildings erected by the United States Government and done by the former supervising architect of the Treasury, a man known for his great executive ability, and, therefore, done with the greatest economy possible.

It seems to be the general impression in many uninformed places that an architect makes a few sketches, taking a few days of his time, and for this work receives an enormous fee. The fact of the matter is that to prepare the plans and carry out the work of a \$10,000,000 court house, will require the services of from twenty to thirty high-priced draughtsmen, as well as a number of engineers and specialists on structural work, heating and ventilation, sanitation, mechanical equipment, etc., working for a period of at least five years; will require a large office at a high rental, and with the most economic administration, his work will cost about \$450,000. This will leave him about \$150,000 profit, or about \$30,000 a year.

THE INCANDESCENT LAMP'S BIRTHDAY.

A birthday, which has meant much to the civilized world passed on October 21 with hardly a passing notice. On that date, just thirty-four years ago, Thomas A. Edison perfected the incandescent lamp, with its horse-shoe filament of carbonized thread, which was shortly after discarded for paper.

The problem of a practical small incandescent lamp was then completely solved, and the "Electrical World" says that it is a striking tribute to the genius of Edison that, despite all the years which have elapsed, his lamp still stands without a single salient feature eliminated or added.

Carbonized paper filaments gave way to those of bamboo and subsequently the present squirted carbon filament. At present the tungsten lamp survives a number of those better than the Edison incandescent which have come and gone within the last five years.

Because of its marvelous spread all over the world, of the dark places it has made light and the great step in advance in the science of electricity which it inaugurated, the birthday of the incandescent, the birthday of the incandescent lamp is worthy of a place among the notable anniversaries.—"Building Management."

MORE OR LESS SO.

"Has your wife found a house that suits her?" "Well, yes, it suits her. All but the kitchen range, the closets, the cellar, the front parlor, the vestibule, the lighting arrangements and the dining room wall-paper."—"St. Louis Republic."

Reference Directory for Architects, Builders and Owners

Artesian Wells.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Artists' and Architects' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Awnings

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. Cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Brick (Face, Etc.)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.
S. B. Dobbs 1218 Chestnut Street

Brick Renovating.

Adolph Christensen, 1433 Brown st.

Blue Prints

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Chas. H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th st., Phila.
Craig Bros., 329 Walnut st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut st., Phila.

Blue Print Paper.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.

Builders.

Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race St., Phila.
Pomeroy Const. Co., 1609 Ransstead st., Phila.

Builders' Iron Work.

Adams Iron Foundry, 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Cement.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. Warner Co., Land Title Bldg., Phila.
Knickerbocker Lime Co., 266 N. 24th St.

Cement Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Clothes Dryers.

American Clothes Dryer Co.,
141 W. 19th st., New York City

Cold Water Painting.

Commercial Service Co.

1711 Sansom St. Phila.

Concrete Reinforcement.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Lafayette Bldg., Phila.

Door Hangers

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. 50 N. 6th St. Phila.

Drawing Materials.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Electrical Construction.

Baird-Osterhout Construction Co.
1112 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Electric Lighting, Power and Appliances.

Philadelphia Electric Co.,
10th and Chestnut Sts.

Engineers' Supplies.

Keystone Blue Paper Co.,
910 Filbert st., Phila.
Charles H. Robbins, 125 S. 11th St., Phila.
Warren-Knight Co., 136 N. 12th st., Phila.
F. Weber & Co., 1125 Chestnut St., Phila.

Fences

Anchor Post Iron Works
Real Estate Trust Bldg

Fireproofing Materials.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Lafayette Bldg., Phila.

Flag Poles (wood and steel).

Bernard McCurdy,
N. E. cor. 9th and Arch sts., Phila.

Floor Coverings.

Davis & Nahikian, 201 S. 13th st., Phila.

Floor Renovating.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Laying.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floor Planing.

J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.

Floors and Floor Finishing.

Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Furnaces and Ranges.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.
Wm. Thomson, 64 N. 2d St., Phila.

Gas and Gas Appliances.

United Gas Improvement Co.,
Broad and Arch sts., Phila.

Graphite Paint.

Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st.

Hardware and Tools.

Sees & Faber Co., 2008 N. Front st., Phila.

Hardwood Floors.

Heaton & Wood, 1802 Chestnut st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Andrew Pinkerton 3034 W. York st., Phila.

Heating Boilers.

H. B. Smith, 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Hose and Fire Extinguishers

Chas. Bond Co., 520 Arch st., Phila.

Insurance.

A. E. Hutson, 134 S. 4th st., Phila.

Interior Decorating.

Bernard A. Mellon, 110 S. 52nd St., Phila.
Iron Work (Structural and Ornamental).
W. E. Wark & Co., 1737 Filbert st., Phila.

Landscape Work.

T. E. Steele, Palmyra, N. J.

Laundry Equipment.

American Clothes Dryer Co.,
141 W. 19th st., New York City

Lighting Fixtures.

Staman & Dickey Co., 30 S. 16th st., Phila.

Metal Ceilings.

The Sagendorph Co., Lafayette Bldg.

Metal Tile.

American Perfectile Co., 1526 Sansom St.

Metal Lath.

Builders Steel Products Co.
Lafayette Bldg., Phila.

Marble Mosaic.

Belf Bros. & Co., 20-22 S. 19th st.

Mill Supplies.

Chas. Bond Co., 520 Arch st., Phila.
The Fairbanks Co., 7th and Arch Sts., Phila.

Mill Work.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga sts., Phila.

Mortar Colors.

Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.

Overhead Carrying Systems

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., 50 N. 6th St., Phila.

Paints and Varnishes.

Felton, Sibley & Co., 136 N. 4th St., Phila.
Samuel H. French & Co.,
4th and Callowhill sts., Phila.
Pyramid Paint Co., 131 N. 22nd st., Phila.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., 1020 Arch st., Phila.
Rinald Bros., 1142 N. Hancock st., Phila.

Parquetry Floors.

Heaton & Wood, 1802 Chestnut st., Phila.
Andrew Pinkerton, 3034 W. York st., Phila.
J. C. Moore Co., 35 S. 17th st., Phila.
Thos. E. Sloan & Co., 802 Walnut st., Phila.

Perfectile

The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

Pipe Fittings and Valves.

Hunter & Dickson Co., 241 Arch st., Phila.
The Fairbanks Co. 7th and Arch Streets

Plaster.

J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Plaster Board.

J. B. King Co., Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Radiators.

H. B. Smith Co. 1225 Arch st., Phila.

Ranges.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

Refrigerators.

Henry M. Miller, 40 N. 2nd st., Phila.

Roofing.

Benjamin Foster Co.,
22d and Sedgley ave., Phila.

Roofing Slate.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange

Roofing Tile.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange
O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Rugs.

Davis & Nahikian, 201 S. 13th st., Phila.

Scales. The Fairbanks Co., 7th and Arch Sts.

Sanitary Flooring.

Embossed Wall Covering Co., 880 N. 48th st.
Woodoleum Flooring Co., Betz Building

Sewer Pipe and Flue Linings.

C. F. Shellenberger, Builders' Exchange

Sash Pulleys.

American Pulley Co.,
420 J. Wissahickon ave., Phila.

Soundings.

Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Stair Builders.

Frank C. Snedaker & Co.,
9th and Tioga Sts., Phila.

Stable Fixtures.

Adams Foundry Co., 960 N. 9th st., Phila.

Steel Ceilings.

The Sagendorph Co.,
Lafayette Bldg., Phila.

Structural Engineer

Harry C. Eisenbise Co., Penna. Bldg., Phila.
Chas. H. Kohn & Co., Heed Bldg., Phila.
Waitneight-Pearson Engr. Co., Heed Bldg.

Terra Cotta (Architectural)

O. W. Ketcham, Builders' Exchange, Phila.

Test Borings.

Artesian Well Drilling Co.,
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila.
Ridpath & Potter Co., Bourse Bldg., Phila.

Tile (Artificial)

Embossed Wall Covering Co.,
880 N. 48th st., Phila.

Tile—Floor, Wall and Decorative.

The American Perfectile Co.,
1526 Sansom st., Phila.

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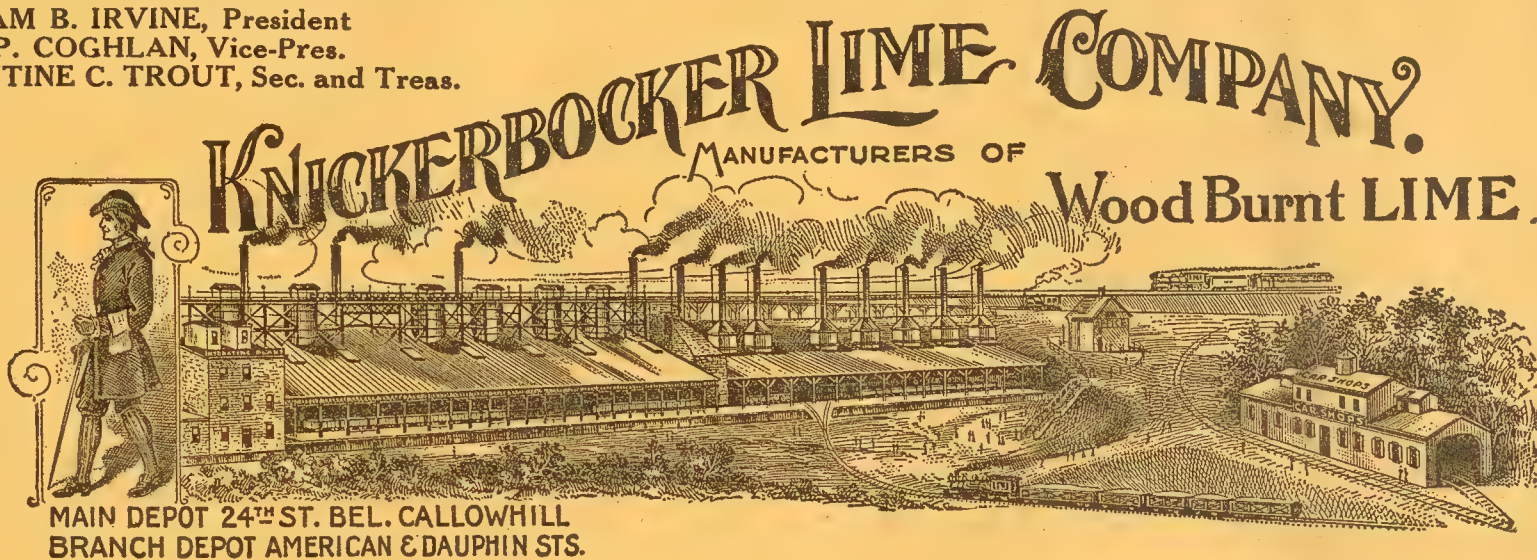
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Vol. XXVIII., No. 53.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1913.

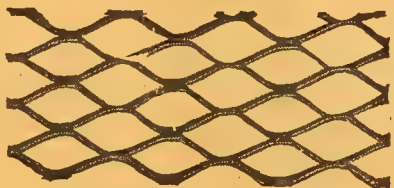
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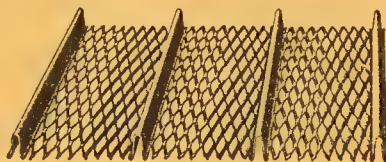


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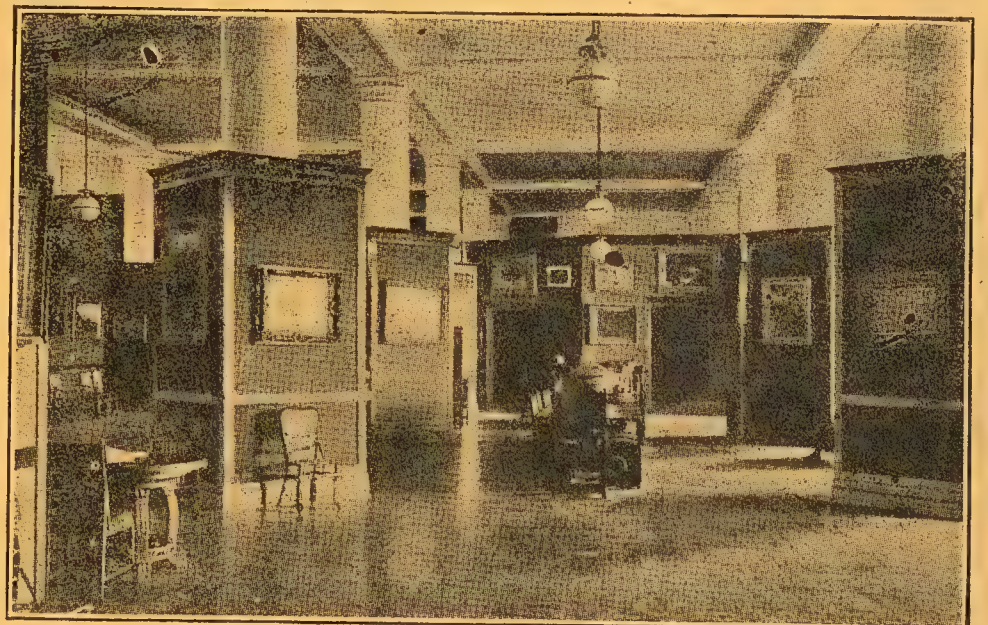
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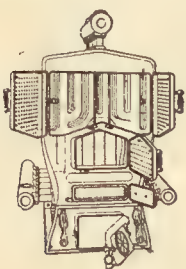
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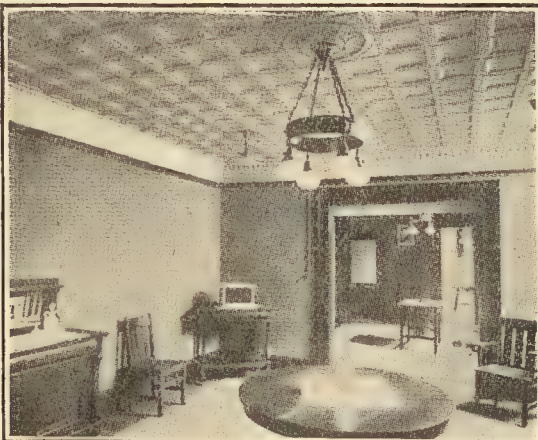
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1913.

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Advance Construction News

CONTEMPLATED CONSTRUCTION; ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS; COST LIMIT; LAST DAYS FOR FILING BIDS; FIRMS FIGURING;
CHARACTER OF MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED; ADVANCE INFORMATION IN EVERY PHASE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

Children's Ward, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. Architects, Broekie & Hastings, 1713 Sansom street. Owners, University of Pennsylvania Hospital, on premises. Brick, three stories, marble interior, metal lath. Architects taking bids, due January 2nd. The following are figuring: F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; F. J. Treston, 2343 North Twenty-second street.

Residence (alt. and add.), Cynwyd, Pa. Architects, Savery, Scheetz & Savery, Stephen Girard Building. Owner, S. H. Croft, on premises. Stone, two and one-half stories, slate roof (heat and light reserved). Architects taking bids, due December 31st. The following are figuring: H. E. Grau Company, 1709 Sansom street; A. L. Fretz & Sons, 1222 Chancellor street; F. L. Hoover & Sons, 1023 Cherry street; A. Whitehead, 1624 Latimer street; Mowrer Brothers, Merion, Pa.; J. E. Kearney, 327 North Sixty-third street.

Factory (alt. and add.), Delaware avenue and Tasker street. Architects, Peuckert & Wunder, 310 Chestnut street. Owners, J. T. Bailey Company, on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, fireproof, two and three stories, electric light, slag roof, steam heat, elevators, metal sash, expanded metal. Architects taking bids, due January 9th. The following are figuring: Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; Philip Haibach Cont. Co., Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets; H. C. Dahl, 231 South Eighth street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; A. Raymond Raff, 1635 Thompson street; T. C. Trafford, 1613 Sansom street; George Kessler Cont. Co., Drexel Building.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa. Architects, Stout & Reibenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Dr. M. D. Youngman, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and stucco, two and one-half stories, 39x44 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat, hardwood floors. Owner taking bids, due January 2nd. The following are figuring: Specht & Sperry, Heed Building; F. H. Mahan, Ardmore, Pa.

Factory (add.), Lebanon, Pa. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, Herrmann Auker, Lebanon, Pa. Brick and concrete, three stories. Plans in progress.

Manufacturing Building (alt. and add.), Eleventh and Hamilton streets. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owner, H. B. Underwood, on premises. Brick, four stories. Consists of alterations and repairs. Architects taking bids, due December 27th. The following are figuring: William R. Brown, 2145 East Fifth street; Brown-King Const. Co., Harrison Building; F. G. Myhlertz, 1723 Filbert street.

Picture Theatre, Fifty-ninth and Market streets. Architects, Hoffman & Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Cross Keys Amusement Company, care of J. McQuirk, Parkway Building. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 110x155 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, metal lath. Architects taking bids, due January 2nd. The following are figuring: Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building, Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Smith-Hardican Company, 1606 Cherry street; Freund-Seidenbach Company, Bulletin Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street.

Bank (alt. and add.), Broad and Diamond streets. Architects, Street & Stackhouse, Drexel Building. Owners, Broad Street Bank, care of Dr. J. B. Mayer, Broad and Cayuga streets. Brick, three stories, 19x95 feet. Plans in progress.

Stores and Apartments (alt. and add.), 622 South Broad street. Architects, Hoffman Co., Thirteenth and Walnut streets. Owners, Mastbaum Bros. & Fleisher, Mint Arcade Building. Brick, three stories, 75x125 feet. Plans in progress.

Signal Tower and Battery House, Newtown Junction, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Reading Terminal. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Brick, one and two stories, 18x31 feet and 16x22 feet. Electric light, hot air heat, slag roof and asbestos shingles or slate roof. Owners taking bids, due January 3, 1914. The following are figuring: J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building; Armstrong & Latta, Land Title Building; F. A. Havens Company, 845 North Nineteenth street; Brown-King Const. Co., Harrison

Building; H. E. Baton, Tenth and Sansom streets; Charles McCaul Company, Tenth and Sansom streets; F. W. Van Loon, Denckla Building; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; J. Sims Wilson, 1125 Brown street; Doak & Co., Crozer Building; W. W. Lindsay & Co., Harrison Building; George Hogg, 1634 Sansom street; Roydhouse-Arey Company, Fidelity Building; A. L. Carhart, Hale Building.

Manufacturing Building, Wolf and Swan streets. Architect, J. R. Silsbee, Elyria, O. Owners, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Cincinnati, O. Brick, 1 story, consists of main factory, 2 warehouses, storage room and power house. Owners taking bids due December 31. F. A. Havens & Co., 845 North Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Offices and Warehouse, Fifth and Commerce streets. Architect, J. O. Brown, Witherpoon Building. Owner, Supplee-Biddle Hardware Co., 517 Commerce street. Brick and concrete, 8 stories, consists of two new buildings, and addition to present building. Plans in progress.

Office Building, Juniper and Chestnut streets. Architect, Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building. Owner, P. A. B. Widener, Land Title Building. Brick, steel and concrete, 20 stories. Plans in progress.

Church, Twelfth street and Oak Lane avenue. Architect, E. W. Thames, Bulletin Building. Owner, Oak Lane Baptist Church, on premises. Stone, 1 story, electric light, steam heat, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Office Building (add.), Wilmington, N. C. Architect and Engineer, E. B. Pleasant, Wilmington, Del. Owners, Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C. Consists of interior alteration and addition, reinforced concrete floors, electric light, steam heat. Owners taking bids due December 31. Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia, is figuring.

Club (alt. and add.), 157 and 159 North Fifteenth street. Architects, Watson & Huckel, 1211 Walnut street. Owners, International Society of Waiters and Bartenders, 1131 Arch street. Brick, three stories, 47x125 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat.

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Architects taking bids, due January 6th. The following are figuring: Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building; J. R. Jackson, Perry Building; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; A. R. Raff, 1635 Thompson street; A. H. Williams & Sons, 519 Locust street; Irwin & Leighton, 126 North Twelfth street; F. E. Wallace, 1210 Sansom street; Lam Building Company, 1001 Wood street; Ed. Fay & Sons, 2 South Mole street; Joseph Padoliss, 1647 Ellsworth street; H. E. Evans, 1504 North Mervine street; J. J. Ploucher, 4941 Willows street; Owen Fogarty, 1918 Cherry street.

Court House, Raleigh, N. C. Architect, P. Thornton Marye, Atlanta, Ga. Owner, Wake County Court House, Raleigh, N. C. Brick and terra cotta, fireproof, four stories, 154x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat, elevators, marble interior, metal sash, metal lath, dampproofing. Owners taking bids and J. E. & A. L. Pennock, Land Title Building, are figuring.

Mill Building, Main and Cresson streets, Manayunk. Architects, Sauer & Hahn, 1112 Chestnut street. Owners, A. T. Baker & Co., Manayunk. Brick, steel and concrete, four stories, 75x200 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Plans completed. Architect ready for bids.

Church Building, 1701-03-05 Arch street. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Board of Church Extensions and Home Missions and the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1026 Arch street. Brick and stone, six stories, 60x117 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Coal Pockets, Office and Stable, Lancaster, Pa. Architect, William Hunter, Twelfth and Market streets. Owners, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Twelfth and Market streets. Concrete, steel and frame, one and two stories, 19x20 feet, 34x29 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners taking bids, due December 30th. A. L. Carhart, Hale Building, is figuring, in addition to those previously reported.

Residence, Cape May, N. J. Architects, Mills & Van Kirk, Harrison Building. Owner, J. Tatnall Lea, Stephen Girard Building. Hollow tile and plaster, two and one-half stories, 35x47 feet, shingle roof, electric lighting, hot air heating, oak floors. Revised plans in progress. Architects will take bids in about two weeks.

Residence, Laverock, Philadelphia, \$15,000. Architects, Bissell, Sinkler & Tilden, Bailey Building. Owner, Arthur E. Newbold, Laverock, Philadelphia. Stone, two and one-half stories, 28x74 feet, shingle roof, electric light, hot air heat. Revised plans in progress.

Church, Barrington, N. J. Architects, Charles Bolton & Sons, Witherspoon Building. Owners, Presbyterian Church, Barrington, N.

J. Stone, one story, 40x150 feet, slate roof. Plans in progress.

Residences (50), Overbrook, Philadelphia, \$175,000. Architect, private plans. Owner, R. H. Pugh, 5713 Market street. Brick, two stories, 16x45 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat. Plans in progress. Owners will take sub-bids.

Residence, Ardmore, Pa., \$12,000. Architects, Stout & Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Dr. M. D. Youngman, Ardmore, Pa. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 44x50 feet, slate roof, electric light, hot water heat. Owner is taking bids. The following are figuring: William R. Dougherty, 1610 Sansom street; H. L. Brown, 1714 Sansom street; E. J. Kreitzburg, 1345 Arch street.

Picture Theatre, Fifteenth and Cumberland streets. Architects, Henon & Boyle, Fuller Building. Owner's name withheld. Brick and terra cotta, one story, 42x80 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Architects taking revised bids, due January 5th. Stacy Reeves & Sons, 2011 Market street; J. McShain, 631 North Seventeenth street; M. L. Conneen & Co., 315 South Twentieth street; John Welsh, 221 North Seventeenth street; I. A. Dunkelberger, 71 East Herman street, Germantown.

School, Forty-seventh and Locust streets. Architect, J. Horace Cook, Land Title Building. Owners, Board of Education, City Hall. Brick, terra cotta, three stories and basement, 114x162 feet, slag roof, concrete hollow tile fireproofing, metal sash, metal lath, damp-proofing (heat and light from central plant). Owners taking bids, due January 9th. H. H. Wehmeyer, 1004 West Lehigh avenue; P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street; Mitchell Brothers, 2125 Race street; A. Bottoms Sons Company, 41 South Fifteenth street; Cramp & Co., Denckla Building; B. Ketcham's Son, 1029 Brown street; F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, are figuring.

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Contracts Awarded

Scope of Contract and Successful Bidders; "Inside" Information for the Material Man and Interior and Exterior Fitter.

Stock Pavillion, State College, Pa. Architects, Day & Klauder, 925 Chestnut street. Brick, 1 story, 60x138 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating, fire-proofing. Contract awarded to R. C. Ballinger & Co., 218 North Thirteenth street.

Residence, Rosemont, Pa. \$25,000. Architects, Bailly & Bassett, 421 Chestnut street. Owner, name withheld. Stone, 2½ stories, 36x120 feet, shingle roof, oak floors. Contract awarded to Gray Bros., Rosemont, Pa.

Power House, Byberry Farms, Pa. Architect, P. H. Johnson, Land Title Building. Owner, City of Philadelphia, Department of Public Health and Charities. Brick and concrete, fireproof, 1 story, 60x125 feet, slag and slate roof, pipe railings, damp-proofing, enamel brick, electric light, steam heat. Bids opened as follows: P. J. Hurley, 1233 Cherry street, \$65,300; James G. Doak & Co., Crozer Building, \$68,825; Mitchell Bros., 2125 Race street, \$69,000; Charles McCaul Co., Tenth and Sansom streets, \$71,942.

Apartments (add.), 311 South Hicks street. Architect, private plans. Owner, Maryland Apartments Co., care of builder. Brick, 4 stories, electric light, steam heat, marble interior. Contract awarded to Charles Gilpin, Harrison Building.

Salesroom and Garage, 2520 North Broad street. Architect, George S. Idell, 34 South Sixteenth street. Owners, Uncle Sam Motorcycle Co., on premises. Brick, 1 story, 27x40 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heat. Contract awarded to M. Kirchner, 421 Snyder avenue.

Cottage (alt. and add.), Cape May, N. J. Architects, Duhring, Okie & Zeigler, Bailey Building. Owner, J. R. Tindle, Valley Forge, Pa. Frame, 2 stories, shingle roof, electric light. Contract awarded to J. J. Dobbins Bros., Germantown avenue and Gravers lane, Germantown.

Ice Plant, Stone Harbor, N. J. Architect, J. C. Jefferis, 1001 Chestnut street. Owners, W. H. Bittner and F. M. Semmellbock, Stone Harbor, N. J. Frame, 1 story, 92x110 feet, rubberoid roof. Contract awarded to Thompson Dickerson Co., Stone Harbor, N. J.

School, Riverside, N. J. \$50,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Camden, N. J. Brick and stone, fire-proofing, 2½ stories, slag and slate roof (heat and light, reserved), hollow tile, expanded metal fire-proofing. Lowest bid submitted by F. Roe Searing, Perry Building, Philadelphia, \$40,273.

Ice House, Trenton and Huntingdon streets.

\$40,000. Architect, F. J. Ritter, Washington Hotel, Seventh and Dauphin streets. Owner, Kensington Hygienic Ice Co., care of E. F. Berlinger. Brick and concrete, 1 story, 50x100 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to Herman Voight, 1251 North Twenty-eighth street.

Church, Sixty-first and Catharine streets. Architects, Lachman & Murphy, Witherspoon Building. Owner, Sayer Memorial M. E. Church. Steel, 1 and 2 stories, 72x117 feet, slate roof, steam heat, electric light, water-proofing. Contract awarded to F. H. Keiser, Pottstown, Pa.

Wedge Furnace Building, Thirty-sixth and Gray's Ferry road. Architects, Ballinger & Perrot, 1211 Arch street. Owners, Harrison Bros. Co., on premises. Brick, steel and concrete, four stories, 47x65 feet, slag roof, expanded metal lath, steel sash. Contract awarded to Barclay White Company, Perry Building.

Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Architect, H. L. Reinhold, 1309 Walnut street. Owner, William R. Young, Bourse Building. Stone and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x50 feet, shingle roof (heating and lighting reserved). Contract awarded to E. J. Hedden, Penn Square Building.

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COMPETITION FOR A FOUNTAIN.

Acting under authority granted by the Common Council of the city of Detroit, Michigan, by resolutions of November 25, 1913, the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission announces that it will institute a competition for the selection of an architect to design and supervise the construction of a fountain to be erected in Belle Isle Park, city of Detroit, to be known as The James Scott Fountain. The sum available for the work amounts to \$350,000. The competition will be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the American Institute of Architects. It will be in two stages. The first stage will be open to all architects resident in the United States who from their experience and training are, in the opinion of the committee, capable of carrying out this important work. The second stage of the competition will be limited to not more than ten competitors, at least six of whom will be chosen by a jury from those competing in the first stage. The competitors in the second stage competition will receive compensation. The commission has employed as professional adviser Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, of Harvard University (architect of the French Government), and will be assisted by him in the conduct of the competition and choice of competitors. The commission invites architects who desire to compete to send their names, addresses and qualifications as to experience and training to Professor E. J. A. Duquesne, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., before noon, February 1, 1914. Charles Moore is president of the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission and T. Glenn Phillips is secretary.

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A. C. Patterson (O), 2910 North Twenty-second street. Frank & Kaiser (C), 1522 South Sixth street. Cost, \$5,400. Two stores and dwellings, brick, three stories, 16x30 feet. Cost, \$2,700. One dwelling and store, brick, three stories, 16x30 feet, 2940 North Twenty-second street.

Charles Johnson (O), 5701 Boyer street. Cost, \$1,600. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 14x45 feet, 6063 Stenton avenue. Cost, \$1,600. Store and dwelling.

C. S. Kates (O), Seventy-ninth and Brewster avenue. Cost, \$3,000. Two dwellings, brick, two stories, 16x42 feet, Seventy-ninth and Brewster avenue.

J. H. McClatchy (O), Land Title Building. H. P. Schneider (C), York road and Erie ave-

nue. Cost, \$1,800. Garage, stone, two stories, 25x33 feet, Lincoln Drive and McCallum street.

Kensington Ice Company (O), Trenton avenue and Huntingdon street. H. Voigt (C), Twenty-eighth and Thompson streets. Cost, \$20,000. Storage, brick, one story, 50x100 feet.

J. M. Mortimer (O), 3024 E street. Cost, \$2,000. One dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x54 feet, 231 Tioga street.

M. N. Wolfe (O), Eighth and Wolf streets. Barnes Bros. (C), 2080 East Willard street. Cost, \$4,500. Store and dwelling, brick, two stories, 16x63 feet, Fifteenth and Loudon streets.

Alterations and Additions

Charles Sessler (O), 1314 Walnut street. Alex. Chambley (C), 243 South Tenth street. Cost, \$9,717. Theatre, Columbia avenue and Patton street.

Benj. Alexander (O), 1326 Chestnut street. E. J. Kreitzburg (C), 1345 Arch street. Cost, \$5,000. Manufacturing, 229 North Twelfth street.

Pabst & Co. (O), 141 North Twelfth street. Cost, \$3,500. Manufacturing, Allegheny avenue and Twenty-second street.

J. Behrend (O), 122 West Allen street. M. Schmidt (C), 1308 North Sixth street. Cost, \$1,400. Shed, Germantown avenue and Allen street.

Nixon-Nirdlinger (O), 133 South Broad street. Lam Building Company (C), 1001 Wood street. Cost, \$2,00. Stores, Broad and Montgomery avenue.

Manayunk Yarn Company (O), Main street. D. C. Reynolds (C), Bourse Building. Cost, \$700. Mill, Main street, Manayunk.

R. M. Coriston (O), 5407 Thompson street. C. White Brothers (C), 5410 Haverford avenue. Cost, \$2,650. Stable, 5407 Thompson street.

William Steele & Sons Company (O), Sixteenth and Arch streets. Cost, \$3,000. Storage shed, Westmoreland street.

F. A. Moss (O), City avenue. Stokes Bros. (C), 6723 Musgrave street. Cost, \$1,100. House, Belmont avenue and City Line.

M. Blakenston (O), 231 South Forty-second street. T. Killough (C), 5035 Spruce street. Cost, \$800. Dwelling, 231 South Forty-second street.

S. Geddes (O), Twentieth and Wallace streets. Burd P. Evans Company (C), Thirteenth and Wallace streets. Cost, \$4,500. Apartments, Twentieth and Wallace streets.

Robert Coane (O), Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. A. P. Green (C), Chester, Pa. Cost, \$1,500. Office. Cost, \$12,000. Manufacturing building, Twenty-fifth and Wharton streets.

University of Pennsylvania (O), Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. William R. Dougherty (C), 1608 Sansom street. Cost, \$2,500. Dormitory, Thirty-sixth and Spruce streets.

Mrs. Brock (O), 1608 Walnut street. H. H. Burrell (C), 1204 Chancellor street. Cost, \$1,000. Residence, 1608 Walnut street.

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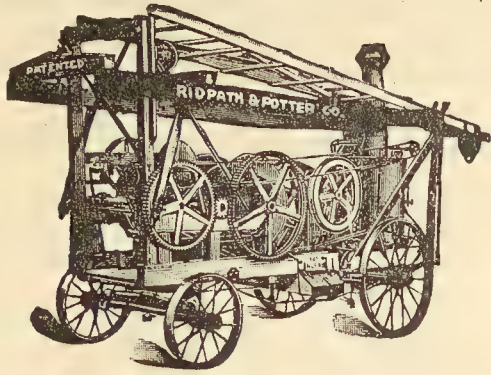
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NEW JERSEY Construction News

Residences (2), Ventnor, N. J., \$20,000. Architects, Druckenmiller & Williams, Land Title Building. Owner, M. W. Newton, care of Green's Hotel, Eighth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Brick and plaster, two and one-half stories, 30x65 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Architect ready for bids.

Church, Morris and Fairmount avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., \$3,500. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Peoples' M. P. Church, care of Rev. H. H. Nutter Cairns, Atlantic City, N. J. Brick and frame, one story, 40x40 feet, slate roof, hot air heating, electric lighting. Plans in progress. Owners will take bids shortly.

Police Station, Albany avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., \$15,000. Architects, H. A. Stout & W. B. Riebenack, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City. Owners, City of Atlantic City, care of D. H. W. Bell, City Hall. Brick and terra cotta, two stories, 45x37 feet, slate and slag roof, steam heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owners are about ready for bids.

Bungalow, Northfield, N. J., \$5,000. Architect, V. B. Smith, Sheen Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, S. Uryck, Penn avenue and Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J. Hollow tile stucco, one and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, slate roof, hot water heating, electric lighting. Plans completed. Architect about ready for bids.

Bakery (add.), Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., \$15,000. Architect, W. S. Hewitt, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Freihofer Baking Company, care of William Friehofer, Twentieth and Indiana avenue, Philadelphia. Brick, 30x125 feet, slag roof, electric light. Owners will take bids about March 1st, 1914.

Hospital, Egg Harbor City, N. J., \$10,000. Architect, S. Hudson Vaughn, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owner, City of Egg Harbor, care of William Morgenwock, Jr., Egg Harbor, N. J. Brick and hollow tile, two stories, slag roof, steam heating, electric light-

ing. Plans completed. Owners will take bids about January 1st.

School, Absecon, N. J., \$25,000. Architect, Vaughn Mathias, Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J. Owners, Board of Education, I. T. Townsend, Absecon, N. J. Brick and stone, two stories, 50x85 feet, slate and slag roof, hot air heating. Plans completed. Owners will take bids in one week.

Bank and Office Building, Woodbury, N. J., \$40,000. Architect, C. R. Peddle, 136 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Owners, Woodbury Trust Company, Woodbury, N. J. Stone front, and brick, two stories, 40x120 feet. Plans in progress. Too early for details.

Hospital Building, Vineland, N. J., \$25,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Inc., Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, New Jersey Training School, care of architect. Hollow tile stucco, one story, 95x120 feet, slag roof, electric light, steam heating. Plans in progress. Architects will take bids in two weeks.

Department Store, 135-37 East State street, Trenton, N. J., \$75,000. Architects, Kleeman & Fowler, First National Bank Building, Trenton. Owner, H. M. Voorhees & Bro., 109-13 East State street, Trenton. Brick, reinforced concrete, four stories and basement, 60x180 feet, slag roof, electric lighting, steam heating, two elevators, metal show windows. Plans completed. Architects about ready for bids.

School, East Millville, N. J., \$18,000. Architect, A. H. Moses, 136 South Fourth street. Owners, Board of Education, care of M. Brannin, President, Millville. Brick, two stories, four rooms, slate roof. Plans about to be started.

Store (add.), 1126-28 Broadway, Camden, \$5,000. Architect, C. J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owners, Harry Pimby & Son Co., on premises. Brick, three stories, 20x50 feet, slag roof, electric light (heating reserved). Plans completed. Owners ready for bids.

Parish Building, Oriental and Arctic avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., \$2,000. Architect, W. P. Endelsoch, American Mechanics' Building, Trenton, N. J. Owners, R. C. Church of

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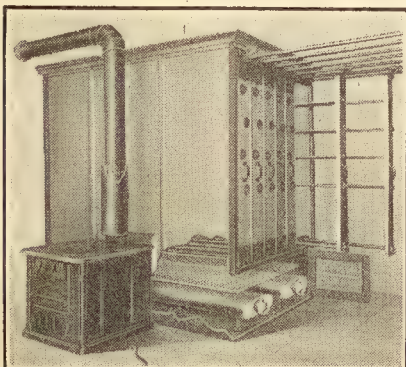
the Holy Spirit, care of Rev. F. W. Deitrich, Atlantic City, N. J. Frame, one story, slag roof, hot air heat, electric lighting. Plans completed. Owner ready for bids.

Residence, Grant avenue, Trenton, N. J., \$20,000. Architects, W. W. Slaach & Son, American Mechanics' Building, Trenton. Owner, C. E. Murray, 237 Greenwood avenue, Trenton, N. J. Hollow tile, plaster, three stories, 35x78 feet, tile roof, electric light, hot water heating, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, tile baths. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one week.

Residence (alt. and add.), 256 Bellevue avenue, Trenton, N. J., \$10,000. Architect, W. A. Poland, 9 South Stockton street, Trenton, N. J. Owner, Mrs. Charles E. Hewitt, on premises. Brick, three stories, slag roof, hot water heat, hardwood floors, hardwood finish, tile bath, electric lighting. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids shortly.

Factory, Whitehead road, Trenton, N. J., \$200,000. Architect, J. Osborne Hunt, 206 East Hanover street, Trenton, N. J. Owners, A. Mecky & Co., care of Richard Ledig, 3631 North Smedley street, Philadelphia, Pa. Engineers, N. A. K. Bugbee Company, 206 East Hanover street, Trenton, N. J. Brick, steel frame, one story, 90x750 feet, slag roof, metal skylights, electric light, electric power equipment. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in one month.

Chapel, Adeline and Herding streets, Trenton, N. J., \$5,000. Architect, W. A. Poland, 930 Stockton street, Trenton, N. J. Owners, St. John the Evangelist Church, care of Rev. P. Ptra, 106 Allen lane, Philadelphia. Frame, one story, 36x30 feet, slate roof, hot water heat, gas light, stained glass. Plans about completed. Architect will take bids shortly.



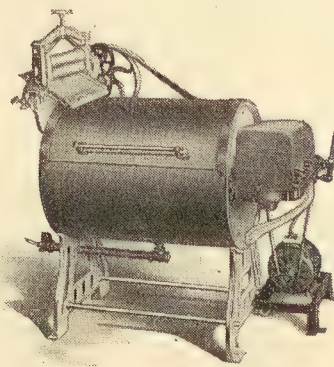
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Residence, Collingswood, N. J., \$6,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Inc., Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner, H. L. Goerlich, Jr., care of architect. Hollow tile stucco, two and one-half stories, 30x40 feet, tile roof, steam heating, electric light, hardwood floors, tile bath. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in about two weeks.

Operation of Residence, \$3,000 each, Front and York streets, Camden, N. J. Architect, private plans. Owner, E. J. O'Hara, Front and York streets, Camden, N. J. Brick, two stories, 14x41 feet, slag roof, hot air heat, tile baths. Owner will take sub-bids in one week.

Theatre and Stores, Vineland, N. J., \$12,000. Architect, C. J. Brooke, 518 Federal street, Camden, N. J. Owner, J. S. Miller, Bridge-ton, N. J. Brick, hollow tile, two stories, 40x130 feet, slag roof, electric light, hot water heat, tile floors, compo-board. Plans in progress. Architect will take bids in two months.

Refrigerating Plant, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Architect, Thomas Stephon, Temple Building, Camden, N. J. Owners, Lester Milk Company, on premises. Brick, two stories, refrigerating plant, electric wiring, rolling metal doors, metal window frames, slag roof. Architect will soon take bids.

Residence, Bridgeton, N. J., \$5,000. Architects, Custer & Seltzer, 304 Market street, Camden, N. J. Owner, Chester C. Banks, Bridgeton, N. J. Brick or hollow tile, two and one-half stories, 32x46 feet, slate roof, hot water heat, electric light. Plans in progress.

Hotel, Wildwood, N. J., \$15,000. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner, M. L. Ross, West Chester, Pa. Frame, four stories, 50x95 feet, slag roof, electric light, kitchen equipment. Architects will take bids about March 1st.

Store and Residence, 320 Market street, Camden, N. J. Architects, Moffett & Stewart, Jessup Building, Camden, N. J. Owner, M. Seifert, 322 Market street, Camden, N. J. Brick, stone, terra cotta, three stories, electric light, slag roof, composition flooring, metal lath, tile baths (heating reserved). Architects taking bids, due January 12, 1914. The following are figuring: Turner & Stewart, 826 Broadway; H. Henchman, 235 Arch street; J. W. Draper, 436 Haddon avenue; D. E. Boyer & Co., Inc., 523½ Arch street, and George Bachman, 19 North Thirtieth street, all of Camden, N. J.

Ice Making Plant, Morris Hall, Laurenceville, N. J., \$3,000. Architect, W. P. Eudel-rock, 135 East State street, Trenton, N. J. Owners, R. C. Church, care of Trenton Diocese, care of Right Rev. James A. McFaul, 153 North Warren street, Trenton, N. J. Brick, one story, 20x41 feet, slag roof. Contract awarded to C. J. Smith, 45 Lincoln avenue.

Apartment House, New York avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., \$10,000. Architects, Shull & Berry, Humphrey Building, Atlantic City. Owner, Miss May G. Halfpenny, 5419 Chester avenue, Philadelphia. Brick, three stories, 30x80 feet, stone trimmings, slag roof, hot water heating, electric lighting, tile. Contract awarded Thompson Brothers, 16 South Ohio avenue, Atlantic City.

Moving Picture Theatre, Palmyra, N. J., \$10,000. Architect, J. Fletcher Street, Drexel Building, Philadelphia. Owner, S. Romm, Palmyra, N. J. Hollow tile stucco, one story,

hot water heating, metal ceiling, electric light. Contract awarded to L. F. Loudon, Riverton, N. J.

THE KITCHENS OF OLDEN TIMES.

The kitchens of olden times seem to have been of extraordinary size, judging from the investigations recently made by an English historical society. At Hurstmonceux, for example, there was a kitchen 28 feet high, with three huge fireplaces, and a bakehouse with an oven 14 feet in diameter.

There is an old Welsh kitchen, near Llandudno, dating from the fifteenth century, which has many primitive culinary contrivances, now obsolete or superseded by modern devices, says a writer in "Harper's Weekly." Among these curious old devices may be mentioned a meat-jack with a fly-wheel, a steel toasting stand, and a fan bellows.

At Battle Abbey there is a curious old kitchen containing much of interest to the antiquary, and a kitchen at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, is remarkable for the famous "knave's post" to which, it appears, refractory scullions were temporarily attached by way of punishment.

There is a mediaeval kitchen at Westminster Abbey, although little remains by which to identify it aside from the rubble flooring, the buttery hatch and an adjoining cellar. Hampton Court Palace shows its "great kitchen," with vaulted roof and sets of antlers on its walls.

Englishmen of other days fully recognized the advantages of a large kitchen. There is extant an order, dated April 19, 1206, wherein Hugh de Nevill is commanded to have the king's kitchen at Clarendon roofed with shingles and to cause two new kitchens to be erected, one at Marlborough and the other at Ludgershall, in which "to dress" the royal dinners. In this order it is stated that "it is particularly directed that each kitchen shall be provided with a furnace sufficiently large to roast two or three oxen."

Without energetic effort a man must remain in a rut and can never expect to share with his hustling, up-to-date competitor. Quoting the words of a gifted scribe: "Health attends the man who acts. Wisdom guides him. Hope frees him. Joy helps him. Power moves him. Progress marks him. Fame follows him. Wealth rewards him. Love chooses him. Fate obeys him. God blesses him. Immortality crowns him."

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AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

The accepted leaders of the profession—in New York, at least—are somewhat at odds as to what ancient style of architecture should be our paramount if not permanent influence in design. One faction contends that only in medieval art, Gothic, may we find a suitable ready-made garb with which to clothe our modern structures, whilst another as sentimentally proclaims that it is impossible for us to reasonably express ourselves, with any degree of modernity, in copying that art and that a Renaissance interpretation of the Classicism of ancient Greek Art is the only fitting garment we Americans are justified in borrowing.

Never for a moment is it conceded that we might possibly do a little thinking on our own hook and evolve—from what we know of those ancient arts and of our own needs and limitations—an art that is as personal to us as is the form of government we were daring and progressive enough to establish some decades ago spite of the wise shaking of heads and serious misgivings of our friends, not to mention the more serious and tangible obstructions certain royalties and other reactionaries put in the Colonies' path.

The objectors to Gothic claim, and with justice, that it was a romantic style, its buildings wrought with devoted emotional hands inspired with religious fervor and a zeal that wotted not of more dollars and cents, and that it is impossible in modern rush times, with labor geared down to so many blows of the mallet per hour, at so much per blow, to duplicate the spirit of that art and that therefore all we can get out of it is a shallow semblance, a base counterfeit.

The Gothic enthusiasts claim, and with equal justice, that a classic style is absolutely unsuited to most of our modern needs, that with out present construction it is not only meaningless but absolutely untruthful, that its great columns, that of old actually supported the roofs of its temples and baths and basilicas, and now appear to sustain our buildings, carry nothing, but indeed are often even suspended from the steel skeleton and are therefore fraudulent, and that our requirements of light and height are such that the columned porticos and great cornices of classic architecture have no more rightful place in our construction than would a windowless Egyptian pyramid serve as a twentieth century office building.

To me it seems that in their objections to each other both factions are eminently right though, on the other hand, neither has given us anything better to really work with than has the other, and both offer us as complicated, obsolete, as utterly out of date and useless modes of expression architecturally as Sanskrit would be for our commercial and social written communication.

The Classic camp may not have the better of the argument but it certainly has the majority of followers, for the country has gone

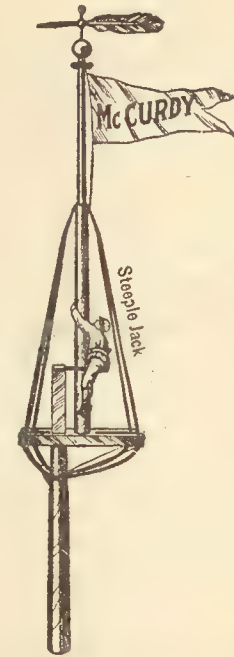
classic crazy. We have classic churches and classic homes, and classic temples perched up on thirty-storied basements doing duty as skyscraping office buildings, and we have classic markets and ditto dog kennels. Classicism running amuck, a very surfeit of temples, indeed a hackneyed theme, a paucity of architectural expression that is amazing in a people that ordinarily are so fertile of mind and resent so fiercely even the suggestion that they stick to other beaten paths.

It is, of course, heterodox in the extreme to say so, but I firmly believe, and long have said so, that it is neither toward ancient Classic Art nor the medieval Gothic to which we should turn our satisfied gaze, but rather should we keep an expectant eye upon—Chicago! Worse than heterodoxy, this must be blasphemy, for has not the East ever looked upon that city with amused contempt and disdain, "Porkopolis," forsooth? And that anyone, particularly one of the East, should call it the birthplace of a National Art surely must make him a fit subject for the pillory of architectural disfavor, nay, even hanging and quartering may be deemed but gentle punishment for so insistent and contumacious an offender.

Years ago Root, of that city, realizing that all this borrowed finery set but poorly upon our modern buildings, had the splendid audacity to design one office building that was absolutely devoid of style, just windows and heavy walls, undecorated and unaffected, a building pure and simple. Then Sullivan, of more nimble mind, followed in lighter vein with a building, just as free from Classic or Gothic influence and as frank, but exceedingly ornate. He sought merely to clothe the steel frame (emphasizing and making evident its every part) in a protecting coat (of plastic material) against the elements, and since that material had to be molded and it could as well be ornamented as plain in the molding and at little additional cost, he produced a most truthful, practical, artistic and simple, though a highly ornamental structure, not a "renaissance" of any ancient art, but one that marked the real birth of an American architecture.

Other and minor lights have followed in his footsteps and with varying success. At first they were all subjected to scorn, "mere cranks," and they did do some rather freakish things, but of late all that is changed. People generally, even the East, concede that there is something to the movement and that it has its possibilities.

Everything new and really worth while has to pass through such a formative period of riotous liberty before it settles into its proper place. Witness the like Nouveau Art movement in France. Its followers (being French), of course, do the most extraordinarily contorted and hideous things rather than follow any of the accepted and orthodox styles. It is revolutionary indeed and all that is old



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must be wrong and therefore to be destroyed. It is originality gone almost crazy, the upsetting of all precedents, a very bacchanalian riot, the effects of too much absinthe and cigarettes. But out of it all will come good. They seek now but to decorate in weird and grotesque details the actual constructive forms necessary to the service the object, furniture or building is destined for. Time will have its sobering effect, the principle of the thing will remain, will dominate, Truth will be the keynote and Good Sense will be Truth's hand-maiden.

So with us. The "Sullivan School" is

growing in numbers and in skill, it takes its art more soberly, more seriously and sanely. It is making a place for itself, it preaches Truth in building. Not merely revolutionary as it was at first, destructive, it has now become creative and real, using what it finds good of the old but not slavishly swallowing the whole thing, bait, hook and tackle. Its basic principle is to design a building in plan not so that it will fit some portico or facade of some particular bath or temple of old, but so that it will best serve the commercial, religious or domestic purpose for which the building is intended, and the openings for light and air are placed there where they are needed, and in such sizes and shapes as best serve those needs. Then the structure is put about those rooms, it is of steel framing or of

solid masonry mass, as seems best fitted from an engineering point to that particular kind of building. And, finally, the enveloping surface of that structure is made to express both its purpose and its construction, and is decorated as ornately or little with flat ornament, inlays, enamels, colors, moldings and materials as the pocket of the owner will permit or the good taste of the architect sees fit. That's all.

And so, before long, will all our buildings be built, the reaction from ultra-classicism, the advent of the Real. We are coming to it, the dictum of the "leaders" of our profession to the contrary notwithstanding. It is inevitable, an "American Style," and Chicago was its birthplace.—F. W. Fitzpatrick in "San Francisco Architect and Engineer."

included in the new building code for the city.

Oregon—No reply received from the Secretary of the Oregon Chapter.

Texas—No reply received from the Secretary of the Texas Chapter.

Michigan—No reply received from the Secretary of the Michigan Chapter.

Kentucky—No reply received from the Secretary of the Louisville Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. HOLDEN, Chairman,
OCTAVIUS MORGAN,
GEORGE C. NIMMONS,
Committee on Legislation.

THE COURT HOUSE PLANS.

New York may never see Guy Lowell's round court house in stone and mortar. The Judges of the Supreme Court continue to be opposed to the circular plan, and have also disapproved of a modification thereof which Mr. Lowell submitted through the Court House Board. The result is that the two controlling bodies are in position analogous to a deadlock. Negotiations are proceeding at the deliberate rate characteristic of judicial bodies, but neither side is ready to make a statement or to give publicity to recent correspondence.

For the Judges it is said that they are still unanimously opposed to a round court house, for various reasons, but primarily because it can permit light to enter court rooms from one side only, whereas the Judges insist that light should enter from three sides, as in the most approved recent designs for such buildings, notably in the new London courts.

From present indications the negotiations are likely to be protracted unless the Mayor or the Board of Estimate intervenes, which neither is expected to do at this juncture, as the longer the acceptance of plans is put off the more the new city policy of economy will be served, except that the Board of Estimate, having taken title to the site, is under financial obligations on that account. Sometime, however, all the players will be called upon to lay their cards on the table.—"New York Record and Guide."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

L. C. Holden, F. A. I. A., Chairman.

The special Committee on Legislation appointed by the Directors pursuant to a resolution passed at the Annual Convention of 1911, submits the following report:

This Committee has been in communication with the Secretaries of the several Chapters relative to the laws existing in the different States and those proposed for the registration of architects.

The attention of the Chapters has been called to the desirability of uniformity in these laws, and of their expressing the higher ideals of the profession, notably in connection with the general educational requirements of students before entering upon the study of architecture and their preparation for practice.

It is recommended that the officers of Chapters contemplating the submission of registration laws to the Legislature should communicate with this Committee, and obtain through the Committee information as to the details of such laws as may be in the Committee's estimation the most desirable.

While it is not probable that every State Legislature would accept any draft of a law that might seem to the Institute to be its best form in its entirety, the effort should be made to secure as many of the desirable features as possible.

To inform the officers of the several Chapters of the Institute as to the conditions relating to registration laws in the several States, this Committee includes in its report the following table.

This Committee has obtained from the Secretaries of each Chapter information as to registration laws in the several States.

The information given in the following list is based upon replies received from the Secretaries of one or more Chapters of the several States:

Georgia—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

Maryland—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

Massachusetts—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

Ohio—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

Connecticut—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

Rhode Island—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

Washington—No registration law exists, nor is one contemplated.

New York—A registration law has been presented to the Legislature and failed of passage.

Colorado—A registration law exists, but has proved unsatisfactory, and upon two occasions desired amendments have been defeated.

Illinois—A registration law exists and is reported to be satisfactory.

Louisiana—A registration law exists and is reported to be satisfactory.

New Jersey—A registration law exists and is reported to be satisfactory.

California—A registration law exists.

District of Columbia—There is no registration law, but one is contemplated.

Minnesota—There is no registration law, but one is contemplated, and a copy of the proposed law is filed with this Committee.

Iowa—There is no registration law, but one is contemplated and a copy of the proposed law is filed with this Committee.

Missouri—A registration law is contemplated and efforts to have such a law passed have been defeated twice.

Wisconsin—No registration law exists in this State, but the Pittsburgh Chapter reports that the registration of architects is to be

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Irving Dillon.....Editor

PHILADELPHIA, PA., DEC. 31, 1913.

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Editorial Comment

The "Building Manager" is a new version of the janitor of a cruder era. As buildings grew into the skyscraper class with the multiplication of rooms incidental thereto, the old-fashioned janitor was automatically relegated to the limbo of things obsolete and his place in the scheme of human affairs taken by the "Building Manager." The Building Manager is a combination of foreman, janitor and renting agent, and when he does not take himself too seriously is a rather handy man to have around. He hires and fires the help necessary to the running of a big, modern building, chooses and buys the supplies, devises systems to check waste in the running expenses, invents schemes to attract tenants and keep them satisfied and otherwise assumes a whole string of burdensome small duties that would be irksome and disagreeable if not impossible to the average building owner.

His experience in catering to the demands of the class of tenants who occupy modern office buildings has enabled the Building Manager who knows his business to get a rather clear and comprehensive grasp on the most adaptable kind of interior layout for buildings of this character. He gets, for example, first-hand ideas on such problems as the placing of elevators, the natural lighting of offices, the utilization of corridor and landing space and a host of lesser details each important in its way as a factor in the renting of rooms to desirable tenants. He has, in a word, the practical knowledge of what the interior arrangement of a building must be to make it a first-class renting proposition.

* * *

Usually he gets hold of a building after the architect is done with it, and makes such changes as are possible at small outlay rather than those he would prefer to make if in on the original planning. Because of the essential practicability of his ideas the Building Manager is now being associated with the original planning of new buildings. He is being called in to advise the architect upon those phases of the lay-out which are necessary to make the renting space attractive to tenants. And his services are worth a good, big, fat fee to the owner who is building for investment and wants a building fitted to compete with other structures of the kind for the best-paying class of tenants.

* * *

Every bumptious young person who styles himself a Building Manager is, however, not to be rated at the valuation he seeks as such to place upon himself. There are Building Managers and Building Managers, just as there are architects and architects. The Building Manager who is worth while is usually a fellow of infinite tact and diplomacy. He doesn't overrate his own abilities nor does he underrate those of the architect. He simply points out to the architect with whom he is

asked to collaborate why a certain arrangement of rooms is better than a certain other arrangement, why it is better practice to locate the elevators at a given point rather than at another point, and why a suggested scheme of lighting is to be preferred to the usually accepted one. The architect sees the logic of his suggestions at a glance, finds it a pleasure to work with him and incorporates his ideas into the plan to such purpose that the value of the building as an investment is immensely enhanced.

The architect is left with a good opinion of building managers generally, is likely to suggest their employment in future work of the kind and is thereafter ready to waive the feeling of repugnance natural in the professional man who is asked to have his work reviewed either in part or in toto by a mere layman. So much for the Building Manager who knows his lines.

* * *

But there is another type of Building Manager—the flippant youngster who having graduated from the operation of an elevator to a minor clerkship in a renting agent's office, has come to fancy himself the last word in office planning and equipment—the noisy, talkative, self-assertive chap who writes articles for such magazines as may be had to print them, knocking architects as a class and boosting "building management" as if its duties were professional in their scope rather than merely upper-janitorial and subordinate. This is the brassy young gentleman who speaks of beautiful and artistic structures as "overloaded with ornament," pronounces the building that fails to pay returns "a case of too-much architecture," stamps the firm of architects who design a new office structure "babes in the wood," and otherwise makes himself silly and obnoxious.

Associate this stripling with an architect, and he proceeds to assume powers extra-supervisory. Before he is on the job a week there is friction, in two weeks an open rupture. He develops a tendency to boss the entire job, dictate the scheme of design, veto and rewrite the specifications, do everything, in fact, but make the working drawings. This youngster, deficient in mechanics, commonly lacking in the rudiments of common schooling, totally ignorant of the elementary principles of good design, accepts his invitation to collaborate as a commission to overlord the entire job from the drafting of the preliminary sketches down to the lettering of the office doors. The building which results usually reflects to some extent the chaos out of which it has been evolved. Everybody is dissatisfied, the architect vows never again to accept the interference of an outsider and the owner is let in for a batch of expensive

"extras," most of which could have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary common-sense.

* * *

The best Building Manager is the architect who goes to the trouble of acquiring the Renting Manager's point of view, who makes himself familiar with the importance of such items as maintenance and repair and who makes a careful study of the proper utilization of space and accessibility. Indeed, "The Guide" is tempted to wonder why some of the younger men do not take up this new line and specialize in it.

An architect has the basic equipment necessary to make a high grade Building Manager. He understands the details of construction, he is able to reconcile the exterior design to the exigencies of interior arrangement, he knows something of mechanics and of engineering, and should be able to master the demands of the renting community at least as thoroughly as the ex-elevator starter or cheap clerk who catapults himself into business as an advisory or consulting specialist in this field.

* * *

"The Guide" begs to extend to its many readers, subscribers and advertisers its best wishes for a happy and prosperous year during 1914. We know of no motto better adapted to insure this much-to-be-desired result than the familiar one:

"Early to bed and early to rise,
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* * *

Now that the Suburban Planning Commission has definitely organized, let us hope its work will not end with this initial flare of activity. The trouble with most commissions of the kind has been a disposition to theorize and to platitudinize rather than to get down to brass tacks and do the things for which in the beginning they were appointed. Philadelphia's expansion into adjoining counties will be a realization of the very near future. The time to plan for this expansion along lines at once intelligently directed and comprehensive is—now. The personnel of the new commission justifies the hope that something resembling an adequate handling of the problem confided to it may be looked for as a result of its deliberations. The subject is certainly important enough in its bearing upon the future welfare of the city to warrant the best efforts of the distinguished citizens comprising its membership.

The business man who grudges a commission to an advertising agent who thinks "he can do it himself" is usually about as intelligent as he would be if he grudged the commission of the architect and decided to build his store for himself.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE

To the Board of Directors,

American Institute of Architects:

The close of 1912 left the Government, through the repeal of the Tarsney Act, without any means of procuring architectural service outside of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and such other Bureaus for the preparation of plans as are maintained by other departments, beyond some isolated instances where authority to make other arrangements had been attached by Congress to authorization for public buildings. There was much difference of opinion in the profession as to what should be done to change this condition; some advocating a Bureau of Fine Arts; others a National Board of Works, while many advised the enactment of a law similar to but more comprehensive than the Tarsney Act, while others felt that the certainty of intolerable conditions which would soon confront the Government, made it desirable for the Institute to take advantage of the wave of discontent that this state of affairs must inevitably bring about. As it turned out, members of Congress attending the extra session, found upon inquiry and investigation, that the Supervising Architect's office was not in a position to take up any new work for several years. This created a general demand in Congress for some sort of action. Various members of the Institute reported that they found, when discussing the question with members of Congress, great dissatisfaction existing under the surface, and it seemed that perhaps this could be brought to a focus behind some form of legislation.

That a general feeling exists in Congress that the whole public building question is in a wretched shape is indicated by a provision in the Public Buildings bill, approved March 4, 1913, which is as follows:

"A commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, shall, with the aid of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, present to Congress a connected scheme, involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of public buildings heretofore authorized within a reasonable time and shall frame a standard or standards by which the size and the cost of public buildings shall, as far as practicable, be determined, and shall report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of building hitherto authorized to the requirements of the communities in which they are to be located, and also whether the existing appropriations should be increased or diminished to meet such requirements."

From this it would seem that the United States, which has under way and in contemplation more building than any other government in the world, is drifting aimlessly in respect to this work, and without definite policy regarding what is to be an important part of the enduring evidences of the taste and cultivation of our time. It is to be hoped that the commission just referred to, consisting entirely of Government officials and employees, may seek the advice and counsel of the profession for whose work it is charged with the responsibility of preparing a connected scheme.

There are a number of courses which the Institute may follow in order to assist in getting the question of Government architecture placed on a basis commensurate with its importance, it being assumed at the outset that the Institute owes it to itself and to the Government to take the initiative in a matter so directly involving its aims and ideals. These may be briefly outlined as follows:

First. Conditions being so generally unsatisfactory to Congress itself, we may confidently await results with the certainty that some action will be taken by the Government in the near future, free from any responsibility concerning whatever measure of relief that may be decided upon. It seems so obviously the duty of the Institute to point the way, however, that this suggestion may well be rejected as unworthy of serious consideration.

Second. The idea of a Department of Fine Arts, or a Board of Works, or a Bureau of Arts and Buildings, under which all Government expenditures for art in any form may be handled, has most deservedly held an important place in the minds of those interested in architecture and other arts. Legislation leading to the establishment of such a department, that would have jurisdiction over all other buildings, sculpture, objects of art, and all works involving these, has been the dream of many of our most earnest members, and it has many advantages. It would immediately place the question of Government architecture and related arts in a position of great importance, and would perhaps enable many things to be done properly which are now done in a slipshod and slovenly way. On the other hand, there are objections to such a plan, which might delay indefinitely its enactment into law. It would be opposed by all the departments of the Government for the reason that no department desires to relinquish control of its work to another department. Its adoption would probably mean that all Government architecture must necessarily be put on a competitive basis, because no other arrangements seem possible for work of such volume as that now conducted under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and it would be difficult or impossible to make distinctions. As it now stands, any Govern-

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ment department, except the Treasury Department, can employ architects by direct selections, and it is a question whether the Institute should advocate a measure that would make it impossible for the Government to employ private architects except by competition. The drafting of a bill to create a department such as would be necessary to take care of all this work, would be a task of great difficulty and could only be done properly with the assistance of the best legal and legislative experience, after considerable study and research. Therefore, while this plan has much merit, and while its consummation at some future time is to be looked forward to, the Institute should carefully consider whether it covers the needs of the immediate future.

Third. The Tarsney Act proved to be a workable law, and there appears no reason why a similar law, with some slight but important modifications, would not be entirely practical and satisfactory as far as the Treasury Department work is concerned, for the near future at least. The enactment of such a law giving the additional authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to employ juries in each competition, to pay fees to competitors and juries, requiring him to apply it to all buildings above certain cost and to conduct the competitions and pay the successful architects in accordance with the best practice, may well be considered as a relief from present conditions, while further thought could in the meantime be given to the designing of a plan and working out the details of a proposed Department of Fine Arts.

Whether such a bill could pass Congress as at present constituted is not now certain. A bill was drafted by the Committee during the present year, not for introduction for pass-

age, but at the request of a member of Congress to enable him to make a canvass of the House.

It is hoped that the discussion at the convention of the Institute on this subject may develop a sentiment in favor of some definite line of action, and that the coming year may see us presenting a united front, pressing for specific action by Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. MAURIN,
M. B. MEDARY, JR.,
EGERTON SWARTWOUT,
WALTER COOK, ex officio,
BRECK TROWBRIDGE,
JOHN HALL RANKIN,

Chairman,

Committee on Government Architecture.

Trade News and Gossip

Cullings from the Week's News with a Special Interest for Men Engaged in the Structural Industries—What is Happening in Trade and Architectural Circles.

**Under the title of the Gypsum Industries Association, an organization has been formed with headquarters in the Marbridge Building, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, New York. The officers are as follows: President, Joseph C. Seguire; Vice-President, M. A. Reeb; Secretary, S. G. Webb; Treasurer, H. F. Dorchester. All of these men are active in the plaster industry and connected with such prominent firms as J. B. King & Co., the Keystone Fireproofing Company, the Witherspoon Plaster Mills, Inc., the H. W. Bell Company and the Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company, of New York, and the Niagara Gypsum Company, of Buffalo; the U. S. Gypsum Company, of Cleveland, and the U. S. Gypsum Company, of Chicago.

**The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will open on February 7th and continue until February 28th, inclusive. As usual the exhibition will be held in the building of the American Fine Arts Society, at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City. There will be three public lectures given during the course of the exhibition, the subjects of which have not as yet been announced. Entry slips for exhibits, as well as the circular of information, may be obtained by addressing the secretary of the League.

**In "Fire Protection" there is presented a tabulation month by month, which has been compiled from the records of the New York Journal of Commerce. This is interesting, as it shows an increase to date this year over the totals of the two previous years.

	1911.	1912.	1913.
January..	\$21,922,450	\$35,653,450	\$20,193,250
February..	16,415,000	28,601,650	22,084,600
March ...	31,569,800	16,650,850	17,511,000
April	17,670,550	16,349,400	16,738,650
May	21,422,000	21,043,950	17,225,850
June	20,691,950	16,103,450	24,942,700
July	25,301,150	15,219,100	20,660,900
August ..	12,662,650	14,158,800	21,180,700
September	11,333,250	13,779,300	17,919,300
October...	13,945,000	13,651,650	14,932,750

Total..\$192,934,800 \$191,181,600 \$193,389,300
Total, first 10 months, 1910....\$196,530,850

Including July, this year's losses were more than \$10,000,000 less than for similar periods in the two previous years, but in the last three months the losses have been such as to wipe out this difference. Judging by the records of former years for the months of November and December, it would be indicated that the fire loss for the year 1913 will show a noticeable increase over that of 1912.

**The seventh annual exhibition of the Guilds of Arts and Crafts, held in the galleries of the National Arts Club on Gramercy Park South, shows some conspicuous exhibits. The wall decorations painted for the Church of the Paulist Fathers by William Laurel Harris, which has been exhibited in the manner in which it will be installed in the church, is a striking production which attracts all visitors. There are besides tapestries by Albert Herter, a fine exhibit of ceramics, another of jewelry, and one of hand-bound books and manuscripts.

**C. E. Bailey has resigned as president of the United States Metal Products Company, College Point, N. Y., and will devote his entire attention to the interests of the Art Metal Construction Company, of which he is president.

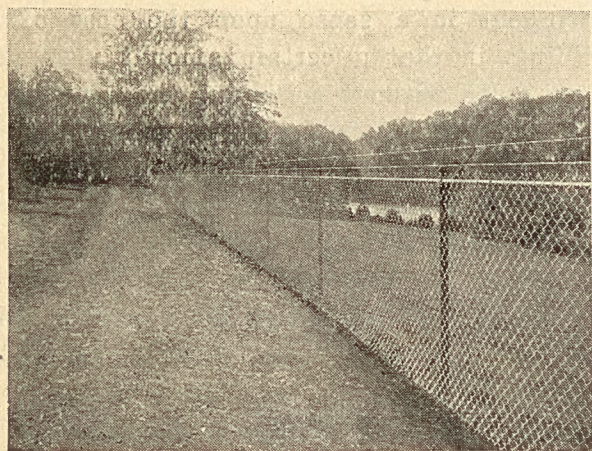
**Tentative plans for the construction of a group of city market buildings and a large cold storage building adjacent to Newtown Creek and Dutch Kills Canal, Long Island City, for the city of New York are soon to be placed before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of that city for approval. Cyrus C. Miller, Tremont and Third avenues, is chairman of the Mayor's Commission. The cost of the proposed structure is estimated at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

**Kelsey Heating Company has changed its New York office to 103 Park avenue.

**J. W. Johnson, Eastern sales agent for Larson Brothers, Johnsonburg, Pa., has removed his office to 6 East Thirteenth street, New York City.

**John A. Drew, for many years the New York sales manager for Henry R. Worthington and the International Steam Pump Company, is now special sales agent for the Epp-
(Continued on page 860.)

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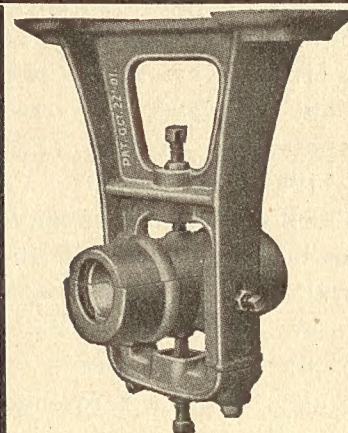
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TRADE NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 858.)

ing-Carpenter Pump Company, with offices at 90 West street.

**The Harris Fire Apparatus Company, for many years at 24 East Twenty-third street, has opened new show rooms and offices at 36 East Twenty-third street, New York City. Mr. Alexander, president of the company, has been actively identified with the fire appliance industry for the past ten years.

**H. Kleinhaus Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened a branch office at 50 Church street, New York City, in charge of L. Kleinhaus, as sales manager. The company is engaged in the sale of new and second-hand contractors' equipment, and act as agents for the Davenport Locomotive Works.

**S. H. Pomeroy Company, Inc., whose hollow metal windows have been approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is now located in its new factory building at 282 to 296 East 134th street, New York City, where it is turning out windows for some prominent building operations in this city. Its sales offices are at 1123 Broadway.

**The Northrop, Coburn & Dodge Company, 43 Cherry street, is issuing a booklet describing its metal tile for walls and ceiling of bath rooms, kitchens, and other parts of buildings that it would like to place in the hands of every architect in the city. It is a reference book that ought to be in the library of every architect's office.

KEEPING THE COST WITHIN THE ESTIMATE.

How to build a \$34,000 house for \$25,000 is substantially the problem which the average owner vaguely expects architects to solve. Possible variations seldom reduce the inherent difficulties of the task proposed. When a California architect recently failed to perform this financial stratagem, he was deprived of his fee by the court, on the ground that "he should have kept the price within the original estimate, if he desired to collect for his services under his contract."

We are not informed as to the exact provisions of the architect's contract with his client, but from published statements it would seem that the client's action in acceding to an expenditure of \$9,000 more than was originally contemplated was in itself sufficient to release the architect from responsibility in the matter of cost. However, with our confidence in the infallibility of judicial decisions on matters architectural, we are forced to believe that the architect was at least lax in the protection of his own interests, when he entered into a contract that could be interpreted with such unfortunate results to himself, or failed to have it properly supplemented when it became evident that the owner's demands could not be supplied at the stipulated price.

Everyone concerned in building knows the tendency of wishes to outstrip wealth, but if

the client really desires to keep the cost within a stated amount, there is, of course, a way by which the architect with the owner's co-operation can accomplish such a result. It consists in making the specifications both definite and comprehensive, and in so restricting the plans, that the full contract price plus the architect's fee, will be within the appropriation, and leave a small balance as a factor of safety.

If the cost must in some manner be made a condition of his employment, he should conserve the right to modify the specification in consultation with his client, so that the investment may not eventually exceed the contemplated sum. The responsibility for any subsequent deviation from the specifications tending to increase the cost, should then be borne in writing by the client. Such procedure will tend not only to prevent financial disappoint of both architect and

client, but also to minimize popular criticism of the supposed extra costs sustained through the employment of an architect.

The method making the architect's fee contingent in a sense upon the cost of a building, in that a certain amount may not be exceeded without nullifying the agreement upon which he is employed, may or may not have points in its favor, but if the mere mention of a sum as the desired limit of expenditure before plans are drawn, has the legal effect of depriving an architect of remuneration in the event of a larger sum being required to meet the owner's demands, it is important that architects take cognizance of the fact. Moreover, the architect should bear in mind that he is not a contractor in any sense of the word and should not enter into any agreement which might prevent his giving disinterested advice to his client.—"The American Architect."

METHODS OF CONTRACT ESTIMATING

An Uniform System of Measurement.

Throughout America in many cases it has been the custom of contractors when tendering for contracts to figure in their own method the cost of their several departments of work in building operations. The result frequently has been that there is a great disparity between the amounts of the tenders returned; and being generally lump sum offers, the owners or parties building have no assurance or way of satisfying themselves that the estimates have been carefully and accurately prepared. There are various methods of measuring adopted, according to the locality in which the building is proposed to be erected. In some localities the builders or contractors measure their work according to certain rules known to themselves; but this practice does not give a basis that would be applicable in every locality. Now, a system of measurement that can be uniformly adopted and practiced in any locality is one which would be of great value in giving data for finding the various items of details. Such a system has already been introduced into America, but is not yet uniformly adopted. In some future articles this system may be explained and illustrated.

The System of "Cubing."

There is another method known as "cubing" which is sometimes adopted. But it requires considerable experience in the estimator to come to anything like an approximate cost of the work measured and computed by this method. Usually the extreme length of the building multiplied by the extreme width and then by the height from the bottom of foundation to wallhead will give the cubic content in feet. Where there is a pedimented roof, usually the length and breadth of the building is multiplied by half the height to find cubical content. After the

cubical content is obtained, the price per cubic foot is calculated upon the basis of the total cost of a building of a similar character, ascertained at the price per cubic foot.

Measurement by the Flats.

Another simple method of ascertaining the cost of a building is by taking the contents of each flat or story. Thus, we take the superficial content of the flooring, the lath and straps on walls, the lath on ceilings, the number of windows and doors with their trimmings, and the sundries of each flat separate. The items of each flat are calculated at current rates, and if the flats are similar in construction they can be multiplied by the number.

These are some of the methods that may be adopted to ascertain an approximate estimate of what a building will cost; but the most reliable method is by the adoption of a uniform system of measurement having well-defined and formulated rules that will give justice to both owner and contractor alike.

It would be advantageous in large cities and towns that a uniform system of measurement with properly defined rules be adopted for making out accurate estimates and qualified quantity surveyors employed for doing the work connected therewith.—W. M. Brown in "The National Builder."

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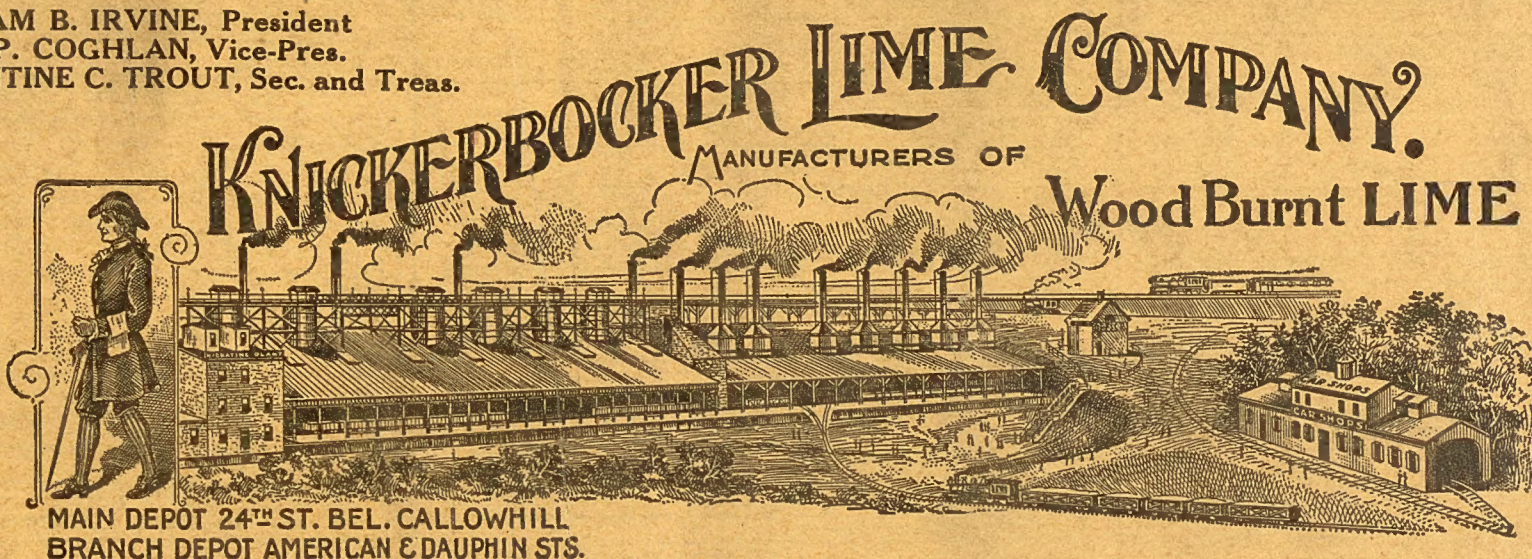
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